

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
GRAND LODGE

OF

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

OF MINNESOTA,

AT ITS

TWENTY-SECOND GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

IN THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

Commencing Jan. 12, A.D. 1875, A.:L.: 5875.

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Ordered to be Read in all the Lodges.

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M.: W.: CHAS. GRISWOLD, G.: M.: St. Paul.  
R.: W.: E. D. B. PORTER, G.: S.: St. Paul.

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MINNEAPOLIS:  
JOHNSON & SMITH, STEAM PRINTERS  
1875.

## PROXIES.

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It was a very unpleasant duty for the Committee on Credentials, as well as the Grand Lodge, to be obliged to "rule out" several brethren who had been duly appointed by their respective Lodges to represent them in the Grand Lodge, but who were not entitled to seats by the General Regulations. In order that such mistakes may not occur hereafter, I will here insert the section relating to Proxies, so that the matter may not be overlooked. It is as follows, as amended in 1874:

SECTION 73. This Grand Lodge shall be composed of the Grand Officers mentioned in sections 54 and 55 of this Constitution; and all Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, and the Master and Wardens, or their proxies, of all Lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge. A proxy must have arrived at the rank of Warden, and must be a member of the Lodge which he represents.

*E. D. Porter,*  
*Grand Secretary,*  
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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
Grand Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,  
OF MINNESOTA,

AT ITS TWENTY-SECOND GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICANION, HELD IN  
MASONIC HALL, IN THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, COMMENCING TUESDAY  
JANUARY 12TH, A. D. 1975, A. S. L. 5875.

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FIRST DAY.

At 12 o'clock, M., Most Worshipful Charles Griswold, Grand Master, opened a Lodge of Master Masons in ample form, preparatory to opening the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

|                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| M. W. CHARLES GRISWOLD . . . . .  | Grand Master.          |
| R. W. JAMES N. CASTLE . . . . .   | Deputy Grand Master.   |
| R. W. EDGAR NASH . . . . .        | Grand Senior Warden.   |
| R. W. ISAAC B. CUMMINGS . . . . . | Grand Junior Warden.   |
| R. W. E. D. B. PORTER . . . . .   | Grand Secretary.       |
| W. FRED. L. SMITH . . . . .       | Grand Marshal.         |
| W. IRA M. CARPENTER . . . . .     | Grand Standard Bearer. |
| W. L. R. WELLMAN . . . . .        | Grand Sword Bearer.    |
| W. WM. J. PARSONS . . . . .       | Grand Senior Deacon.   |
| W. C. O. BALL . . . . .           | Grand Junior Deacon.   |
| W. A. RICHARDSON . . . . .        | Grand Tyler.           |

The Grand Secretary was directed to call the roll of Grand Officers, Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Senior and Junior Wardens, and Lodges, when it was found that the Grand Officers above named, Past Grand Masters A. T. C. Pierson and G. B. Cooley; Past Deputy Grand Masters Aaron Goodrich, D. B. Loomis and W. T. Rigby; Past Grand Senior Wardens Sam. E. Adams and S. R. Merrell; Past Grand Junior Wardens Fred. Joss, J. W. Morford and E. P. Barnum; and the Representatives of sixty-seven (67) Lodges, were present.

There being a constitutional number of Lodges duly represented, the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was opened in AMPLE FORM, with prayer by M. W. Chas. Griswold, Grand Master.

The Grand Master then appointed as

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS,

Bros. A. A. Ames,

J. W. Sencerbox,

E. D. B. Porter.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Fred. Joss, it was

*Resolved.* That all Master Masons in good and regular standing be invited to seats in the Grand Lodge during its session.

On motion of M. W. Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, it was

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Returns of Lodges be increased to nine.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 2:30 P. M.

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FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1875, 2:30 P. M.

The Grand Lodge convened and resumed labor. Officers same as before.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following Report, which was concurred in, the brethren therein named admitted to seats, and the Committee retained:



*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Credentials find the following brethren present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge:

#### GRAND OFFICERS.

|                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| M. W. CHARLES GRISWOLD . . . . .  | Grand Master.          |
| R. W. JAMES N. CASTLE . . . . .   | Deputy Grand Master.   |
| R. W. EDGAR NASH . . . . .        | Grand Senior Warden.   |
| R. W. ISAAC B. CUMMINGS . . . . . | Grand Junior Warden.   |
| R. W. GEO. A. CAMP . . . . .      | Grand Treasurer.       |
| R. W. E. D. B. PORTER . . . . .   | Grand Secretary.       |
| W. FRED. L. SMITH . . . . .       | Grand Marshal.         |
| W. IRA M. CARPENTER . . . . .     | Grand Standard Bearer. |
| W. L. R. WELLMAN . . . . .        | Grand Sword Bearer.    |
| W. WM. J. PARSONS . . . . .       | Grand Senior Deacon.   |
| W. ERNEST HAINLIN . . . . .       | Grand Senior Steward.  |
| W. A. RICHARDSON . . . . .        | Grand Tyler.           |

#### PAST GRAND MASTERS.

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| M. W. A. T. C. Pierson, | M. W. C. W. Nash, |
| M. W. G. B. Cooley,     |                   |

#### PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| R. W. Aaron Goodrich, | R. W. D. B. Loomis, |
| R. W. W. T. Rigby,    |                     |

#### PAST GRAND SENIOR WARDENS.

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| R. W. Sam. E. Adams,   | R. W. S. R. Merrell, |
| R. W. E. D. B. Porter, |                      |

#### PAST GRAND JUNIOR WARDENS.

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| R. W. C. W. Thompson, | R. W. Fred Joss,    |
| R. W. J. W. Morford,  | R. W. E. P. Barnum, |

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

##### ST. JOHN'S No. 1.

|                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| E. W. Durant,* P. M. . . . . | Proxy for W. M. S. |
| Percy B. Smith . . . . .     | S. W.              |

##### CATARACT, No. 2.

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Fred. L. Smith . . . . . | W. M. |
| H. M. Kent . . . . .     | S. W. |
| Geo. A. Morse . . . . .  | J. W. |

##### ST. PAUL, No. 3.

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| J. C. Munroe . . . . .  | W. M. |
| J. P. Race . . . . .    | S. W. |
| W. R. Johnson . . . . . | J. W. |

##### HENNEPIN, No. 4.

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| A. A. Ames, P. M. . . . . | Proxy for W. M. |
| C. H. Benton . . . . .    | S. W.           |

\*During some portions of the session, when Bros. Durant and Smith were not present, R. W. Bro. D. B. Loomis, who is W. M. of the Lodge, cast the vote of the Lodge, instead of voting as P. D. G. M.—G'D Sec.

## ANCIENT LANDMARK, No. 5.

B. F. Wright . . . . . W.: M.:  
 H. L. Carver, P.: M.: . . . . . Proxy for S.: W.:  
 Harry Burningham . . . . . J.: W.:

## DAKOTA, No. 7.

Peter Scott . . . . . W.: M.:  
 Chas. Pearson, P.: W.:\* . . . . . Proxy for S.: W.:  
 C. O. Ball, P.: W.: . . . . . Proxy for J.: W.:

## RED WING, No. 8,

O. Whitman . . . . . W.: M.:  
 S. J. Willard . . . . . S.: W.:  
 J. C. Hawes . . . . . J.: W.:

## FARIBAULT, No. 9.

C. N. Daniels . . . . . W.: M.:

## MANTORVILLE, No. 11.

A. Ladue . . . . . W.: M.:  
 R. Wilks . . . . . S.: W.:  
 C. W. Cushman . . . . . J.: W.:

## MANKATO, No. 12.

A. D. Seward . . . . . W.: M.:

## WAPAHASA, No. 14.

Not represented.

## MONTICELLO, No. 16.

W. W. Brasie . . . . . S.: W.:  
 A. F. Barker . . . . . J.: W.:

## HOKAH, No. 17.

Not represented.

## WINONA, No. 18.

O. B. Gould, P.: W.: . . . . . Proxy for Lodge.

## MINNEAPOLIS, No. 19.

John Furness . . . . . W.: M.:  
 John H. Noble, P.: M.: . . . . . Proxy for J.: W.:

## CALEDONIA, No. 20.

Wm. F. Dunbar, P.: M.: . . . . . Proxy for Lodge.

## ROCHESTER, No. 21.

Wm. Brown, P.: M.: . . . . . Proxy for Lodge.

## PLEASANT GROVE, No. 22.

O. H. Page . . . . . W.: M.:

## NORTH STAR, No. 23.

Wm. J. Parsons, P.: W.: . . . . . Proxy for Lodge.

## WILTON, No. 24.

Geo. H. Woodbury . . . . . W.: M.:

## WESTERN STAR, No. 26.

W. P. Sergeant, P.: W.: . . . . . Proxy for Lodge.

## BLUE EARTH VALLEY, No. 27.

B. Madison, P.: M.: . . . . . Proxy for Lodge.

## CLEAR WATER, No. 28.

W. T. Rigby . . . . . W.: M.:

\*Past Warden.

## MORNING STAR, No. 29.

J. O. Sawyer . . . . . W. M.

## ANOKA, No. 30.

Oscar A. Horner . . . . . J. W.

## KING HIRAM, No. 31.

John S. Pashley . . . . . W. M.

## SAKATAH, No. 32.

L. Z. Rogers . . . . . W. M.

G. A. Blair . . . . . S. W.

A. B. Rogers, P. M. . . . . Proxy for J. W.

## STAR IN THE EAST, No. 33.

J. D. Holden . . . . . W. M.

A. C. Dodge . . . . . S. W.

Lewis L. Wheelock, P. W. . . . . Proxy for J. W.

## ORIENTAL, No. 34.

A. McKenzie . . . . . W. M.

F. B. Seager . . . . . S. W.

## MT. MORIAH, No. 35.

A. H. Truax . . . . . W. M.

## PRESTON, No. 36.

Henry R. Wells . . . . . W. M.

## MYSTIC TIE, No. 37.

H. B. Powers . . . . . S. W.

## WASHINGTON, No. 38.

S. S. Hitchcock, P. M. . . . . Proxy for Lodge.

## FIDELITY, No. 39.

Wm. T. Wilkins . . . . . W. M.

## CARNELIAN, No. 40.

M. L. Hulitt . . . . . W. M.

## HERMON, No. 41.

Chas. B. Anderson . . . . . S. W.

## HOPE, No. 42.

Not represented.

## HARMONY, No. 43.

Not represented, the Proxy sent not having attained the rank of W. M.

## KING SOLOMON, No. 44.

J. A. McCleary . . . . . W. M.

J. W. Sencerbox, P. M. . . . . Proxy for S. W.

P. Geyerman . . . . . J. W.

## UNION, No. 45.

Frank Tousley . . . . . W. M.

## EVERGREEN, No. 46.

Not represented.

## CONCORD, No. 47.

W. H. Hall . . . . . W. M.

## SOCIAL, No. 48.

A. A. Keller . . . . . W. M.

E. M. Hitchcock . . . . . S. W.

## RISING SUN, No. 49.

N. H. Swift, P. M. . . . . Proxy for Lodge.

## WATERTOWN, No 50.

Frank S. Coffin . . . . . W.: M.:

## ACACIA, No. 51.

Clarence Smith . . . . . W.: M.:

A. H. Steen . . . . . S.: W.:

Alf. L. Holman . . . . . J.: W.:

## CANNON RIVER, No. 52.

Charles Sweetser . . . . . W.: M.:

## NICOLLET, No. 54.

G. S. Ives . . . . . W.: M.:

G. F. Merritt . . . . . S.: W.:

Thos. Montgomery, P.: M.: Proxy for J.: W.:

## ZION, No. 55.

L. W. Folsom . . . . . W.: M.:

## MERIDIAN, No. 56.

John R. Jones, P.: M.: Proxy for Lodge.

## BLUE EARTH CITY, No. 57.

Geo. W. Buswell, P.: W.: Proxy for Lodge.

## SPRING VALLEY, No. 58.

R. L. MOORE . . . . . W.: M.:

## TEMPLE, No. 59.

Not represented, the Proxy sent by Lodge not having attained the rank of Warden.

## STAR IN THE WEST, No. 60.

Hiram P. Gallup, P.: W.: Proxy for Lodge.

## ASHLAR, No. 61.

Not represented, the Proxy sent not having attained the rank of Warden.

## STAR, No. 62.

Not represented, the Proxy sent not having attained the rank of Warden.

## ILLUSTRIOUS, No. 63.

James McHench . . . . . W.: M.:

## CHAIN LAKE, No. 64.

John F. Daniels . . . . . W.: M.:

## GOLDEN RULE, No. 65.

L. A. Huntoon . . . . . W.: M.:

David Hanna . . . . . S.: W.:

## MADELIA, No. 66.

W. K. Holmes, P.: W.: Proxy for Lodge.

## CORINTHIAN, No. 67

L. P. Dodge . . . . . W.: M.:

## MYSTIC STAR, No. 69.

Arthur H. Dauchy . . . . . W.: M.:

## PAYNESVILLE, No. 71.

Not represented.

## LANSING, No. 72.

Not represented.

## BROWNSVILLE, No. 73.

Not represented.

## MINNEISKA, No. 74.

D. F. Brooks . . . . . W.: M.:

## EUREKA, No. 75.

C. A. Roy . . . . . W.: M.:

## JOPPA, No. 76.

M. M. Clark . . . . . S.: W.:

## TUSCAN, No. 77.

G. W. Comee . . . . . S.: W.:

## MYSTIC CIRCLE, No. 78.

Not represented.

## PALESTINE, No. 79.

James A. Olds . . . . . W.: M.:

John H. La Vague, P.: M.: . . . . . Proxy for S.: W.:

## HENDERSON, No. 80.

Not represented.

## CONSTELLATION, No. 81.

F. B. Van Hoesen . . . . . W.: M.:

## HOWARD, No. 82.

C. W. Rickerson . . . . . W.: M.:

Josephus Alley . . . . . S.: W.:

## HURAM A BI, No. 83.

John Fern . . . . . S.: W.:

## ORIENT, No. 84.

I. H. Goodwin, P.: M.: . . . . . Proxy for Lodge.

## HIGH FOREST, No. 85.

C. Converse . . . . . S.: W.:

## TYRIAN, No. 86.

Not represented.

## DORIC, No. 87.

Luke Kellogg . . . . . W.: M.:

## GOLDEN FLEECE, No. 89.

J. C. Braden, P.: M.: . . . . . Proxy for Lodge.

## GOOD FAITH, No. 90.

Alex. Fiddes . . . . . W.: M.:

## ANTIQUITY, No. 91.

Not represented.

## FRATERNAL, No. 92.

Not represented.

## UNITY, No. 93.

S. P. Carpenter . . . . . W.: M.:

|                                  |                                           |  |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--|
|                                  | KEYSTONE, No. 94.                         |  |
| J. M. Thompson . . . . .         | W. M.                                     |  |
|                                  | SHERBURNE, No. 95.                        |  |
| Wm. B. Mabie . . . . .           | W. M.                                     |  |
|                                  | LIBANUS, No. 96.                          |  |
| Lee Hensley, P. M. . . . .       | Proxy for Lodge.                          |  |
|                                  | PRUDENCE, No. 97.                         |  |
| C. H. Smith . . . . .            | W. M.                                     |  |
|                                  | CHARITY, No. 98.                          |  |
|                                  | Not represented.                          |  |
|                                  | CORNER STONE, No. 99.                     |  |
| E. E. Corliss . . . . .          | W. M.                                     |  |
| S. A. Terwilliger, P. W. . . . . | Proxy for S. W.                           |  |
|                                  | AURORA, No. 100.                          |  |
| H. G. Coykendall . . . . .       | W. M.                                     |  |
| H. Brintnell . . . . .           | S. W.                                     |  |
| B. L. Perry, P. M. . . . .       | Proxy for S. W. on second day of session. |  |
| F. H. Harvey, P. W. . . . .      | Proxy for J. W.                           |  |
|                                  | FRATERNITY, No. 101.                      |  |
| M. B. Soule . . . . .            | W. M.                                     |  |
|                                  | LEBANON, No. 102.                         |  |
| B. A. Mann . . . . .             | W. M.                                     |  |
|                                  | BETHEL, No. 103.                          |  |
| W. P. Marston . . . . .          | W. M.                                     |  |
|                                  | SHARON, No. 104.                          |  |
| B. F. Jenness . . . . .          | W. M.                                     |  |
| C. H. Jenks . . . . .            | S. W.                                     |  |
| John H. Brown, P. M. . . . .     | Proxy for J. W.                           |  |
|                                  | SHILO, No. 105.                           |  |
| C. W. Rossiter . . . . .         | W. M.                                     |  |
|                                  | MOUNT TABOR, No. 106.                     |  |
| W. F. Ball, P. M. . . . .        | Proxy for Lodge.                          |  |
|                                  | ADONIRAM, No. 107.                        |  |
| James Flanagan . . . . .         | J. W.                                     |  |
|                                  | RELIEF, No. 108.                          |  |
| A. L. Wellman . . . . .          | W. M.                                     |  |
|                                  | SUNSET, No. 109.                          |  |
|                                  | Not represented.                          |  |

Respectfully and Fraternally submitted,

A. A. AMES,  
J. W. SENCERBOX, } Committee.  
E. D. B. PORTER,

The Most Worshipful Grand Master then read the following

## ANNUAL ADDRESS:

### *Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

At the very threshold of Masonry we one and all declared our trust to be in God; and were taught, in the most impressive manner, that no atheist could ever enter our sacred retreat. True, that so far as is consistent with this belief, we admit the very largest liberty of religious opinion; and yet every *true* Mason takes the Divine Law, as he understands it, as the rule and guide of his faith; and "we admit none knowingly into our ranks who are not moral and upright before God, and of good repute before the world." It is in this belief, and in this character, and with these principles to govern us, that we are now assembled; and it becomes us to look up with thankful hearts and reverential joy, to the giver of every good and perfect gift, for the opportunity thus afforded of seeing each other once more face to face, and for the many blessings that have crowned our lives since last we met in Grand Annual Communication. Through the blessing of our Supreme Grand Master, we are able to speak of a Masonic year of, in some respects, more than usual prosperity. In spite of the financial pressure, felt more or less by all organizations throughout our land, the pecuniary condition of our Lodges, as a whole, has improved: and while unusual care has been exercised in the selection of material for our Mystic Temple, the numbers of our Lodges and members have been greatly augmented. But few strifes have arisen, and those not of a serious nature, while peace and harmony prevail throughout our border. For details I refer you, in the main, to the reports of our District Deputies.

### DEATH OF PAST GRAND MASTER A. E. AMES.

But our prosperity has had its alloy, and our joy has been mingled with sorrow. Past Grand Master A. E. Ames is no more. On the 23d of September last he was summoned to appear before our Supreme Grand Master, and he hastened to obey. That summons, for him, had no terrors; for his life work, which he has gone to submit for inspection, was well done; it "was good work, true work, square work;" such work as is always needed in the building of our Mystic Temple. Bro. Ames was the first Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, was an enthusiastic lover of Masonry, and for many years has been prominent in its councils. Possessed of a warm and generous nature, he made for himself friends wherever he was known. On hearing of his death I immediately summoned the Grand Lodge to be present at and take charge of his funeral services. As at the time I was unavoidably compelled to be absent, I appointed as my proxy W. M. W. Getchell, who officiated in my stead. The remains of Bro. Ames were carried to their last resting place on the Sabbath following his decease, amid great sorrow, by a large concourse of friends, gathered from various parts of the

- State. I would recommend that an appropriate committee be appointed whose business it shall be to present to us any matter of interest connected with the life of our deceased brother, and to submit for our consideration a report that shall in some measure express our grief and deep sense of bereavement in the great loss we have sustained.

#### THE SUFFERERS IN THE GRASSHOPPER DISTRICT.

Many of our brethren upon the frontier have suffered, in common with others, from the destruction of their crops by the grasshoppers. Some of them, at last, were compelled to call for aid. In response to that call I instructed the Grand Secretary to issue a circular letter to the Lodges, urging them to come to the relief of these suffering brethren. Some of the Lodges responded, and funds for distribution were forwarded to R. W. J. F. Daniels, District Deputy for the Tenth District, whose account of receipts and disbursements appears in the report of his District, now in the hands of the Grand Secretary. Suffice it to say that the amount contributed was far from sufficient to meet the very pressing demand. Our brethren there are still suffering. A hard winter is upon them. Let not their cry of distress fall unheeded upon our ears. I trust that this Grand Lodge will recommend to its subordinates some course of action which shall result in bringing to these sufferers speedy and permanent relief.

#### DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

At our last Annual Communication the District Deputy system was inaugurated, and the Grand Master directed to divide the State into at least ten Masonic Districts, of not less than six Lodges each, and to appoint in each of said Districts some competent brother, whose style and title should be Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master, and who should hold said office during the pleasure of the Grand Master. In accordance with these directions, I, on the 10th day of February last, divided the State into eleven Masonic Districts, and appointed and commissioned a Deputy in each. I at the same time issued letters of instruction defining their duties, agreeably to the spirit of the act under which they were appointed. On the 14th day of the same month I also issued a circular letter to the various Lodges, informing them of my action, and enjoining them to extend to the District Deputies all the courtesies and honors due their rank, and to assist them in the discharge of their duties. Copies of the circular letters of instruction to the Lodges and to District Deputies, and also the names of the appointees, will be found in the last "Printed Proceedings," to which I refer you for further information. Most of the brethren appointed entered vigorously their various fields of labor, and have faithfully and efficiently discharged their duties, thereby vindicating fully the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in adopting this system of Grand Annual visitation. For particulars I refer you to their reports now in the hands of the Grand Secretary. The Deputies of the Third and Fifth Districts, by circumstances to them unforeseen, and over which they had no control, were prevented from visiting the Lodges under their supervision, and hence from them there is no report.



## DISPENSATIONS GRANTED.

I have, during the year, granted dispensations for new Lodges, as follows: For one at Carver, to be known as Carver Lodge, U. D.; for one at Brownsdale, to be known as Lafayette Lodge, U. D.; for one at Granite Falls, to be known as Granite Lodge, U. D.; for one at Lu Verne, to be known as Ben. Franklin Lodge, U. D.; for one at Elgin, to be known as Elgin Lodge, U. D.; for one at Newport, to be known as Newport Lodge, U. D.; for one at Bismarck, to be known as Bismarck Lodge, U. D.; for one at Minneapolis, to be known as Khurum Lodge, U. D.; for one at Excelsior, to be known as Excelsior Lodge, U. D.; and for one at Marshall, to be known as Delta Lodge, U. D. In granting these dispensations I have enquired carefully into the circumstances of each case, and in no instance has a dispensation been issued until it appeared, from the best information I could obtain, that the good of Masonry would be promoted thereby. From the reports of the District Deputies, it would appear that these Lodges have, in the main, done work that should command our confidence, and entitle them to Charters from this Grand Lodge. Their records will no doubt be before you for inspection. Delta Lodge, at Marshall, and Granite Lodge, at Granite Falls, ask that they may be continued another year under dispensations, without fee. I recommend that their request be granted. Other places have asked to have Lodges established in their midst, but the circumstances did not seem to warrant a compliance with their request:

## YELLOWSTONE LODGE, NO. 88.

Soon after the close of our last Annual Communication I learned from reliable sources that Yellowstone Lodge, No. 88, at Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, was in a sadly crippled condition, in consequence of the removal of United States troops from that point. The principal officers of the Lodge were connected with the army, and when they were taken away the Lodge was left without Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, or even a Past Master. Many of the members had also left. In this condition they could not be legally convened without the presence of the Grand Master or his proxy. In view of this state of affairs, I directed R. W. B. L. Perry, District Deputy for the Eleventh District, to visit them, convene their Lodge, and then take such action as the circumstances seemed to warrant. He faithfully carried out my instructions, and, after a careful investigation, came to the conclusion that the interests of Masonry did not demand the continuance of a Lodge at that point. The Brethren there, in accordance with his advice, surrendered their Charter, which, together with the records, he forwarded to the Grand Secretary. The property of the Lodge, which could not well be moved, he sold. The jewels and clothing he left in the hands of Bismarck Lodge, U. D., taking from them a receipt for the same, and forwarding it to the Grand Secretary. This Lodge, if chartered, wishes to retain these jewels, &c., and pay the Grand Lodge their value. I have no doubt of the wisdom of the course pursued by Bro. Perry, and trust that it may be approved by the Grand Lodge. For further particulars I refer you to his report as District Deputy.

## DECISIONS.

As is usual with Grand Masters the world over, I have been frequently called upon during the year to decide questions of law already very well defined; and if Brethren who submitted these questions had only examined the printed proceedings with a little more attention, they would have saved both themselves and me much time and trouble. I shall not consume your time and weary your patience by bringing such questions before you. I submit, however, the following decisions for your consideration:

1st. When a Mason is stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, no Lodge is at liberty to entertain his petition for affiliation until he brings a certificate from the Lodge from whose roll he was stricken, showing that he is clear on their books

2. When a brother stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, pays in full the amount due from him to the Lodge, he is entitled to a certificate signed by the W. M. and Secretary, showing that he is a non-affiliated Master Mason in good standing and clear of their books.

3. While a deceased non-affiliate is not entitled to Masonic burial, yet it may be accorded him by courtesy, or as a favor. Masons are not always responsible for not being in Lodge membership. Not unfrequently they are kept out through the influence of some personal enemy, who, too mean and cowardly to meet his brother face to face, sneaks behind the cover afforded by the "black ball," the more securely to vent his petty spite and strike his brother in the dark. In view of these and other circumstances which sometimes absolutely compel well-meaning Brethren to remain outside the Lodge, there should be room left for the Worshipful Master to exercise his discretion in determining whether or no a deceased non-affiliate should receive Masonic burial.

4. A Brother who has been regularly dimitted from a Lodge loses his certificate of the same. What can be done for his relief? Ans. Let the W. M. of the Lodge by whom it was granted direct the Secretary to make out and forward a true copy thereof, writing upon it the word, "copy," or "duplicate," and stating in addition that the original is lost.

5. A ballot is had upon the application of a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry, and he is declared rejected. At the next regular communication of the Lodge a brother rises and says he thinks he cast the black ball through mistake. Under these circumstances, can the ballot again be opened? Ans. It can not. When once a candidate has been declared rejected, the ballot can in no case be re-opened; and a motion to that effect would be wholly out of order, and should not be entertained.

6. When a brother objects to the advancement of a candidate, who has received one or more of the degrees of Masonry, the W. M. should, in every case, decide upon the validity of the objection, and arrest the progress of the candidate or not, as he may deem the best interests of Masonry require. But if the candidate's advancement is thus arrested, he—the candidate—has a right to demand a trial, in order that he may have the opportunity of meeting his accuser

face to face, and answering for himself. He who has taken but *one* degree in Masonry has thereby obtained certain Masonic rights, and among them is that of being heard in his own defence when objections are urged against him.

7. Can a Lodge of Master Masons be opened for the transaction of business when there are less than seven present? Ans. It can not. As seven Master Masons is the lowest number to whom a Charter or dispensation can be granted, and as a Lodge must surrender its Charter when there are less than that number upon its rolls, therefore no Lodge of Master Masons can be opened, for any purpose whatever, when there are less than seven Master Masons present.

8. A brother who has been indefinitely suspended can be restored by a majority vote of the Lodge at any regular Communication, notice having been given at a previous regular Communication that a motion to that effect would be made.

9. A non-affiliate who has applied for membership to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he lives, and whose petition has been rejected, and who stands ready to affiliate whenever the way shall open, has the same right of visiting Masonically as his affiliated brother. I construe Sec. 23, Title Fourth of G. L. Constitution, and Resolutions of G. L. found on page 672 of "Bound Proceedings," as referring wholly to *voluntary* non-affiliates.

10. When charges for unmasonic conduct are preferred against a brother before they are submitted to the Lodge, the W. L. M. should examine them, and decide whether, if proved, they would subject the brother to suspension, expulsion or any other penalty of Masonic law; and then entertain them, or refuse so to do, according to the conclusions at which he may arrive. It is important that he should do this in order that the Lodge may not be annoyed in having to investigate charges which are frivolous in their nature. At *this point* the Lodge has nothing to do with the question of entertaining or refusing so to do: the W. L. M. alone determines this. Having decided to entertain charges, they must then be referred to a committee for investigation. When that committee reports the Lodge can, by a majority vote, dismiss the charges, or, if they choose, proceed with the trial.

11. A Grand Master cannot consistently grant a dispensation for a Lodge to appear in public as such, except for some purpose Masonic in its character: a 4th of July celebration does not come under that head.

12. "Can a Subordinate Lodge proceed to try a Past Master for acts committed by him while Master?" In reply I would say that for his *official* acts the Master of a Lodge is alone amenable to the Grand Lodge, or to the Grand Master when the Grand Lodge is not in session; hence a Lodge cannot call a Past Master to an account for his *official* acts while Master, but for any other acts committed by him during his official term, involving a Masonic offense, a Lodge may proceed to try a Past Master.

13. A certain Lodge in this jurisdiction has suspended a brother for non-payment of dues; was this action legal? Ans. It was not. Under our law non-payment of dues subjects a brother to being stricken from the roll of his Lodge, which simply makes him a non-affiliate, but does not suspend him. Their action being illegal, is therefore null and void.

14. A motion to rescind the vote by which a brother was stricken from the roll of his Lodge for non-payment of dues is wholly out of order, and should not under any circumstances be entertained. A brother in the condition above mentioned, like any other non-affiliate, can only regain his membership by regular petition and unanimous ballot in his favor.

#### LAYING OF CORNER STONE, DEDICATION AND GRAND VISITATIONS.

On the 11th day of August last the Brethren of Cataract Lodge, No. 2, called upon the Grand Lodge to lay the corner stone of, perhaps, all things considered, the finest Masonic Hall in the State. As I was unavoidably absent on an eastern trip, R. W. Deputy Grand Master J. N. Castle officiated in my stead, conducting the services in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon himself, and add very much to the enjoyment of the occasion. On the 28th of December last, in response to an invitation from Cataract Lodge, I convened the Grand Lodge at Minneapolis, and proceeded to dedicate their new Hall, now completed and furnished to "Free Masonry, Virtue and Universal Benevolence." The Brethren may well be excused for feeling a pardonable pride in their very attractive Masonic home.

I have visited several Lodges during the year with pleasure and profit to myself, whatever may have been the result to the fraternity; and wherever I went I saw indications of Masonic progress that were certainly encouraging.

#### CLEARWATER LODGE, NO. 28.

I am in receipt of a communication from Past Deputy Grand Master Rigby, W. M., of Clearwater Lodge, No. 28, in which he stated that some years since several members were stricken from the roll of that Lodge for non-payment of dues, and that the Committee on Returns of Lodges, appointed by the Grand Lodge at that time, assumed without proof that said striking from the roll was illegally done; and so they have been charged for the Brethren aforesaid from that time until the present. The dues which have thus accrued now amount to quite a sum, and remain unpaid, and, in their present financial condition, to pay these dues would be to embarrass the Lodge; neither do they feel that in justice they should be required to do so.

I recommend the reference of this matter to a suitable committee, and that such relief be granted as their circumstances may seem to require.

#### GRAND LODGE REGISTRY.

The Grand Lodge, at its last Annual Communication, directed the Grand Master to procure the writing of the Grand Lodge Registry up to 1873, and appropriated for that purpose \$250, or so much thereof as might be necessary. Upon inquiry I found it impossible to secure any competent person to do the work for less than the amount named. Our Grand Secretary has finally undertaken the task, with the understanding that he is to receive \$250, to be paid upon the satisfactory completion of the work. In this matter he reports progress, and asks for further time. His well known thoroughness and ability are sufficient guarantees that "all things will be done decently and in order."

## INCORPORATION OF THE GRAND LODGE AND ITS SUBORDINATES.

At our last Annual Communication a question was raised with reference to the sufficiency and validity of an act of the old Territorial Legislature, approved March 5, 1853, by virtue of which the Grand Lodge of Minnesota became a body corporate, and in which provisions were made for the incorporation of Subordinate Lodges. The whole matter was finally referred to a committee consisting of Bros. A. C. Smith, J. N. Castle, W. H. Grant, J. H. Brown and H. R. Wells, with the Grand Master as chairman, with instructions to report at this session of the Grand Lodge. Having been called for the moment out of the Lodge room at the time when I was added to this committee, I was not aware of being associated with the brethren aforesaid for the consideration of this matter, until late in the year I was made acquainted with the fact through the "Printed Proceedings." As the members of the committee were somewhat scattered, I did not think it best to convene them until the present session of this Grand Lodge. In the meantime, however, I have given to this subject as much thought and investigation as circumstances would seem to permit, and have been led to the following conclusions:

1st. That it is not well for either Grand or Subordinate Lodges to become bodies corporate, and that the best course for us to pursue is, if possible, to obtain legislation repealing the act under which we became such. A corporate body is a creature of the civil law, and any and all of its affairs may be dragged into the courts in a variety of ways and upon various pretexts. For instance, a brother member of our Grand Lodge or one of its subordinates, is guilty of some gross misdemeanor; charges are preferred—he is tried, and expelled; under the plea that the sentence was unduly severe, and the act of the Lodge damaging to his reputation, he applies to the courts for relief; they may, if they see fit, order the reinstatement of the aggrieved brother, and the Lodge which pronounced the aforesaid sentence, find hanging over its head a judgment for damages to the amount of some hundreds or thousands of dollars.

Our By-Laws, too, may be subjected to revision by the same powers, or a contested election case may arise, and the civil courts be at last left to determine who shall fill the "*Oriental Chair*." The above cases are not quite all hypothetical, but have in certain organizations of a secret character, had their counterpart.

Again, old Masons will remember well scenes of a similar nature enacted during the Morgan excitement, when the strong arm of the civil law was stretched forth and officers and members of Grand and Subordinate Lodges, incorporated under State laws, were summoned to appear and produce records and papers, and questioned with reference to everything pertaining to the business and work of the Lodge. In any body corporate, similar scenes are liable to transpire. For these and other reasons which might be given, I have been forced to the conclusion that the custom of incorporating Masonic Lodges is one that should fall into speedy disuse. "But we must have some provision for holding property." True; and this leads us to speak of conclusion number two, viz: That there should be trustees appointed, or elected, for that purpose, under our present State laws for the organization of Boards of Trustees, if they are adapted to our necessities; and if not, then under special enactments secured to meet the requirements of our case.

I submit for your consideration an account of the New York law covering these matters, as given by Right Worshipful James Gibson, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in his report for 1873. He says: "This act will be found in the Laws of New York for 1866, and is Chapter 317 of the Acts of the Legislature for that year, and also in the Appendix to the Transactions of the Grand Lodge of New York for 1869, at page 303. It is entitled 'An Act'—not to incorporate, but—'to enable Lodges and Chapters of Free and Accepted Masons to take, hold and convey personal and real estate.' The first section of this Act provides that whenever any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons which is or may be hereafter duly chartered by and instituted according to the general rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, shall be desirous of having the benefits of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for such Lodge, at any regular communication thereof, held in accordance with the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge aforesaid, and in conformity to its own by-laws, to elect three trustees for such Lodge, for the purpose aforesaid. The first three elective officers of the Lodge are required to make a certificate of such election, and after its execution it is acknowledged and is to be filed with the Secretary of State, and such trustees and their successors shall thereupon be and become entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges granted by this Act, to and for the use and behoof of said Lodge. The second section provides for dividing the terms of the three trustees, so that one shall be elected each year, and for filling vacaneies. The third section enacts that a trustee being expelled, etc., his office as trustee becomes vacant. By the fourth section the trustees are authorized to take property, real and personal, by gift, grant and devise, and whether given directly to the Lodge or in trust for it, and thus by statute technically 'execute the use,' and vests the legal and equitable title in the trustees. The fifth section requires the trustees to, at all times, abide by and obey the directions of such Lodge, dnly passed at any regular or stated communication thereof, according to and not contravening the constitution and laws of this State or of the Grand Body to which it shall be subordinate, or of the Lodge aforesaid; and provides that if the Lodge shall be expelled or its warrant forfeited, its property, after the payment of its debts, shall be paid over to the trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum, to remain for three years, and if not within that time reclaimed according to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge, the same is to be applied to the benevolent purposes of said Hall and Asylum. The Legislature also declares the Act a public one and to be benignly construed in all courts and places to effectuate the object thereof." This act would of course need some little modification in order to adapt it to our Grand Lodge regulations and State laws; yet it has, I think, in the main what the necessities of our case require, and should this Grand Body in its wisdom conclude to inaugurate a movement looking to a change in this direction, it will furnish a good basis on which to work. Various Grand Lodges have taken substantially this ground; and for reasone, some of which we have here laid before you, and which are certainly worth your serious consideration, I would recommend that the suggestions here embodied be referred to the committee already appointed to deliberate on this subject.

## LOUISIANA SUFFERERS.

The history of the fearful destruction of life and property in Louisiana, in consequence of the inundations of the early part of the year, is familiar to you all. In that disaster many of our Masonic Brethren lost their all. So generally was this the case that the Grand Master of that Jurisdiction was compelled to appeal to sister Grand Lodges for aid. As soon as this appeal reached my ears, I directed the Grand Secretary to issue a circular letter to the Lodges, calling upon them for an immediate and hearty response. In answer to this call there has been forwarded to our Brethren in Louisiana by the Grand Secretary, \$269, and by myself \$294.25, for all of which receipts have been received. Two or three of the Lodges forwarded their contributions direct, the exact amount of which I have not learned; but which, when added to the before-named amounts, would no doubt make the sum total of our contributions for this purpose not far from \$600.

## GRAND ORIENT OF EGYPT.

I am in receipt of a communication from the Grand Master of a body styling itself "The Grand Orient of Egypt," in which he aims to vindicate himself and his constituents from charges preferred against them by another so-called Masonic power, and from whom also I have received a circular letter; from all of which it would appear that Egyptian Masonry is in a sadly mixed condition; and until more definite information can be obtained concerning them, I would not think it well for this Grand Body to extend to either party Masonic recognition.

## LAYING CORNER STONE OF U. S. BUILDING.

On the 24th of June last the corner stone of the U. S. Custom House at Chicago was laid by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, amid an immense concourse of Masons and people gathered from all parts of the Union. I received from the Grand Master of that Jurisdiction a very cordial invitation to be present and participate in the ceremonies of the occasion. It was with great regret that, owing to the pressure of home duties, I was compelled to decline.

## GRAND LODGES OF CANADA AND QUEBEC.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to announce to you that the unhappy controversy which has so long existed between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec has at last come to an end in the recognition, by the former, of the latter as a sister Grand Lodge. I am in receipt of their "Official Protocols," in which is given an account of their mutual conference through delegates appointed by each Grand Lodge, held in Montreal January 17, 1874, at which all matters of difference between them were amicably adjusted in a way alike honorable to both. And "now may the blessing of Heaven rest upon them; may brotherly love prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement them," and among them, from this time forward, "may no contention ever exist, but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree." I trust that this Grand Lodge will lose no time in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and

extending to her the hand of cordial greeting. Our Grand Secretary holds, as I am informed, a commission from that Grand Body as their representative near this Grand Lodge. It is to be hoped that our incoming Grand Master will immediately reciprocate this courtesy.

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#### HURRYING THE WORK.

There is an evil in our midst which, in our humble opinion, is somewhat serious in its nature, and to the consideration of which we invite your careful attention, viz; the practice so common among us of hurrying candidates through the degrees. True, we have a law which was intended to remedy the evil of which we speak, and which forbids the conferring of more than one degree upon a candidate at the same Communication. This law is good so far as it goes; but that it stops far short of the mark is evident to all who have given to this subject the attention its importance demands. To illustrate: The ballot is spread upon the petition of a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry, and he is elected; and upon the same evening he receives the degree of Entered Apprentice; anxious to proceed, at his solicitation the Worshipful Master calls a *special*, and in one week, sometimes one day from that time, he is passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft, only, after a similar space of time has intervened, to be raised to, or rather *rushed through*, the sublime degree of Master Mason. And so it often comes that in this short space of one or two weeks from the time the candidate enters a Masonic Lodge, he comes out—what? a full fledged Master Mason? Yes! in name; nothing more—but in fact a Masonic ignoramus, and in the majority of cases such to remain the balance of his natural life. No lessons have been thoroughly taught; no deep impressions have been made; in short, the newly admitted brother, at best, is only in the possession of a confusion of half-formed ideas; all so hopelessly entangled and involved, that the state of his mind is very fittingly represented by the word “chaos.”

When the students of our institutions of learning are permitted in their studies to become surface skimmers, the result is three-fold. 1st. Their knowledge of the books studied will always be very defective and superficial; for in after years, in the great majority of cases, they will neither have the time or disposition to review. 2d. The tendency is to make them in all time to come superficial in everything; and 3d. Upon the basis that we feel little interest in that of which we have little knowledge, they will never enter with sufficient zeal into any life plan to make of it a real success. These same rules and results hold good in Masonry, or in any other institution where there is something important to be learned. Each degree of Masonry is fraught with valuable lessons. Each and all of them should be thoroughly learned; and whenever the Masonic student is rushed and crowded through them so hastily that he has not even time to catch their merest outlines, a positive injury has been done both to himself and the Fraternity. He becomes a superficial Mason; and, feeling no interest in that of which he has no knowledge, he treats the whole matter with indifference, deprives himself of a great amount of moral and intellectual good, and instead of



being an earnest, efficient worker, becomes a heavy burden to be borne. The spirit of hurry and bustle is pervading our Lodges more and more. Everything must be rushed through on the "double quick." The degrees are conferred upon several in one evening; in order to save time, the lectures are abbreviated; and in so doing the best, most instructive and interesting portions are invariably left out. In one of our older Lodges, which shall here be nameless, upon a certain evening I took the "East" and conferred the Master Mason's degree, giving the work and lectures in full. At the close an aged brother grasped me enthusiastically by the hand, exclaiming, "Why, that was beautiful; that was grand. I have been a Mason for more than twenty-five years, and a member of this Lodge ever since it was organized, but I never saw anything like that before;" and yet, from first to last, I conformed strictly to the ritual, and much that I gave them was monitorial. I did not find it very difficult to get an idea of the manner in which that Lodge had been doing its work; and from what I have seen, both before and since, I fear that, in their style of working, they have altogether too many parallels among their sister Lodges. But this state of affairs is not peculiar to this Jurisdiction. From personal observation and information I am convinced that the evil is wide-spread, and that Minnesota Masonry compares very favorably with that of any other State. Neither is what I have here said of some of the Lodges true of all. We have among us many workmen who are *Masters* in the best and truest sense of that word, and Lodges who are sending out specimens of their skill of which they will never have occasion to be ashamed, and yet, from the facts to which we have invited attention, it is painfully evident that, with reference to this point, there should be speedily inaugurated an earnest, vigorous reform.

One of our most thorough and efficient District Deputies, in a private note accompanying his annual report, says: "It appears, from what information I can gather, that not more than twenty-five, or thirty per cent. at the outside, of our members are attendants at the Lodges, leaving from seventy to seventy-five per cent. that in one sense are no better to us than non-affiliates; that is to say, a majority of the affiliated Masons in this District,—and I presume the same is true throughout this Grand Jurisdiction—from *some* cause, are not in a proper relation to the Fraternity."

This, Brethren, is the language of one who, from a thorough, careful investigation, knows whereof he affirms, and it brings to light a state of affairs so serious in its nature that it should induce every true Mason to stop and enquire earnestly for both the cause and the cure. No doubt other things have contributed to this result; but that this hurried, superficial manner of making Masons has had with it much to do, I cannot doubt, and when the reform of which we speak is fully inaugurated, a new interest will be felt in everything pertaining to Masonry, and our Lodge meetings will become quite different in their nature from what too often we find them now. In some of the older German Lodges, if my memory serves me, after the candidate has taken his first degree, one year must elapse before he can be permitted to advance, and then two years more before he is

raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. In the meantime he has ample opportunity of, and is required to become thoroughly conversant with the work and lectures of the degree he has taken; and, as a result, some of the brightest, most intelligent and thoroughly instructed Masons among us have come to us from the old country. Perhaps in our state of affairs it would hardly be policy to require a candidate to be three years on his Masonic journey; but I am firmly of the opinion that if invariably he was required to wait two months after receiving one degree before he could advance to another, and in the meantime to become thoroughly conversant with all the sections of the lecture pertaining to the degree last conferred, it would prove a great benefit both to himself and the Fraternity. I would heartily recommend to this Grand Lodge some action on their part covering the point suggested.

#### CONCLUSION.

And now a few remarks by way of conclusion, and I am done. My associations with my Brethren of the Grand Lodge have to me been very precious; and again and again, as we have taken sweet counsel together, have I felt to exclaim: "It is good for us to be here." True, we have had our differences of opinions, and sometimes debate has waxed *warm* and *earnest*, but in the main the spirit of Brotherly Love and Charity has prevailed, and as years have passed, hearts have here been knit more and yet more closely together, and while Time and Eternity shall endure, the memory of the pleasant hours here enjoyed, and the friendships here formed, will be to me "like precious ointment poured forth." But as I stand before you to-day my heart grows sad, for I am solemnly reminded of the fact that these privileges are all numbered, and that soon to each one of us will come the last earthly session of our Grand Lodge. At our last Grand Annual Communication, our brother, Past Grand Master Ames, made glad our gathering by his genial presence. Healthy and vigorous to all human appearance, he had before him a long lease of life; but the Master called, and he passed on to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." And so one after another is being called: link after link of our fraternal chain is being broken. Before another Grand Annual Communication, in all human probability, some one or more of our present number will be called to stand before the Supreme Grand Master. Some are here to-day who will not be here then. *It may be you, it may be me.* Brethren, if these things are so, how important that we here and elsewhere discharge faithfully our duty to one another, to the Craft, and to all mankind. How important that we cherish in all our deliberations the spirit of Brotherly Love. Are there in the breasts of any here assembled heartburnings, bickerings, or unholy strifes? As we bow together around our sacred altar, let us put all these things far from us, and remember "that we be brethren." "Let all bitterness and wrath and anger, and clamor and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice; and be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another."

" There is a world where all are equal,  
We are hurrying toward it fast—  
We shall meet upon the Level there, when the gates of death are past;  
We shall stand before the Orient, and the Master will be there,  
To try the blocks we offer, with His own unerring square.

" Let us meet upon the Level, then, while laboring patient here;  
Let us meet and let us labor, though the labor be severe;  
Already in the western sky the signs bid us prepare  
To gather up our working tools and part upon the square."

Our journey is so very brief, and will so soon be closed, that alienations are sadly out of place; and the precious moments that are left should be faithfully improved in doing good, in strengthening the ties of Brotherly Love, and enlarging our Mantle of Charity. No one who has any true manhood about him finds it a difficult matter to think kindly of the departed. With the living we may have our serious differences and our sharp, cutting words; but, somehow, as we come into the presence of the dead, we feel that all animosities are out of place, and all contentions must be forever dropped. We will gently bear the cold clay to its final resting place; we will utter kind words of sympathy to the bereaved; whatever there was good or beautiful in the life of the departed, we will speak of it then, and in its absence hold our peace. To strike a dead man seems so *unnatural, so mean, so cowardly*, that we cannot find it in our hearts to do it. All this is as it should be. But if we would only carry this same spirit into all our relations and intercourse with the living, how much better it would be. If, when we are about to utter the hasty word, or to do the unkind act, or pronounce the harsh, uncharitable judgment, or strike the crushing blow, we would for a moment stop and ask ourselves the question, "*What about all this if my brother should die to-day?*" "Are my relations with him now what I would wish them to be then?" If we would but follow this course, from how much sorrow and bitter self-accusation we might be saved! And then its effects upon others! With this spirit carried out, how many of the bitter feuds that now rend society would come to an end; aye, would be nipped in the bud, and so never have an existence? How many that are crushed down would be raised up? How it would smooth down the frictions of life and oil all the wheels of society! How many hearts are aching to-day because of wrongs done by brother to brother, in the midst of which death has entered, and the *opportunity for reconciliation has gone forever?* I find this sentiment beautifully expressed in verse:

" If I should die to-night!  
My friends would look upon my quiet face,  
Before they laid it in its resting place,  
And deem that death had left it almost fair;  
And laying snow white flowers against my hair,  
Would smooth it down in tearful tenderness;  
And fold my hands with lingering caress—  
Poor hands—so empty and so cold to-night!

“ If I should die to-night!

My friends would call to mind with loving thought  
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought,  
Some gentle words the frozen lips had said,  
Errands on which the willing feet had sped;  
The memory of my selfishness and pride—  
My hasty words would all be put aside,  
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night!

“ If I should die to-night!

Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,  
Recalling other days remorsefully;  
The eyes that chill me with averted glance  
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,  
And soften in the old familiar way—  
For who can war with dumb, unconscious clay?—  
And so I might rest forgiven of all to-night!

“ Oh, friends! I pray to-night!

Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow,—  
The way is lonely; let me feel them now.  
Think gently of me, for I am travel-worn,  
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn:  
Forgive! Oh hearts estranged, forgive, I plead—  
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need  
The tenderness for which I long to-night.”

In closing up my official career as your Grand Master, permit me to express to you my appreciation of the honor that has been conferred upon me in being called to occupy the highest Masonic position in your power to bestow, and the highest which Masonry affords. To have presided for two years over the deliberations of a body of Brethren like those here assembled, is a privilege in the possession of which any one might well be excused for feeling an honorable pride. My official connection with you has not at all times been free from perplexities. When you placed the gavel in my hands, the Grand Lodge was passing through the most stormy period of its history. We were troubled with questions difficult to settle, and with matters hard satisfactorily to adjust: but the storm has now passed; once more the sky is clear, and our Masonic ship has sailed out into a beautiful quiet sea, where peace and harmony prevail. Of the fact that my administration has not been faultless, no one is more fully aware than myself; I can only say, that in all I have done I have labored constantly with an eye single to the glory of our Grand Architect and the good of the Craft. As to what has been my success I leave others to judge. For your many expressions of confidence and esteem I tender you my heartfelt thanks. Let us now proceed to the consideration of the business before us.

CHAS. GRISWOLD, *Grand Master.*

The Address of the Grand Master was referred to Bros. A. T. C. Pierson, O. Whitman and James McHench, for subdivision and reference.

The papers in reference to the expulsion of Brother Hoag, by Mantorville Lodge, No. 11, were presented and referred to Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

The Grand Secretary presented the books, records, etc., of the following U. : D. : Lodges, with petitions as indicated:

|                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bismarck Lodge,      | petition for Charter.            |
| Khurum Lodge,        | " " "                            |
| Granite Lodge,       | " " continuance of Dispensation. |
| Newport Lodge,       | " " " "                          |
| Carver Lodge,        | " " Charter.                     |
| Delta Lodge,         | " " continuance of Dispensation. |
| Excelsior Lodge,     | " " Charter.                     |
| Pickwick Lodge,      | " " " "                          |
| Lafayette Lodge,     | " " continuance of Dispensation. |
| Elgin Lodge,         | " " Charter.                     |
| Ben. Franklin Lodge, | petition for Charter.            |

All of which were referred to Standing Committee on Lodges U. : D. : .

The Committee on Address of Grand Master presented the following report, which was adopted:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your committee to whom was referred the Grand Master's Address for subdivision and reference, respectfully recommend—

1st. That so much thereof as relates to the death of Past Grand Master Ames, be referred to a special committee of three.

2d. That so much as relates to the sufferers in the Grasshopper district, be referred to a special committee of three.

3d. That so much as refers to dispensations granted, be referred to the Committee on Lodges under Dispensation.

4th. That so much as refers to decisions made during the year, be referred to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

5th. That so much as refers to Clearwater Lodge, No. 28, be referred to a special committee of three.

6th. That so much as alludes to the Grand Orient of Egypt, and the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

7th. That so much as refers to the Incorporation of the Grand Lodge and its Subordinates, be referred to the Committee on Incorporation of Grand Lodge.

8th. That so much as relates to "Hurrying the Work," be referred to a special committee of three.

9th. That the residue of the Address be referred to a special committee of three.

Respectfully submitted,

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A. T. C. PIERSON, | } Committee. |
| O. WHITMAN,       |              |
| JAS. MCHENCH,     |              |

The Grand Master announced the appointment of Standing and Special Committees, as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

*On Visiting Brethren.*—Bros. E. P. Barnum and B. F. Wright.

*On Ancient Landmarks.*—Bros. Grove B. Cooley, J. W. Morford Sam. E. Adams, G. S. Ives and A. A. Ames.

*On Unfinished Business.*—Bros. H. L. Carver, Edgar Nash and C. O. Ball.

*On Masonic Jurisprudence.*—Bros. D. B. Loomis, W. T. Rigby and I. B. Cummings.

*On Appeals and Grievances.*—Bros. W. J. Parsons, W. H. Grant J. H. Brown, J. N. Castle and B. Madison.

*On Returns of Lodges.*—Bros. Fred. Joss, C. N. Daniels, C. H. Benton, A. Ladue, A. D. Seward, F. B. Vanhoesen, Thos. Montgomery, D. F. Brooks and I. H. Goodwin.

*On Lodges Under Dispensation.*—Bros. J. C. Braden. H. Burningham and S. J. Willard.

*On Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's Accounts.*—Bros. E. W. Durant, Fred. L. Smith and L. Z. Rogers.

*On Appropriations.*—Bros. H. R. Wells, J. F. Daniels and B. A. Man.

*On Printing.*—Bros. Grand Secretary, Fred. L. Smith and H. L. Carver.

*On Auditing.*—Bros. B. F. Wright, J. C. Munroe and Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

*On Death of P. . G. . M. . Ames.*—Bros. Grove B. Cooley, D. B. Loomis and Aaron Goodrich.

*On Hurrying the Work.*—Bros. Aaron Goodrich, A. H. Truax and L. A. Huntoon.

*Committee on Residue of G. . M's. . Address.*—Bros. J. H. Brown, John Furness and N. H. Swift.

*Committee on Grasshopper Sufferers.*—Bros. J. F. Daniels, F. Montgomery and O. H. Page.

*Committee on Clearwater Lodge.*—E. P. Barnum, C. N. Daniels and J. A. Olds.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances presented the following report, which was adopted :

*To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Minnesota :*

The undersigned, your Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred the matter of the action had and taken in Mantorville Lodge, No. 11, in the case of Bro. C. R. Hoag, who stood therein charged with unmasonic conduct, respectfully beg leave to report :

That the transcript sent up by Mantorville Lodge, No. 11, is so defective and wanting in that showing of a due observance of the plain and positive requirements of the rules of the Trial Code, that your committee have not felt authorized to recommend that the action of said Lodge be affirmed.

Rule 9 of the Trial Code provides : "If the verdict be *tantamount* to *suspension*, and an appeal be duly taken, an *attested* copy of the proceedings shall be sent up at the ensuing meeting of the Grand Lodge, for examination and final action. If tantamount to *expulsion*, like proceedings shall be furnished the Grand Lodge, and it shall operate as a suspension only until the affirmance of the Grand Lodge shall be obtained."

In this case the first charge is in substance that the brother wrote a letter (a copy of which is furnished) reflecting on the Lodge generally, and on some of its officers particularly ; the second charge is that the brother has paid no dues from the time of his admission, April 10th, 1866, up to the time of preferring the charge ; and the certificate shows that "by the action of the Lodge Brother C. R. Hoag was found guilty of all the charges."

There is nothing in the transcript sent up to your M. W. G. Lodge tending to show even an attempted compliance with the provisions of the Trial Code, in respect to those vital matters contained in Rule 1 ; nor in respect to the equally important requirements contained in rule 3 ; nor in respect to the manner in which the Lodge pronounced upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, as provided for in Rule 6 of the Trial Code. So that your committee are entirely in the dark as to whether the necessary formalities attendant upon the determination of so grave a matter as the discipline of an offending brother were observed or even attempted to be observed. And your committee submit that they cannot take the responsibility of presuming that these formalities were observed, but that they must be governed by the facts as shown by the transcript of the records of the Lodge.

Your committee therefore recommend that this transcript be remitted to Mantorville Lodge, No. 11, with instructions to that Lodge to send up to this M. W. Grand Lodge a full and complete transcript of all the acts and doings of said Lodge in said matter, by the next communication of this M. W. Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| WM. J. PARSONS, | } Committee. |
| G. B. COOLEY,   |              |
| W. H. GRANT,    |              |
| JOHN H. BROWN,  |              |

Bro. J. C. Braden offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the resolution found on page 20 of the printed Proceedings for 1873, relative to photographs of expelled Masons, be, and is hereby, repealed.

Bro. E. D. B. Porter offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the latter clause of resolution found on page 47, Proceedings of 1874, be stricken out ; so that the resolution shall read :—

"*Resolved*, That Subordinate Lodges be, and are hereby, required to forward the amount of their annual dues to the Grand Secretary, on or before the first day of January in each year."

Bro. C. W. Nash offered the following preamble and resolutions :

WHEREAS, Section 39, Title 5th, of the Grand Lodge Constitution, of the State of Minnesota, is believed by very many Masons to be in violation of the Ancient Landmarks—the usages and customs of Ancient Craft Masonry; and

WHEREAS, The requirements, as enjoined upon Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, for their government, as provided in said Section 39, is not enforced, but is openly and knowingly violated; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of amending Title 5th, Section 39, of the Grand Lodge Constitution; and be it

*Resolved*, That the subject embraced in said Section 39, and the matter of non-affiliation and non-payment of dues, be referred to the same select committee of five, to report at this session, if possible; if not, to report at the next session. Said committee to take into consideration the whole subject matter, and to recommend to this M. W. G. L. some feasible plan that will remedy the growing evil arising from non-affiliation and non-payment of dues.

Bro. Geo. A. Camp offered the following as a substitute :

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed to report to this G. L. a new Constitution, at its next annual meeting.

The substitute of Bro. Camp was lost—yeas, 83; nays, 105.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 7:30 P. M.

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## FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, January 12, 1875.

The Grand Lodge was called on at 7:30 P. M. Grand Officers same as before, except Bro. H. L. Carver as Grand Senior Warden, and Bro. B. F. Wright as Grand Senior Deacon.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. O. H. Page as Grand Pursuivant, *vice* Bro. Alex. M. Barnum, not in attendance.

The Grand Treasurer presented the following report, which was referred to the Standing Committee on Grand Treasurer's and Grand Secretary's Accounts :



## REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER.:

GEO. A. CAMP, Grand Treasurer,

In account with GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA.

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                 | DR.     |    |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|--|--|--|--|
| 1874.           |                                                                                                                                                                 |         |    |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 16.        | To amount received from Bro. Geo. L. Otis, Past Grand Treasurer, the balance in the Grand Treasury. (See Report on page 43, printed Proceedings of 1874.) . . . | \$3,512 | 17 |  |  |  |  |
| " 16.           | To amount received from Grand Secretary E. D. B. Porter,                                                                                                        | 389     | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| 1875.           |                                                                                                                                                                 |         |    |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 5.         | To amount received from E. D. B. Porter, Grand Secretary,                                                                                                       | 859     | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| " 6.            | " " " " " " " "                                                                                                                                                 | 630     | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| " 7.            | " " " " " " " "                                                                                                                                                 | 308     | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| " 8.            | " " " " " " " "                                                                                                                                                 | 342     | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| " 11.           | " " " " " " " "                                                                                                                                                 | 878     | 17 |  |  |  |  |
| " 12.           | " " " " " " " "                                                                                                                                                 | 1,012   | 00 |  |  |  |  |
| Total . . . . . |                                                                                                                                                                 | \$7,932 | 84 |  |  |  |  |

|                 |                                                     | CR.     |    |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|----|--|--|--|--|
| 1875.           |                                                     |         |    |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 12.        | By warrants paid as follows:—                       |         |    |  |  |  |  |
|                 | No. 19. . . . .                                     | \$475   | 85 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 21. . . . .                                       | 41      | 67 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 22. . . . .                                       | 41      | 67 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 24. Grand Secretary's salary . . . . .            | 41      | 66 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 25. Pay Roll, 1874 . . . . .                      | 799     | 85 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 26. Grand Chaplain (appropriation 1874) . . . . . | 25      | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 27. C. W. Nash (appropriation 1874) . . . . .     | 156     | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 28. D. S. Stombs . . . . .                        | 55      | 50 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 29. Grand Tyler . . . . .                         | 50      | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 30. C. F. Mahler . . . . .                        | 28      | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 31. Ch'n Com. F. C. . . . .                       | 200     | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 32. W. S. Combs . . . . .                         | 90      | 50 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 33. Grand Master . . . . .                        | 255     | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 34. D. M. Baldwin . . . . .                       | 6       | 40 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 35. R. F. Warner (appropriation 1874) . . . . .   | 100     | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 36. J. C. Braden, " " . . . . .                   | 10      | 40 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 37. J. P. Pond, " " . . . . .                     | 446     | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 38. E. W. Durant, " " . . . . .                   | 3       | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 39. Rent, " " . . . . .                           | 250     | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 40. Johnson & Smith, printing . . . . .           | 35      | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 41. E. D. B. Porter, salary and blanks . . . . .  | 45      | 17 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 42. W. S. Combs, stationery . . . . .             | 34      | 60 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 43. C. N. Daniels, Com. on Returns . . . . .      | 50      | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 44. E. D. B. Porter, salary . . . . .             | 41      | 67 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 45. Ramaley & Cunningham, printing . . . . .      | 42      | 50 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 46. " " " " " " " " . . . . .                     | 24      | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 47. E. D. B. Porter, salary . . . . .             | 41      | 67 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 48. Chas Griswold, exp. G. S. M. . . . .          | 35      | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 49. E. D. B. Porter, salary . . . . .             | 41      | 67 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 50. W. S. Combs, books and stationery . . . . .   | 21      | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 51. Johnson & Smith, printing Proceedings, 400 00 |         |    |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 53. Leonard & Seeger, desk for G. S. S. . . . .   | 13      | 61 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 54. Metcalf & Dixon, letter press, &c. . . . .    | 14      | 43 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 55. Chas. Griswold, exp. G. S. M. . . . .         | 100     | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | " 56. E. D. B. Porter, salary . . . . .             | 333     | 33 |  |  |  |  |
|                 | Balance in hands of Grand Treasurer . . . . .       | 3,583   | 49 |  |  |  |  |
| Total . . . . . |                                                     | \$7,932 | 84 |  |  |  |  |

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. CAMP, *Grand Treasurer.*

The Deputy Grand Master, in the Grand East, M. W. (has. Griswold presented his credentials (bearing date July 13, 1874) as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and was welcomed as such with appropriate honors.

Bro. Fred. Joss moved that the election of Grand Officers be made the special order for Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M., which motion was adopted.

Bro. A. T. C. Pierson presented the report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the reading of which was dispensed with, and the report ordered to be published in the printed Proceedings. (See Appendix A.)

The papers in reference to the expulsion of J. G. Butterfield by King Solomon Lodge, No. 44, were presented by the Grand Secretary, and referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

The preamble and resolutions offered by Bro. G. W. Nash were then taken up.

Bro. Pierson moved to amend by striking out the words, "but is openly and knowingly violated"; which motion prevailed, and the resolutions, as amended, were adopted.

The Grand Master appointed as Committee on Pay Roll, Bros. Lee Hensley, L. R. Wellman and W. H. Hall.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

## SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1875.

The Grand Lodge was called on at 10 o'clock A. M.; Grand officers and representatives as before.

Prayer by Rev. Bro. J. R. Creighton.

Minutes of Tuesday's proceedings read and approved.

The Committee on Lodges U. D. presented the following reports:—

*To the M. W., Grand Lodge, now in session:*

Your Committee on Lodges U. D., have examined the work and returns of Excelsior Lodge, at Excelsior; Carver Lodge, at Carver; and Elgin Lodge, at Elgin, and find that the work is such as we are authorized to receive, and believing that the interest of the craft will be promoted thereby, we respectfully recommend that charters be granted to each, upon a compliance with the Constitution of the M. W. Grand Lodge in such cases provided.

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| J. C. BRADEN,  | } Committee. |
| S. J. WILLARD, |              |
| H. BIRNINGHAM, |              |

Which was adopted.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge, now in session:*

Your Committee on Lodges U. D., would respectfully recommend that the dispensations of Delta Lodge, at Marshall; Granite Lodge, at Granite Falls; La Fayette Lodge, at Brownsdale; and Newport Lodge, at Newport, be continued without additional fees.

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| J. G. BRADEN,  | } Committee. |
| S. J. WILLARD, |              |
| H. BIRNINGHAM, |              |

Which was adopted.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge, now in session:*

Your Committee on Lodges U. D., have examined the work and returns of Bismark Lodge, at Bismark, D. T., and find the work such as we are authorized to receive, and believing that the interests of the craft will be promoted thereby, we respectfully recommend that a charter be granted, upon a compliance with the Constitution of the M. W. Grand Lodge, in such cases provided; provided that the same shall not be issued until satisfactory evidences are given to the M. W. G. M., that the same would be for the best interests of Masonry.

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| J. C. BRADEN,  | } Committee. |
| S. J. WILLARD, |              |
| H. BURNINGHAM. |              |

Which was not adopted.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge, now in session :*

Your Committee on Lodges U. D., have examined the work and returns of Pickwick Lodge, at Pickwick, and find the work such as we are authorized to receive, and believing that the interests of the craft will be promoted thereby, we respectfully recommend that a charter be granted upon a compliance with the Constitution of the M. W. Grand Lodge, in such cases provided.

J. C. BRADEN,  
S. J. WILLARD,  
H. BURNINGHAM, } *Committee.*

Which was adopted.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge, now in session :*

Your Committee on Lodges U. D., have examined the work and returns of Khurum Lodge, at Minneapolis, and find the work such as we are authorized to receive, and believing that the interests of the craft will be promoted thereby, we respectfully recommend that a charter be granted, upon a compliance with the Constitution of the M. W. Grand Lodge, in such cases provided.

J. C. BRADEN,  
S. J. WILLARD,  
H. BURNINGHAM, } *Committee.*

Which was adopted.

Bro. J. C. Braden presented the following :—

WHEREAS : Since our Grand Lodge Constitution asserts that the bretheren to whom is committed the working of a Lodge U. D., do not thereby forfeit their membership in any other Lodge; and, since a charter, if issued, must be issued to those who are members of other Lodges at the time, therefore,

*Resolved*, That hereafter the Committee on Granting Charters, report specifically who shall be considered as charter members, and the issuance of a charter shall terminate the membership of such in any other Lodge. And, further, that the Grand Secretary notify the Lodges of which such bretheren were members, of such change of membership.

Which was referred to Committee on Jurisprudence.

Bro. A. T. C. Pierson presented the following, which was referred to Committee on Jurisprudence :—

WHEREAS : Since the amendment to Sec. 73 of the General Regulations of the M. W. Grand Lodge, adopted at the Last Grand Annual Communication of the same, as found on page 31, proceedings of 1874, a system of District Deputies has been established in this jurisdiction; and,

WHEREAS. Some of the District Deputies appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, in February last, pursuant to the resolution of the M. W. G. L., adopted at the last Grand Annual Communication, and found on page 36 of proceedings of 1874, are not members of this Grand Lodge, under said Sec. 73, as amended aforesaid, notwithstanding which, it is necessary that said District Deputies report in person to this M. W. G. L., and must be heard therein; therefore,

*Resolved*, That Sec. 73 of General Regulations, as the same appears on page 31, proceedings of 1874, be and the same is hereby further amended by adding in the fifth line of said General Regulations the words : "and District Deputies appointed pursuant to the Resolutions of 1874, (page 36, proceedings of 1874,) who shall be entitled to seats in the Grand Lodge but not entitled to vote therein by virtue of such seats."

The Grand Secretary presented the following report, which was referred to Committee on Accounts of G. T. and G. S.

## REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

E. D. B. Porter, Grand Secretary,

In account with the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., of Minnesota.

| DR.                                     |        | DR.                              |            |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------|
| To balance as per last report, . . . \$ | 567 50 | Evergreen, No. 46 . . . . .      | 22 00      |
| Dues for 1873, as follows :             |        | Social, " 48 . . . . .           | \$42 50    |
| Hokah, No. 17 . . . . .                 | 86 50  | Rising Sun, " 49 . . . . .       | 67 50      |
| Meridian, " 56 . . . . .                | 67 50  | Watertown, " 50 . . . . .        | 44 00      |
| Mystic Circle, " 78 . . . . .           | 5 00   | Acacia, " 51 . . . . .           | 31 50      |
| Huram a Bi, " 83 . . . . .              | 80 50  | Cannon River, " 52 . . . . .     | 26 00      |
| Charter fees as follows :               |        | Zion, " 55 . . . . .             | 16 50      |
| Shilo, No. 105 . . . . .                | 25 00  | Meridian, " 56 . . . . .         | 89 00      |
| Mt. Tabor, " 106 . . . . .              | 25 00  | Blue Earth City, " 57 . . . . .  | 29 00      |
| Adoniram, " 107 . . . . .               | 25 00  | Spring Valley, " 58 . . . . .    | 62 00      |
| Relief, " 108 . . . . .                 | 25 00  | Temple, " 59 . . . . .           | 20 00      |
| Sunset, " 109 . . . . .                 | 25 00  | Star in the West, " 60 . . . . . | 55 00      |
| One copy reprint sold . . . . .         | 1 50   | Ashlar, " 61 . . . . .           | 33 50      |
| W. S. Combs, P. G. Secy to balact       | 159 50 | Star, " 62 . . . . .             | 27 00      |
| Dispensation fees paid to G. S.         |        | Illustrious, " 63 . . . . .      | 60 50      |
| Ben Franklin Lodge, U. D. . . . .       | 20 00  | Chain Lake, " 64 . . . . .       | 26 50      |
| Granite Lodge, U. D. . . . .            | 20 00  | Golden Rule, " 65 . . . . .      | 15 00      |
| Newport Lodge, U. D. . . . .            | 20 00  | Madella, " 66 . . . . .          | 34 00      |
| Paid by G. S. and by him to G. S.       |        | Corinthian, " 67 . . . . .       | 37 50      |
| LaFayette Lodge, U. D. . . . .          | 20 00  | Mystic Star, " 69 . . . . .      | 31 00      |
| Elgin Lodge, U. D. . . . .              | 20 00  | Paynesville, " 71 . . . . .      | 31 50      |
| Bismark Lodge, U. D. . . . .            | 20 00  | Lansing, " 72 . . . . .          | 17 00      |
| Khurum Lodge, U. D. . . . .             | 20 00  | Brownsville, " 73 . . . . .      | 7 00       |
| Delta Lodge, U. D. . . . .              | 20 00  | Minneiska, " 74 . . . . .        | 14 50      |
| Excelsior Lodge, U. D. . . . .          | 20 00  | Eureka, " 75 . . . . .           | 34 00      |
| Dues for 1874.                          |        | Joppa, " 76 . . . . .            | 19 00      |
| St. John's, No. 1 . . . . .             | 65 00  | Tuscan, " 77 . . . . .           | 20 00      |
| Cataract, " 2 . . . . .                 | 121 00 | Palestine, " 79 . . . . .        | 32 00      |
| St. Paul, " 3 . . . . .                 | 69 50  | Constellation, " 81 . . . . .    | 28 00      |
| Hennepin, " 4 . . . . .                 | 181 00 | Howard, " 82 . . . . .           | 22 00      |
| Ancient Land'k, " 5 . . . . .           | 165 00 | Huram a Bi, " 83 . . . . .       | 38 50      |
| Dakotah, " 7 . . . . .                  | 40 50  | Orient, " 84 . . . . .           | 16 50      |
| Red Wing, " 8 . . . . .                 | 94 00  | High Forest, " 85 . . . . .      | 14 00      |
| Faribault, " 9 . . . . .                | 54 50  | Tyrian, " 86 . . . . .           | 33 00      |
| Mantorville, " 11 . . . . .             | 37 00  | Doric, " 87 . . . . .            | 34 00      |
| Mankato, " 12 . . . . .                 | 65 00  | Golden Fleece, " 89 . . . . .    | 46 00      |
| Monticello, " 16 . . . . .              | 43 50  | Good Faith, " 90 . . . . .       | 10 50      |
| Hokah, " 17 . . . . .                   | 30 00  | Antiquity, " 91 . . . . .        | 17 00      |
| Winona, " 18 . . . . .                  | 88 00  | Unity, " 93 . . . . .            | 25 50      |
| Minneapolis, " 19 . . . . .             | 118 00 | Keystone, " 94 . . . . .         | 39 00      |
| Caledonia, " 20 . . . . .               | 27 50  | Sherburne, " 95 . . . . .        | 25 50      |
| Rochester, " 21 . . . . .               | 97 00  | Libanus, " 96 . . . . .          | 35 00      |
| Pleasant Grove, " 22 . . . . .          | 57 50  | Prudence, " 97 . . . . .         | 12 50      |
| North Star, " 23 . . . . .              | 47 00  | Charity, " 98 . . . . .          | 23 00      |
| Wilton, " 24 . . . . .                  | 16 50  | Corner Stone, " 99 . . . . .     | 58 00      |
| Western Star, " 26 . . . . .            | 43 00  | Aurora, " 100 . . . . .          | 51 50      |
| Blue Earth Valley, " 27 . . . . .       | 41 00  | Lebanon, " 102 . . . . .         | 13 50      |
| Clear Water, " 28 . . . . .             | 30 50  | Bethel, " 103 . . . . .          | 25 00      |
| Morning Star, " 29 . . . . .            | 21 00  | Sharon, " 104 . . . . .          | 28 00      |
| King Hiram, " 31 . . . . .              | 23 50  | Shilo, " 105 . . . . .           | 27 50      |
| Sakatah, " 32 . . . . .                 | 20 00  | Adoniram, " 107 . . . . .        | 19 50      |
| Star in the East, " 33 . . . . .        | 71 50  | Relief, " 108 . . . . .          | 34 00      |
| Oriental, " 34 . . . . .                | 35 00  | Pickwick, U. D. . . . .          | 19 00      |
| Mt. Moriah, " 35 . . . . .              | 46 00  | Carver, U. D. . . . .            | 4 00       |
| Preston, " 36 . . . . .                 | 60 00  | Ben Franklin, U. D. . . . .      | 11 00      |
| Washington, " 38 . . . . .              | 29 50  | Granite, U. D. . . . .           | 24 00      |
| Fidelity, " 39 . . . . .                | 43 00  | Newport, U. D. . . . .           | 5 00       |
| Carnelian, " 40 . . . . .               | 66 50  | La Fayette, U. D. . . . .        | 10 00      |
| Hermion, " 41 . . . . .                 | 35 00  | Elgin, U. D. . . . .             | 13 00      |
| Hope, " 42 . . . . .                    | 23 50  | Bismarck, U. D. . . . .          | 23 00      |
| Harmony, " 43 . . . . .                 | 29 50  | Khurum, U. D. . . . .            | 5 00       |
| King Solomon, " 44 . . . . .            | 47 00  | Delta, U. D. . . . .             | 8 00       |
| Union, " 45 . . . . .                   | 39 50  | Excelsior, U. D. . . . .         | 9 00       |
|                                         |        |                                  | \$5,008 00 |

| CR.      |                                               | CR.             |                                    |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1874.    |                                               | " 7.            | " " " \$308 50                     |
| Jan. 16. | By payments to Geo. A. Camp, Grand Treasurer, | " 8.            | " " " 342 50                       |
|          | as follows, per vouchers, \$                  | " 11.           | " " warrants, 878 17               |
|          | 389 50                                        | " 12.           | " and currency, 1,012 00           |
| 1875.    |                                               |                 | Balance in hands of G.: S.: 587 38 |
| Jan. 5.  | Cheeks, drafts & currency, 859 50             |                 |                                    |
| " 6.     | " " " 630 50                                  |                 |                                    |
|          |                                               | Total . . . . . | \$5,008 00                         |

Respectfully and Fraternaly submitted,

ST. PAUL, January, 12, 1875.

E. D. B. PORTER, G.: S.:

Brother G. B. Cooley presented the following :—

*To the M.: W.: the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, now in session :*

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the death of M.: W.: P.: G.: Master, Alfred E. Ames, beg leave to submit the following report:

"That they can in no better way express their views and feelings, under this sad bereavement, than in the language of the M.: W.: G.: M.: in his address, and would, therefore, offer the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That as an evidence of the high respect and appreciation in which the deceased was held by this Grand Lodge, the G.: S.: be directed to devote a memorial page to the deceased brother, inscribed with name, age and Masonic rank.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| G. B. COOLEY,   | } Committee. |
| D. B. LOOMIS,   |              |
| AARON GOODRICH, |              |

Which was adopted.

Brother A. T. C. Pierson presented the following :—

WHEREAS: The constitution of this Grand Lodge was adopted more than twenty years since, and,

WHEREAS: There are several provisions in it that are not adapted to the present wants and condition of Masonry in this jurisdiction. Therefore,

*Resolved,* That a committee of five be appointed to give the constitution a thorough examination, and report for the action of the Grand Lodge, at its next annual Communication, any amendments they may deem necessary.

Which was adopted.

Brother G. B. Cooley offered the following :—

*Resolved,* That the name of Eugene M. Wilson be inserted in the charter to Khurum Lodge, as the W.: M.: thereof, in place of A. E. Ames, the W.: M.: named in the dispensation.

Which was adopted.

Brother A. A. Ames offered the following resolution :—

*Resolved,* That the subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction be, and they are hereby empowered, to strike from their rolls the names of members who are over two years in arrears for dues; *Provided,* that notice of such intended action shall have been given at a previous regular Communication; and, *Provided,* further, that when a Mason, within this jurisdiction, shall be stricken from the roll of his Lodge, for non-payment of dues, such action shall leave the brother in the position of a non-affiliated Mason, so far as rights and honors are concerned.

Which was referred to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Brother Fred. L. Smith presented the following:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON G. S.'s AND G. T.'s ACCOUNTS:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Grand Treasurer's and Grand Secretary's Accounts beg leave to make the following report:

They find that Grand Treasurer Bro. Geo. A. Camp, has received the following amounts:

|                           |                                                                                                                                                |    |         |    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---------|----|
| 1874.                     |                                                                                                                                                |    |         |    |
| Jan. 16.                  | From Bro. G. L. Otis, Past Grand Treasurer, the balance in Grand Treasury, (See report on page 43, printed proceedings of last year) . . . . . | \$ | 3,512   | 17 |
| Jan. 16.                  | From Grand Secretary, E. D. B. Porter, (See receipt page 44, printed proceedings) . . . . .                                                    |    | 389     | 50 |
| 1875.                     |                                                                                                                                                |    |         |    |
| Jan. 5.                   | From Grand Secretary, . . . . .                                                                                                                |    | 859     | 50 |
| " 6.                      | " " " . . . . .                                                                                                                                |    | 630     | 50 |
| " 7.                      | " " " . . . . .                                                                                                                                |    | 308     | 50 |
| " 8.                      | " " " . . . . .                                                                                                                                |    | 342     | 50 |
| " 11.                     | " " " . . . . .                                                                                                                                |    | 878     | 17 |
| " 12.                     | " " " . . . . .                                                                                                                                |    | 1,012   | 00 |
| Total receipts, . . . . . |                                                                                                                                                |    | \$7,932 | 84 |

The following warrants have been paid by the Grand Treasurer:

|         |                                                                                            |    |     |    |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|----|
| No. 19. | See report page 45, printed proceedings, . . . . .                                         | \$ | 475 | 85 |
| No. 21. | " " " " " " . . . . .                                                                      |    | 41  | 67 |
| No. 22. | " " " " " " . . . . .                                                                      |    | 41  | 67 |
| No. 24. | Secretary's Salary, . . . . .                                                              |    | 41  | 66 |
| No. 25. | Pay Roll, (See Report Committee on Appropriations, page 47 printed proceedings,) . . . . . |    | 799 | 85 |
| No. 26. | App. to Grand Chaplain, (See same Report) . . . . .                                        |    | 25  | 00 |
| No. 27. | M. W. C. W. Nash, App. 1874, . . . . .                                                     |    | 156 | 00 |
| No. 28. | D. S. Stombs, " " . . . . .                                                                |    | 55  | 50 |
| No. 29. | Grand Tiler, App. 1874, page 48, . . . . .                                                 |    | 50  | 00 |
| No. 30. | Chas. F. Mahler, App. 1874, . . . . .                                                      |    | 28  | 00 |
| No. 31. | Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence, App. 1874, . . . . .                         |    | 200 | 00 |
| No. 32. | W. S. Combs, App. 1874, . . . . .                                                          |    | 90  | 50 |
| No. 33. | Grand Master, App. 1874, . . . . .                                                         |    | 255 | 00 |
| No. 34. | D. M. Baldwin, Com. services, App. 1874, . . . . .                                         |    | 6   | 40 |
| No. 35. | R. F. Warner, App. 1874, . . . . .                                                         |    | 100 | 00 |
| No. 36. | J. C. Braden, Com. services, App. 1874, . . . . .                                          |    | 10  | 40 |
| No. 37. | J. P. Pond, App. 1874, . . . . .                                                           |    | 446 | 00 |
| No. 38. | E. W. Durant, Com. services, App. 1874, . . . . .                                          |    | 3   | 00 |
| No. 39. | Rent, App. 1874, . . . . .                                                                 |    | 250 | 00 |
| No. 40. | Johnson & Smith, Printing G. M. Address and 1,000 Envel. . . . .                           |    | 35  | 00 |
| No. 41. | E. D. B. Porter, Salary, January, and 500 Blank Warrants, . . . . .                        |    | 45  | 17 |
| No. 42. | W. S. Combs, Stationery, . . . . .                                                         |    | 34  | 60 |
| No. 43. | C. N. Daniels, App. Com. on Returns, . . . . .                                             |    | 50  | 00 |
| No. 44. | E. D. B. Porter, Salary February, . . . . .                                                |    | 41  | 67 |
| No. 45. | Ramaley & Cunningham, Printing, . . . . .                                                  |    | 42  | 50 |
| No. 46. | " " " " " " . . . . .                                                                      |    | 23  | 00 |
| No. 47. | E. D. B. Porter, Salary, March . . . . .                                                   |    | 41  | 67 |
| No. 48. | Chas. Griswold, Exp. G. M., . . . . .                                                      |    | 35  | 00 |
| No. 49. | E. D. B. Porter, Salary April, . . . . .                                                   |    | 41  | 67 |
| No. 50. | W. S. Combs, Stationery and Books, . . . . .                                               |    | 21  | 20 |
| No. 51. | Johnson & Smith, Printing G. L. Proc., . . . . .                                           |    | 400 | 00 |
| No. 53. | Leonard & Seeger, Work in G. S. Office, . . . . .                                          |    | 13  | 61 |

|         |                                                         |        |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| No. 54. | Metcalf & Dixon, Letter Press and Stationery, . . . . . | 14 43  |
| No. 55. | Chas. Griswold, Exp. as G. M., . . . . .                | 100 00 |
| No. 56. | E. D. B. Porter, Salary, May to December, . . . . .     | 333 33 |

Total Expenditures, as per vouchers, . . . . . \$4,349 35

Deducting this amount from the receipts leaves a balance in the hands of G. T. of \$3,583.49.

We find there is an outstanding warrant No. 52, balance on printing

G. L. Proceedings, \$155.10 and interest, amounting to . . . . . \$166 60

The above warrants have been compared with the Treasurer's Cash Book, and Secretary's Stub Book, and are found to be correct.

On examination of the Grand Secretary's Report, we find it to be correct.

On page 44, printed proceedings of 1874, we find there were in the

hands of the G. L. S., . . . . . \$567 50

The Grand Secretary has received for dues from subordinate Lodges, Charter and Dispensation fees, and from Past Grand Secretary,

W. S. Combs, to balance his account, . . . . . 4,440 50

Making total receipts of Grand Secretary's Office, . . . . . \$5,008 00

The Grand Secretary has paid over to the Grand Treasurer, as per

Treasurer's Report, . . . . . 4,420 67

Leaving balance in hands of Grand Secretary of . . . . . \$587 33

#### RECAPITULATION OF REPORTS.

In hands of Grand Treasurer, . . . . . \$3,583 49

" " " " Secretary, . . . . . 587 33

Total . . . . . \$4,170 82

Deducting amount of outstanding order, . . . . . 166 60

Actual cash on hand, this date, . . . \$4,004 22

All of which is respectfully submitted,

FRED. L. SMITH,

E. W. DURANT,

L. Z. ROGERS.

*Committee.*

January 13th, 1875.

Which was adopted.

On motion it was ordered that the canceled vouchers paid by the Grand Treasurer, after having been audited by the Committee on Grand Treasurer's and Grand Secretary's accounts, be filed with the Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 2 p. m.



## SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P. M.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, Officers and Representatives as at morning session. Minutes of morning session read and approved.

Bro. Braden presented the following, which was adopted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge, now in session:*

Your Committee on Lodges U. D., would report that no returns have been received from Ben. Franklin Lodge, at Luverne, but they are believed to be on the way. Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that a charter issue upon the approval by the M. W. Grand Master, of the work done since the dispensation was granted, and on a full compliance with the other requirements of the Constitution .

J. C. BRADEN, } Committee.

The time for the special order, the

## ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

Having arrived, the Grand Master called M. W. Past Grand Master G. B. Cooley, to the Grand East, who appointed as Tellers, Bros. H. L. Carver, E. P. Barnum, W. J. Parsons and J. C. Braden.

The election resulted in the choice of

## ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS.

- M. W. Chas. Griswold, St. Paul, Grand Master.
- R. W. James C. Braden, Litchfield, Deputy Grand Master.
- R. W. Isaac B. Cummings, Winona, Grand Senior Warden.
- R. W. Henry R. Wells, Preston, Grand Junior Warden.
- R. W. George A. Camp, Minneapolis, Grand Treasurer.
- R. W. E. D. B. Porter, St. Paul, Grand Secretary.

Bros. Pierson, Nash and Loomis, were appointed a Committee who informed M. W. Chas. Griswold of his re-election as Grand Master, and re-introduced him to the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Griswold accepted the office, in a few words, extending his thanks for the renewed expression of the confidence of the brethren.

Bro. Pierson presented the following report, which was adopted :  
*To the M. W. Grand Lodge:*

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom was referred that part of the Address which related to the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the Grand Orient of Egypt, would respectfully report the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Minnesota hails with eminent satisfaction, the fraternal settlement of the difficulties which have existed in the Dominion of Canada, and cordially welcomes the Grand Lodge of Quebec, into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

*Resolved*, That in the matter of the Grand Orient of Egypt, your Committee are not in possession of sufficient information to enable it to recommend any action of the Grand Lodge at the present session.

Fraternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON, *Chairman*.

Bro. Carver, from Committee on Unfinished Business, presented the following report, which was adopted :—

*To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Minnesota:*

Your Committee have made strict search in and about the Grand Lodge, and have been unable to find any unfinished business that required their help to complete.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| H. L. CARVER, | } Committee. |
| EDGAR NASH,   |              |
| C. O. BALL.   |              |

The following report was presented and adopted :—

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, now in session:*

Your Committee to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address relating to destitution among our brethren, in the Southwestern portion of the State, on account of the Grasshopper plague, would respectfully report :

That although we are satisfied of some destitution in other localities, yet, we have no definite information except from five Lodges in the tenth district, whose statistics inform us that there are sixty-six brethren in those Lodges, who are in very pressing need of assistance, especially to provide seed for next season, they having over 3200 acres to crop, and having no seed grain nor the ability to procure it without assistance.

We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That a circular letter be addressed to all the Lodges in the State, earnestly requesting all of them, (except those in the Grasshopper region), to again adopt such measures as shall afford speedy relief to our destitute brethren.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Appropriations of this Grand Lodge, be directed to recommend such an appropriation from the funds of this Grand Lodge, for the above purpose, as in their judgment can be spared.

*Resolved*, That some competent brother be appointed to receive all funds and supplies forwarded by this Grand Lodge and from subordinate Lodges, and to disburse the same through their Lodges, to our needy brethren in the Grasshopper region, according to their particular necessities, and to make a complete report of all receipts and disbursements, to this Grand Lodge at its next session.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| J. F. DANIELS,    | } Committee. |
| THOS. MONTGOMERY, |              |
| O. H. PAGE.       |              |

On motion of Bro. Montgomery, the following resolution was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That Bro. J. F. Daniels, of Fairmont, be appointed to receive and disburse all contributions for our destitute brethren, in the grasshopper region, and that his name and address be inserted in the circular letter to Lodges.

Bro. Frank S. Coffin offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:—

*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same if hereby appropriated, from the funds of this Grand Lodge, to Watertown Lodge, No. 50, for the relief of Mrs. E. Mott and her children,—the widow and orphans of Bro. Wm. Mott, deceased, late a member of Universe Lodge, No. 142, Keokuk, Iowa, and who are now residing at Watertown, Minnesota.

On motion the Installation of Grand Officers was made the special order for 7:30 P. M.

The Committee on Returns of Lodges, presented the following report, which was adopted:—

Your Committee on Returns of Lodges, have had under consideration the work assigned them, and find it impossible to complete it during the present session so this Grand Lodge, and in view of this state of facts, the following resolution is offered:—

*Resolved*, That the work of said Committee, remaining unfinished at the close of this session, be referred to some competent Brother for completion, and that he report to the Grand Secretary in time for publication in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, and that his compensation for such services, be fixed by the Grand Master.

F. B. VAN HŒSEN,  
F. BROOKS,  
F. JOSS,  
I. H. GOODWIN,  
A. LADUE,  
C. N. DANIELS,  
THOS. MONTGOMERY,  
C. H. BENTON,  
A. D. SEWARD,

} Committee.

The Committee on Pay Roll presented their report as follows, which was adopted:—

*To the M.: W.: G.: L.: now in session.*

The Committee on Pay Roll respectfully submit the following report:—

### PAY ROLL.

|    | NAMES.                                    | TRAVELING<br>EXPENSES. | TO WHOM PAID.      |
|----|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
|    | R.: W.: James N. Castle . . . . .         | \$ 2 00                | James N. Castle.   |
|    | " Edgar Nash . . . . .                    | 75                     | Edgar Nash.        |
|    | " I. B. Cummings . . . . .                | 8 00                   | I. B. Cummings.    |
|    | W.: I. M. Carpenter . . . . .             | 10 80                  | Ira M. Carpenter.  |
|    | " L. R. Wellman . . . . .                 | 3 30                   | L. R. Wellman.     |
|    | " C. O. Ball . . . . .                    | 1 60                   | C. O. Ball.        |
|    | " E. Hainlin . . . . .                    | 4 30                   | E. Hainlin.        |
|    | M.: W.: G. B. Cooley, P. G. M. . . . .    | 75                     | G. B. Cooley.      |
|    | R.: W.: D. B. Loomis, P. D. G. M. . . . . | 2 00                   | D. B. Loomis.      |
|    | " E. P. Barnum, P. G. J. W. . . . .       | 10 80                  | E. P. Barnum.      |
|    | " S. R. Merrell, " " . . . . .            | 4 60                   | S. R. Merrill.     |
|    | " J. W. Morford, " " . . . . .            | 6 10                   | J. W. Morford.     |
|    | " Fred Joss, " " . . . . .                | 3 30                   | F. Joss.           |
| 1  | St. John's . . . . .                      | 2 00                   | Percy B. Smith.    |
| 2  | Cataract . . . . .                        | 75                     | Fred. L. Smith.    |
| 4  | Hennepin . . . . .                        | 75                     | A. A. Ames.        |
| 7  | Dakotah . . . . .                         | 1 60                   | Peter Scott.       |
| 8  | Red Wing . . . . .                        | 3 30                   | O. Whitman.        |
| 9  | Faribault . . . . .                       | 4 80                   | C. N. Daniels.     |
| 11 | Mantorville . . . . .                     | 9 60                   | A. LaDue.          |
| 12 | Mankato . . . . .                         | 8 60                   | A. D. Seward.      |
| 16 | Monticello . . . . .                      | 5 60                   | A. F. Barker.      |
| 18 | Winona . . . . .                          | 8 00                   | O. B. Gould.       |
| 19 | Minneapolis . . . . .                     | 75                     | J. Furness.        |
| 20 | Caledonia . . . . .                       | 22 00                  | W. F. Dunbar.      |
| 21 | Rochester . . . . .                       | 13 00                  |                    |
| 22 | Pleasant Grove . . . . .                  | 13 00                  | O. H. Page.        |
| 23 | North Star . . . . .                      | 7 00                   | Wm. J. Parsons.    |
| 24 | Wilton . . . . .                          | 8 60                   | C. H. Woodbury.    |
| 26 | Western Star . . . . .                    | 11 00                  | W. P. Sergeant.    |
| 27 | Blue Earth Valley . . . . .               | 16 70                  | Baily Madison.     |
| 28 | Clear Water . . . . .                     | 7 50                   | W. T. Rigby.       |
| 29 | Morning Star . . . . .                    | 11 40                  | J. O. Savage.      |
| 30 | Anoka . . . . .                           | 2 50                   | O. A. Horner.      |
| 31 | King Hiram . . . . .                      | 5 00                   | J. S. Pashley.     |
| 32 | Sakatah . . . . .                         | 7 30                   | L. Z. Royer.       |
| 33 | Star in the East . . . . .                | 6 10                   | J. D. Holder.      |
| 34 | Oriental . . . . .                        | 4 80                   | A. McKenzie.       |
| 35 | Mt. Moriah . . . . .                      | 1 60                   | A. H. Truax.       |
| 36 | Preston . . . . .                         | 13 20                  | H. R. Wells.       |
| 37 | Mystic Tie . . . . .                      | 12 10                  | H. B. Power.       |
| 38 | Washington . . . . .                      | 8 90                   | S. S. Hitchcock.   |
| 39 | Fidelity . . . . .                        | 10 20                  | W. T. Wilkins.     |
| 40 | Carnelian . . . . .                       | 4 60                   | M. L. Hulett.      |
| 41 | Herman . . . . .                          | 6 30                   | C. B. Anderson.    |
| 44 | King Solomon . . . . .                    | 2 80                   | J. A. McClary.     |
| 45 | Union . . . . .                           | 6 30                   | Frank Tously.      |
| 47 | Concord . . . . .                         | 9 50                   | W. H. Hall.        |
| 48 | Social . . . . .                          | 3 50                   | A. A. Miller.      |
| 49 | Rising Sun . . . . .                      | 13 50                  | N. H. Swift.       |
| 50 | Watertown . . . . .                       | 4 30                   | Frank S. Coffin.   |
| 51 | Acacia . . . . .                          | 2 10                   | Clarence Smith.    |
| 52 | Cannon River . . . . .                    | 6 30                   | Charles Sweetzer.  |
| 54 | Nicollet . . . . .                        | 7 50                   | G. S. Ives.        |
| 55 | Zion . . . . .                            | 7 00                   | Levi W. Folsom.    |
| 56 | Meridian . . . . .                        | 16 00                  | J. R. Jones.       |
| 57 | Blue Earth City . . . . .                 | 21 80                  | George W. Buswell. |
| 58 | Spring Valley . . . . .                   | 10 50                  | R. L. Moore.       |
| 59 | Temple, (Secy.) . . . . .                 | 9 70                   | S. E. Taggart.     |
| 60 | Star in the West . . . . .                | 10 80                  | H. P. Gallup.      |
| 61 | Ashler, (not Warden) . . . . .            | 11 00                  | H. E. Doty.        |
| 62 | Star, (not Warden) . . . . .              | 5 00                   |                    |
| 63 | Illustrious . . . . .                     | 10 25                  | James McHench.     |

PAY ROLL—*Continued.*

|     | NAME.                      | TRAVELING<br>EXPENSES. | TO WHOM PAID.     |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 64  | Chain Lake . . . . .       | \$17 00                | J. F. Daniels.    |
| 65  | Golden Rule . . . . .      | 2 00                   | David Hanna.      |
| 66  | Madelia . . . . .          | 11 00                  | W. K. Holmes.     |
| 67  | Corinthian . . . . .       | 2 10                   | L. P. Dodge.      |
| 69  | Mystic Star . . . . .      | 14 80                  | A. H. Dauchey.    |
| 74  | Minneiska . . . . .        | 7 00                   | D. F. Brooks.     |
| 75  | Eureka . . . . .           | 10 20                  | C. A. Roy.        |
| 76  | Joppa . . . . .            | 11 10                  | M. M. Clark.      |
| 77  | Tuscan . . . . .           | 8 00                   | G. W. Comee.      |
| 79  | Palestine . . . . .        | 15 00                  | J. A. Olds.       |
| 81  | Constellation . . . . .    | 18 40                  | F. B. Van Hoesen. |
| 82  | Howard . . . . .           | 5 00                   | C. W. Rickerson.  |
| 83  | Huram a Bi . . . . .       | 8 60                   | John Fern.        |
| 84  | Orient . . . . .           | 12 00                  | I. N. Goodwin.    |
| 85  | High Forest . . . . .      | 12 10                  | C. Converse.      |
| 87  | Doric . . . . .            | 13 00                  | Luke Kellogg.     |
| 89  | Golden Fleece . . . . .    | 7 80                   | J. C. Braden.     |
| 90  | Good Faith . . . . .       | 19 10                  | Alexander Fiddes. |
| 93  | Unity . . . . .            | 7 50                   | S. P. Carpenter.  |
| 94  | Keystone . . . . .         | 15 00                  | J. M. Thompson.   |
| 96  | Libanus . . . . .          | 12 10                  | Lee Hensley.      |
| 97  | Prudence . . . . .         | 14 80                  | C. H. Smith.      |
| 99  | Corner Stone . . . . .     | 25 10                  | E. E. Corliss.    |
| 100 | Aurora . . . . .           | 22 20                  | H. G. Cuykendall. |
| 101 | Eeraternity . . . . .      | 17 80                  | M. B. Soule.      |
| 102 | Lebanon . . . . .          | 12 80                  | B. A. Mann.       |
| 103 | Bethel . . . . .           | 10 00                  | W. P. Marston.    |
| 104 | Sharon . . . . .           | 10 40                  | B. F. Jenness.    |
| 105 | Shilo . . . . .            | 30 00                  | C. W. Rossiter.   |
| 106 | Mt. Tabor . . . . .        | 31 50                  | W. F. Ball.       |
| 107 | Adoniram . . . . .         | 10 50                  | James Flanagan.   |
| 108 | Relief . . . . .           | 7 00                   | A. L. Wellman.    |
| 95  | Sherburne . . . . .        | 8 60                   | W. B. Mallie.     |
|     | Thos. Montgomery . . . . . | 7 50                   | Thos. Montgomery. |
|     | G. A. Camp . . . . .       | 75                     |                   |

Total . . . . . \$886 95

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| LEE HENSLEE,   | } Committee. |
| L. R. WELLMAN. |              |
| W. H. HALL.    |              |

Brother Pierson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Brother C. N. Daniels having for several years past served on the Committee o Returns of Lodges, is presumed to be more familiar with these matters than most of the brethren. Therefore

*Resolved*, That the unfinished work on the Returns of Lodges be referred to Brother C. N. Daniels for completion, the work to be completed in time to appear in the *Printed Proceedings* of this session.

Brother J. N. Castle presented the following, which was adopted:

The undersigned, majority of the committee to whom was referred, at our last Grand Communication, the act of incorporation of this Grand Body, with authority to secure amendments thereto if deemed desirable; and also to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's Address at this communication with reference to a change in the legal character of our organization, would submit—

That in the judgment of your committee no amendment of the present charter is necessary or desirable at this time, and it would be inexpedient to change our organization.

JAMES N. CASTLE,  
H. R. WELLS,  
J. H. BROWN,  
W. H. GRANT,

*Committee.*

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances presented the following report, which was adopted:

*To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Minnesota:*

The undersigned, your committee to whom was referred the matter of the action had and taken in King Solomon Lodge No. 44, at Shakopee, upon the charges preferred therein against Brother J. G. Butterfield, Master Mason and member of that Lodge, and sent up therefrom to your M. W. Grand Lodge for its affirmatory action, respectfully beg leave to report:

That they have carefully examined the voluminous papers and proofs taken by a committee of said Subordinate Lodge; that the records and papers furnished show most conclusively that the offenses charged were committed as charged, and that the good of the Craft in this jurisdiction required that the offending member of that Lodge ought to have been made the subject of the severest disciplinary action within the power of the Craft to inflict. But your committee regret to be compelled to state that, among all the voluminous papers transmitted to your committee, there is no transcript, certified or otherwise, that there was a trial had in that Lodge upon these charges and specifications; nor a conviction in form, or otherwise; nor any determination as to the degree of punishment, or any punishment whatever, to be inflicted upon the offending member.

Your committee, therefore, though well satisfied that the case presents one of the most flagrant violations of Masonic obligations, and which merits swift and condign punishment, can only report the facts, and ask that the mandate of your M. W. Grand Lodge may immediately issue to King Solomon Lodge No. 44, requiring a full return of all the proceedings had therein in relation to this case; and that further time may be given your committee to obtain such returns, to the extent, if necessary, until the next Grand Communication of your M. W. Grand Lodge. All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. J. PARSONS, *Ch'n.*  
W. H. GRANT,  
JAMES N. CASTLE,  
BAILEY MADISON,  
JOHN H. BROWN,

*Committee.*

The Grand Master announced the following

#### APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.

Rev. J. R. CREIGHTON, Minneapolis, Grand Chaplain.  
M. W. GROVE B. COOLEY, Minneapolis, Grand Orator.  
S. P. CARPENTER, Sauk Center, Grand Marshal.  
F. B. VAN HOESSEN, Alexandria, Grand Standard Bearer.  
C. H. BENTON, Minneapolis, Grand Sword Bearer.  
JAMES A. OLDS, Duluth, Grand Senior Deacon.  
I. H. GOODWIN, Money Creek, Grand Junior Deacon.  
O. H. PAGE, Pleasant Grove, Grand Pursuivant.  
A. H. DAUCHEY, Rushford, Grand Senior Steward.  
J. M. THOMPSON, Sleepy Eye, Grand Junior Steward.  
A. RICHARDSON, St. Paul, Grand Tiler.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 7.30 p. m.

## SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1875—7.30 P. M.

Grand Lodge convened and resumed business, Grand Officers and Representatives as in afternoon, except that R. W. Brother Sam. E. Adams acted as G. S. W., Brother James A. Olds as G. J. W., and Brother J. W. Morford as G. S. D.

Minutes of preceding session read and approved.

The Committee on Appropriations submitted the following report, which was concurred in:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota, now in session:*

Your Appropriation Committee, to whom was referred the resolution for the relief of Mrs. E. Mott, widow of a deceased brother M. M., late member of Universe Lodge, No. 142, Keokuk Co., Iowa, having duly considered the same, beg leave to report: That while in the opinion of your committee the facts present in this case a worthy subject for Masonic relief, and that Watertown Lodge No. 50, within the jurisdiction of which she resides, have already nearly exhausted their resources in meeting her necessities, yet your committee do not deem it prudent to make an appropriation, and thus establish a precedent for the use of the funds of the Grand Lodge for the relief of individual charity, and respectfully report back the resolution for such action as the M. W. Grand Lodge may deem wise to take.

Your committee further report, that in view of the fact that other like cases may be hereafter presented for the consideration and relief of destitute worthy M. their widows and orphans, they respectfully recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, whose duty it shall be to devise and report at next session of Grand Lodge, a plan for establishing a fund to be known as a Charity Fund, to be invested and the income only of which shall be distributed, under such rules and regulations as the committee may recommend, and the Grand Lodge prescribe, for the relief of the destitute.

H. R. WELLS,  
B. A. MAN,  
J. F. DANIELS,

*Committee.*

Brother Parsons offered the following resolution, which was referred to Committee on Appropriations:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to secure the binding of the Printed Proceedings of sister Grand Bodies, at an expense not to exceed seventy-five dollars.

The Committee on Appropriations presented their report, recommending the following appropriations, which report, with recommendations, was adopted:

|                                                                                             |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Grand Master's expenses . . . . .                                                           | \$ 300 00 |
| Grand Secretary, salary, . . . . .                                                          | 500 00    |
| Grand Secretary, contingent expenses, to include postage, stationery, and blanks, . . . . . | 100 00    |

|                                                      |        |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| A. Richardson, Grand Tiler . . . . .                 | 50 00  |
| A. T. C. Pierson, Report on Correspondence . . . . . | 250 00 |
| Pay Roll . . . . .                                   | 886 95 |
| Rent for year 1874 . . . . .                         | 250 00 |
| Printing Proceedings . . . . .                       | 500 00 |
| Grasshopper sufferers . . . . .                      | 250 00 |
| Binding Proceedings of other Grand Bodies, . . . . . | 75 00  |
| Insurance, . . . . .                                 | 33 00  |
| Printing Grand Master's Address, . . . . .           | 21 25  |

## INSTALLATION.

The Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master were then installed by M. W. Past Grand Master A. T. C. Pierson, R. W. Fred Joss acting as Grand Marshal; the remaining Grand Officers present were installed by the Grand Master.

## GRAND OFFICERS INSTALLED.

|                                    |                       |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| M. W. CHAS. GRISWOLD, . . . . .    | Grand Master.         |
| R. W. JAMES C. BRADEN, . . . . .   | Deputy Grand Master.  |
| R. W. ISAAC B. CUMMINGS, . . . . . | Grand Senior Warden.  |
| R. W. HENRY R. WELLS, . . . . .    | Grand Junior Warden.  |
| R. W. E. D. B. PORTER, . . . . .   | Grand Secretary.      |
| W. REV. J. R. CREIGHTON, . . . . . | Grand Chaplain.       |
| W. S. P. CARPENTER, . . . . .      | Grand Marshal.        |
| W. C. H. BENTON, . . . . .         | Grand Sword Bearer.   |
| W. JAMES A. OLDS, . . . . .        | Grand Senior Deacon.  |
| W. I. H. GOODWIN, . . . . .        | Grand Junior Deacon.  |
| W. O. H. PAGE, . . . . .           | Grand Pursuivant.     |
| W. A. H. DAUCHY, . . . . .         | Grand Senior Steward. |
| W. J. M. THOMPSON, . . . . .       | Grand Junior Steward. |
| W. A. RICHARDSON, . . . . .        | Grand Tiler.          |

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer, Grand Orator and Grand Standard Bearer be installed by the Worshipful Masters of their respective Lodges.

A number of the representatives desiring to return home before the close of the Grand Lodge, asked permission to do so, which requests were granted.

The Committee on Appropriations presented the following report, which was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The emergency which prompted this Grand Lodge to abolish the *per diem* formerly allowed its members and the representatives of Subordinate Lodges having passed; and

WHEREAS, The financial affairs of this Grand Lodge are now upon a sound basis; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That at all future communications of this Grand Lodge, its officers and the Worshipful Masters of all Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, or in case a Master is unable to attend the ranking Warden from each, be allowed the sum of \$2.00 per day during the time they are in actual attendance.



*Resolved*, That mileage alone be allowed proxies, except in those cases where the proxy for the ranking officer of a Lodge represented, be held by a Past Master or Past Warden of said Lodge.

respectfully report that they have duly considered the same, and recommend the adoption thereof.

H. R. WELLS,  
B. A. MAN,  
J. F. DANIELS,  
*Committee.*

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

\ M.: W.: A. T. C. PIERSON, of St. Paul.  
M.: W.: G. B. COOLEY, of Minneapolis.  
R.: W.: W. T. RIGBY, of Clearwater.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 10 A. M. on Thursday.

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THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1875.

The Grand Lodge resumed business at 10 o'clock A. M. Grand Officers and Representatives same as at preceding session, except R.: W.: D. B. ECOMIS as G.: J.: W.:, and Brother W. H. Grant, as proxy for J. P. Rice, S.: W.: St. Paul Lodge, No. 3. Prayer by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Brother J. R. Creighton. Minutes of evening session read and approved.

Brother J. C. Braden offered the following, which was adopted :

WHEREAS, The signing and sealing of Certificates attached to Diplomas, Masonic Records and Charts, is no part of duties of Grand Secretary for which he is compensated by the Grand Lodge; but only for the benefit of the holder of such document; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary is authorized to charge for certificates in such cases, a fee not to exceed fifty cents, for each of such certificates.

Brother Barnum presented the following, which was adopted :

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, now in session:*

Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to Clearwater Lodge, No. 28, would most respectfully beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and find a discrepancy

existing between the Return of the Lodge for 1874, and the Report of the "Committee on Returns of Lodges" for the same year, of thirteen members.

It appears upon the authority of the W.: M.: Brother W. T. Rigby, P.: D.: G.: M.:, that the Lodge, several years ago, struck from its roll a number of its members, for non-payment of dues, and has, since that time, made out its returns without including among its members those so stricken from the roll.

It further appears, that the striking from the roll, of these members, was not in conformity to the requirements of this Grand Lodge—by charges preferred and trial had—but according to a former interpretation of Section 93, of General Regulations.

It appears, further, that the majority of those stricken from the roll do not now, and have not for years, resided within the jurisdiction of the Lodge.

The Grand Lodge dues for all these brethren have been charged up to said Clearwater Lodge, as if no action had been taken by the Lodge, and said dues now remain unpaid.

This Lodge is a small one, and feels itself scarcely able to pay the dues accumulated against it for these members.

In view of these facts, your committee, while recognizing the nullity of the act of the Lodge in striking from the roll, would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the dues of Clearwater Lodge, No. 28, arising from the discrepancy between the Returns of the Lodge and the Report of the Committee on the Returns of Lodges, be and the same are hereby remitted.

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| E. P. BARNUM,  | } Committee. |
| C. N. DANIELS, |              |
| J. A. OLDS.    |              |

Brother E. P. Barnum offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the M.: W.: Grand Master be, and he is hereby, empowered to have the Jewels and Regalias of this Grand Lodge repaired and placed in good order.

The report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom had been referred the Decisions of the M.: W.: Grand Master, was then taken up.

Decisions first, second and third were approved, as follows :

1. When a Mason is stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, no Lodge is at liberty to entertain his petition for affiliation until he brings a certificate from the Lodge from whose roll he was stricken, showing that he is clear on their books.

2. When a brother stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues pays in full the amount due from him to the Lodge, he is entitled to a certificate signed by the Secretary, showing that he is a non-affiliated Master Mason, and clear of their books.

3. While a deceased non-affiliate is not entitled to Masonic burial, yet it may be accorded him by courtesy, or as a favor.

When, on motion of Brother Parsons, the following preamble and resolution were adopted.

WHEREAS, There has been a Special Committee authorized, and is to be appointed, to consider and report at the next session of the Grand Lodge such amendments, modifications and general revision of the fundamental law in this jurisdiction as, in their judgment, are required by the good of Masonry; therefore

*Resolved*, That the whole matter of the Decisions of the M. W. G. M. [excepting Decisions Nos. one, two and three, and the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence now under consideration,] be, and the same are hereby, referred to the said Special Committee on Revision of the Constitution, to report at the next session of the Grand Lodge; and that, in the meantime, the said Decisions shall stand as the law governing the Craft in this jurisdiction until said report shall be made.

The resolution of Brother Barnum in reference to Grand Lodge Jewels was, on motion, reconsidered, when Brother Pierson offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to correspond with different manufacturers of Masonic Jewels and Clothing, and ascertain for what amount new Jewels, Aprons and Collars for each of the Grand Officers could be obtained, and report at the next Annual Communication.

The following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

*Resolved*, That Brothers Camp and Durant be, and hereby are, constituted a committee, and are hereby instructed to secure, if possible, an amendment to the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota," approved March 5, 1853, as follows, viz: That the said act be amended by striking out the following words in Line one, in Section two, of said act, viz: "shall be established in St. Paul, and"

The following report of Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, was adopted:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have considered the resolution offered by Brother W. J. Parsons with reference to giving District Deputies a seat and right to speak, but not to vote, in this Grand Lodge, and would most respectfully recommend its adoption.

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| D. B. LOOMIS,   | } Committee. |
| W. T. RIGBY,    |              |
| I. B. CUMMINGS, |              |

Brother Joss presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the R. W. G. S. be required to prepare and present to the M. W. G. Lodge, at the opening of each annual session, an abstract of the returns of Subordinate Lodges.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following committees:

ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

M. W. A. T. C. Pierson.  
M. W. Grove B. Cooley.  
M. W. Geo. W. Prescott.  
W. H. L. Carver.  
W. W. H. Grant.

## ON NON-AFFILIATION.

M.: W.: A. T. C. Pierson.

R.: W.: W. T. Rigby.

R.: W.: Aaron Goodrich.

W.: Wm. J. Parsons.

W.: R. J. Marvin.

No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was closed in AMPLE FORM at 2 o'clock P. M., with prayer by the Grand Master.

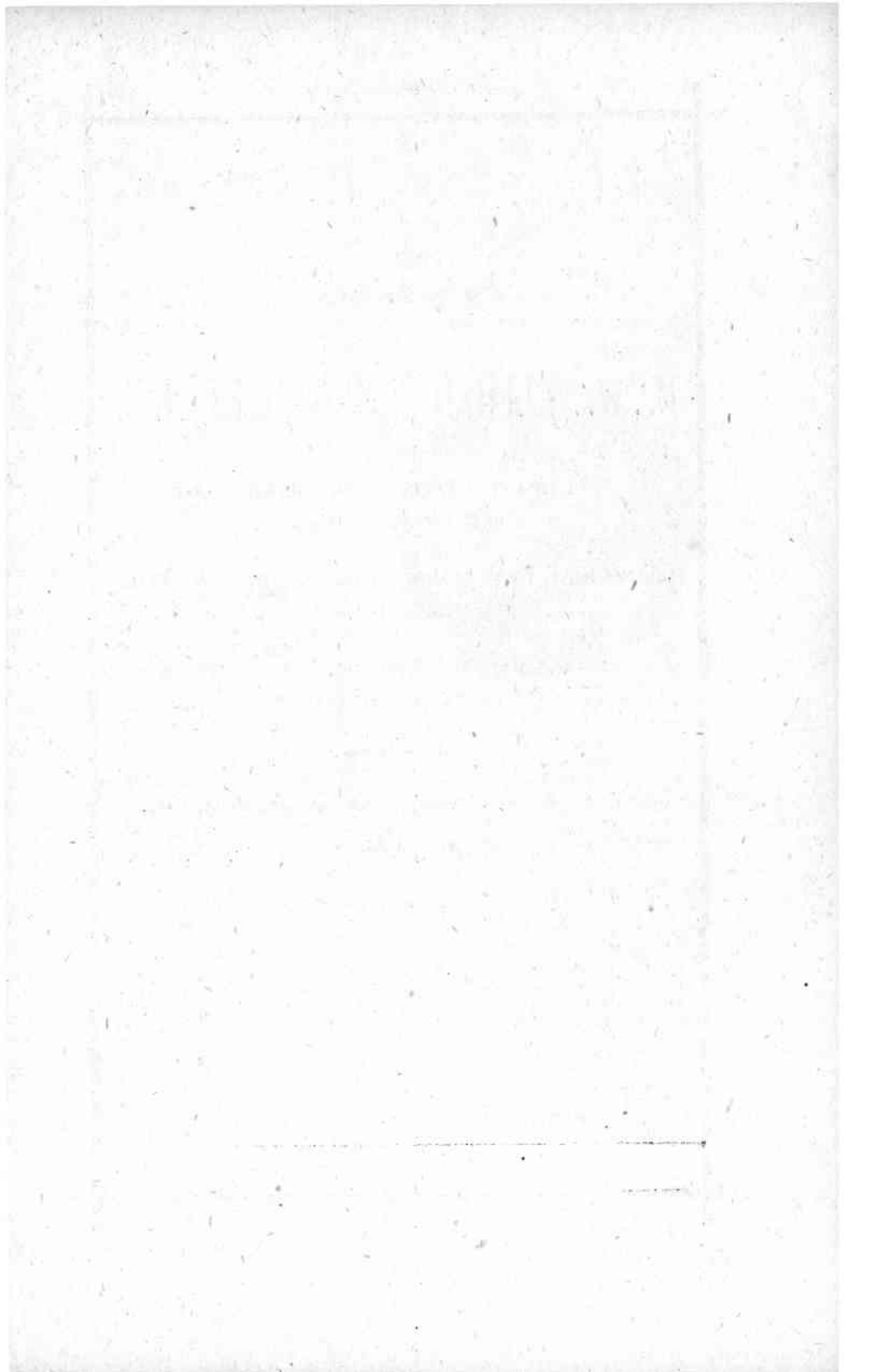


CHAS. GRISWOLD,

*Grand Master.*

ATTEST:

*C. D. Porter,*  
*Grand Secretary.*



IN MEMORY  
OF  
M.: W.: ALFRED ELISHA AMES, M. D.  
33°

FIRST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE  
OF MINNESOTA, 1853-4.

GRAND HIGH PRIEST OF GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER  
OF MINNESOTA, 1861.

GRAND COMMANDER OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY  
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF MINNESOTA, 1867-8.

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*Born in Colchester, Vermont, December 13th, A. D. 1814.*

*Died at Minneapolis, Minn., September 23d, A. D. 1874.*

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"He was summoned to appear before our Supreme Grand Master, and he hastened to obey. That summons, for him, had no terrors; for his life work, which he has gone to submit for inspection, was well done; it 'was good work, true work, square work;' such work as is always needed in the building of our Mystic Temple."—*Address of Grand Master Griswold.*

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# APPENDIX.

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ALFRED DICK



## Appendix A.

### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

We have received and examined the proceedings of the following Grand Lodges :

|                            |      |                          |      |
|----------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| Alabama . . . . .          | 1873 | Mississippi . . . . .    | 1874 |
| Arkansas . . . . .         | 1873 | New Hampshire . . . . .  | 1874 |
| Connecticut . . . . .      | 1874 | New Jersey . . . . .     | 1874 |
| Colorado . . . . .         | 1873 | New York . . . . .       | 1874 |
| Canada . . . . .           | 1874 | North Carolina . . . . . | 1873 |
| Florida . . . . .          | 1874 | Nevada . . . . .         | 1873 |
| Georgia . . . . .          | 1873 | New Brunswick . . . . .  | 1874 |
| Indiana . . . . .          | 1874 | Nova Scotia . . . . .    | 1874 |
| Illinois . . . . .         | 1874 | Ohio . . . . .           | 1874 |
| Iowa . . . . .             | 1874 | Oregon . . . . .         | 1874 |
| Idaho . . . . .            | 1873 | Rhode Island . . . . .   | 1874 |
| Indian Territory . . . . . | 1874 | South Carolina . . . . . | 1873 |
| Louisiana . . . . .        | 1874 | Texas . . . . .          | 1874 |
| Maine . . . . .            | 1874 | Vermont . . . . .        | 1873 |
| Massachusetts . . . . .    | 1873 | Virginia . . . . .       | 1873 |
| Maryland . . . . .         | 1874 | Wisconsin . . . . .      | 1874 |
| Missouri . . . . .         | 1874 | West Virginia . . . . .  | 1873 |

If any of the others are received before the printer gets through with our "copy," we will notice in a "supplementary."

A new star has arisen—way off in the Indian Territory.

As usual, we commence with :

### ALABAMA, 1873.

The Fifty-Third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama was held at Montgomery December 1st, 2d and 3d, 1873.

Two hundred Lodges represented.

Three hundred and eighty-eight on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master announces the death, at the age of eighty-two, of William Leigh, Grand Master in 1833 ; also, of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Richard F. Knott. We shall ever remember the many pleasant hours spent with the latter whilst on his bridal tour. He was truly a "genial companion ; an enthusiastic Mason, whose hand was ever open to the call of Charity."

From the practical address of the Grand Master we select a few of the reported decisions :

2nd. The Master of a Lodge has the right, and it is his duty, to require "*Blue Lodge clothing only*" to be worn in all public processions. If Royal Arch Chapters are invited and are present "*as Chapters*," of course they wear their peculiar regalias.

4th. A Lodge having, by a vote of the Lodge, determined to celebrate publicly the festival of St. John the Baptist, the Worshipful Master of said Lodge *has the right* to revoke the action of the Lodge, by issuing his order to the effect that no public celebration be had ; such course, in his opinion, being for the good of the Order and the interest of the Lodge.

5th. Chartered Lodges have the right to change their By-Laws or adopt an entirely new Code without submitting the same to the Grand Lodge.

The Fraternity, individually and in Lodge capacity, are bound to assist worthy brothers, their widows and orphans. A brother deserting his family and leaving them penniless acts unworthily, and forfeits his claims as a Mason, but his act does not necessarily destroy the claims of his wife and children upon our charities.

A Subordinate Lodge has the right to remit the dues of its members, in whole or in part, at its discretion.

Our funeral ceremonies must be conducted separate and apart from the ceremonies of other Orders, but there is nothing in this to prevent us from allowing pall-bearers from our number to act in conjunction with pall-bearers from other Societies.

Masonic bodies may not join in funeral procession of persons not Masons.

A dimit is not sufficient evidence that a man is a Mason. A petition for affiliation can be received before the applicant is examined—the applicant must have a voucher, or be examined, before he can sit in the Lodge.

I know of no authority for performing funeral ceremonies over the grave of a deceased Mason several days after his burial.

The vote on the trial of a brother to be taken beginning with the youngest—construed to mean youngest Mason, not youngest man.

A Lodge has the right to prefer charges against and expel a brother who stands suspended, notwithstanding such suspension exists.

"Any Lodge within whose jurisdiction a brother resides may try him for unmasonic conduct, but it is the duty of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed to try, as it is reasonable to suppose the members of that Lodge are better acquainted with the facts in the case."

A brother finding himself in arrears for dues for two years, on the night of the regular Communication preceding the festival of St. John the Baptist, *cannot* prevent the striking of his name *from the roll* by paying a less sum than *one year's dues.*

An applicant for initiation having been rejected by one Lodge, may petition another Lodge without waiting any special time.

The Junior Warden does not succeed to the office of Senior Warden on the death of the Senior Warden. The vacancy may be filled from time to time by *pro tem.* appointment, or an election for Senior Warden may be had by dispensation from the Grand Master.

The action of the Lodge granting a Dimit, and not the paper itself, constitutes a Dimit. Therefore, a brother having been granted a Dimit by vote of the Lodge, the severance of his connection with that Lodge is complete, and, although he may never have called upon the Secretary and received the evidence of his having been dimitted, he must, if he wishes to connect himself again with the Lodge, petition and be voted for just as in the case of any other dimitted Mason.

Actual Past Masters only, and not Chapter Past Masters, are those referred to wherever the words "Past Master" occur in our Code authorizing Past Masters to perform any act.

Masons who are members of Lodges whose charters are forfeited, do not stand as suspended Masons.

Transactions of local interest.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence; reviewing the proceedings of twenty-seven Grand Lodges—Minnesota included—was presented by the Grand Secretary.

The Report is an excellent one, and the more interesting because its preparation was the last official act of our late Bro. Knott.

M. W. I. A. Wilson was elected Grand Master; and

R. W. Daniel Sayre re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### ARKANSAS, 1873.

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas was held at Little Rock, October 13th, 14th and 15th, 1873.

One hundred and fourteen Lodges represented.

Three hundred and sixteen on the roll.

Seventeen dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master is peculiar, and has some features that do not tally with our notions. For instance, among his decisions:—

3. The defamation of the origin, character and Mission of the Son of God is unmasonic, and a Mason habitually guilty of such should be expelled.

25. Are Christian prayers proper or allowable in a Masonic Lodge?

*Answer.*—The immemorial landmarks are silent on the subject of prayer; hence to them we cannot appeal for light. No particular form of prayer was used in

the Lodges until about one hundred and twenty years ago, when the Grand Lodge of England decreed the use of Christian prayers; but as this regulation was local in its nature, binding only upon subordinates in allegiance to the English Grand Lodge, none can claim for it the sanctity that necessarily abides in a landmark. Masonry, in its original formation, bore no evidence of sectarianism—a belief in God and a just reverence for Him, as the source of all light and truth, was the only prerequisite exacted of its initiates; nor is more now demanded. The Jewish and Christian Mason alike claim to honor, reverence and obey Jehovah; each regards the prayer made to Him as just and proper. The Jewish brother worships God as a unity; the Christian Mason worships Him as a trinity. The latter, in praying through his Redeemer, thereby petitions according to his theological views the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. When, therefore, a Christian brother is called upon in a Lodge for a prayer, he is privileged by our Ritualistic teaching to follow in the light of his own conscience, and if he invokes the blessing through his Redeemer, he thereby violates no landmark, nor does he infringe upon any of the vital principles of our Order.

The Committee on “Masonic Law and Usage” asked time until the next Annual Communication to report.

If we were on that committee we would take especial pains to *forget it*, and would not make a report; we think it a mistake, reporting decisions on such subjects.

Masonry has nothing to do with theological subjects, and none such can legitimately come before any of our Lodges, either Grand or Subordinate.

Some of the following decisions are novel, but, we believe, in the main, correct:

2. An entry should never be made, either on the petition or Lodge books, of how a committee reported.

4. No Lodge is authorized to commence work under its Charter until it is duly constituted and the officers regularly installed.

5. To traduce the good name and reputation of a deceased brother Mason is unmasonic, and grounds for charges.

6. Upon the demise of a Lodge, its unfinished work is subject to the jurisdiction of the nearest Lodge, and may be finished by such upon petition and due inquiry into character, etc.

7. *Question*—A non-affiliate applies for membership and is *rejected*. Shortly afterwards he dies; his family asks the Worshipful Master to bury him with Masonic ceremonies; the Lodge refuses, upon the ground that the deceased brother's character was notoriously bad. Did it do right?

*Answer*—It did. The vicious should be buried in silence. 'Tis true, by the *literal* and *rigid* construction of the law, he was entitled to funeral honors, yet the Lodge, in according them to a bad character, would thereby be itself *debased*, and our beautiful and impressive ceremonies at the grave *sheer* mockery; hence I am of the opinion that in all such cases the Lodge *should* be permitted to exercise its *discretion*.

8. The widow and orphans of a deceased Master Mason are entitled to protection, even if such necessitates *charges* against a brother Mason for gross neglect and mismanagement of the interests of the estate.

11. An officer of a Lodge who contumaciously refuses to perform his duties is liable to discipline, upon charges.

12. The marriage of the widow of a brother Master Mason annuls her claims upon Masonic charity, but does not affect the rights of his orphans.

13. It is not unmasonic for the accused, on his trial, to make a statement.

14. The edict forbidding the use of Masonic halls for any other than Masonic purposes is to be literally construed; this interpretation is applicable to halls owned by the Craft and those that are rented, whether such have been consecrated and dedicated or not.

16. Reference to the standing of deceased brethren in the church, in tributes of respect, is not unmasonic. A brother's individualism is, by common custom and usage, determined by his bearing in every relation of life. If noted for his piety, distinguished for his talents or achievements in any calling or profession, renowned for his patriotism, or beloved for his benevolence, the Lodge, in its resolutions of condolence, may so specify without violating any Masonic principle, edict or regulation, the taste and the propriety of such reference being discretionary with the Lodge.

17. A Senior Deacon cannot resign nor dimit until his successor is duly appointed and installed.

18. A brother dying under suspension for non-payment of dues cannot be restored to membership in order that his widow may secure a certificate, as provided by Regulation 11 of this Grand Lodge. As the tree falls, so it must lie.

24. A Lodge cannot turn out on any occasion, except to bury a brother or in honor of the festival days, without a dispensation from the Grand Master.

26. A brother who establishes, to the satisfaction of the Lodge, that he is peculiarly unable to pay dues, should not be suspended for their non-payment, but placed upon the "Free List." There is no offence in being too poor to pay. The affront to the law is in the ability to comply with its exactions and refusing.

27. When a brother has already been buried, the Lodge cannot appropriately perform any funeral rites around his grave. I have heard of Lodges in our jurisdiction, under such circumstances, going through the regular burial service; upon what authority, I know not.

The following is not in accord with our reading:

10. When the candidate offers himself for initiation, he has no right to demand to see the Charter and roll of members; if his request is granted, it is on the part of the Lodge an act of courtesy, and not in recognition of a right possessed by the candidate.

In the old time, the roll of members was submitted to the candidate, to enable him to see if there were any with whom he did not wish to associate as a brother.

The "True Ahimon Rezon," printed in 1772, says:

In the first place, when you intend to be made a Freemason, go with your friend to the Lodge, and desire him to show you the warrant or dispensation by which the Lodge is held, &c. When they produce this authority, or warrant, then call for the by-laws, and, having seriously perused them, consider whether your natural disposition will incline you to be conformable to them. Next call for the roll, or list of members, where you may find the names of some of your intimate and most esteemed friends, or perhaps the names of such (other of your acquaintances) as you would not choose to associate with.

At the last Annual Communication a "Dispensation was withdrawn" because, in the absence of the first three officers, the Senior and Junior Deacons assumed the positions, respectively, of W.. M.. and S., W.. filled the other positions by appointment, and proceeded to Initiate, Pass and Raise candidates. The Grand Master directed that the parties thus made should be "healed" in a neighboring Lodge, which process he describes to be—

\* \* by administering the obligation appropriate to each, respectively, explaining the informality practiced, and reading the charge.

From the reports of the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage we select :—

The following questions were submitted to the M. W. Grand Lodge, and referred to your Committee by the M. W. Grand Master:

First—Can a witness refuse to answer any question during the progress of a trial for the reason that the answer might commit himself?

Second—Can a witness refuse to answer upon the grounds that he, by so doing, would violate his Master's O. B.?

Third—Can the voluntary confession of a brother before trial be introduced as evidence against him?

Fourth—On the investigation of a charge against a brother for gambling, a brother introduced as a witness refused to answer questions, on the ground that he could not answer without criminating himself. Was his excuse sufficient?

The *first* and *fourth* questions may be answered together. In the civil courts a witness is not obliged to answer any question that would criminate himself—in other words, subject him to a criminal prosecution. In criminal trials no man can be compelled to be a witness against himself; or, as a witness, to disclose any matter against himself that might be used against him. The rule, we think, should not be less liberal or charitable in Masonic trials. We therefore answer the *first* question in the affirmative, and the *fourth* question in the affirmative.

The second question we answer in the affirmative. A Mason can, under no circumstances, be compelled to violate his O. B., and he should in no case violate it.

The third question we answer in the affirmative. Where confessions are voluntarily made before trial, they may be introduced as evidence against the accused on the trial. This is law, both in civil and Masonic trials.

A new Constitution, adopted by a convention of representatives of Lodges, is published with the proceedings. The old Constitution could be amended only by the action of the Subordinate Lodges, and as so many of them neglected to act upon proposed amendments, it was found practically impossible to adopt any amendment; accordingly, in 1873, as in 1851, a convention of representatives from Subordinate Lodges was held, and a new Constitution adopted, containing a provision by which amendments in the future may be made without consuming so much time and money.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

We close our notice of Arkansas with the conclusion of the beautiful and practical address of the Grand Orator, Bro. G. E. Dodge:

There comes a time—it comes to all—  
When we shall hear the Warden's call,  
And each, with ASHLER ROUN or true,  
Must pass Death's solemn portal through.  
Be it yours, brethren, then to hear,  
From th' Master's lips these words of cheer,  
"Your work is found both true and square,  
Pass on!"

I know not what in store may be  
 For you, my brethren, or for me;  
 But this I know—since God is just—  
 If in His strength we put our trust,  
 Through journeys long, or good, or ill,  
 His strong right arm will lead us still.  
 And when we part—as part we must—  
 Somewhere to meet again, I trust—  
 May that calm strength and earnest aim;  
 That rugged faith, which kept aflame  
 Your altar fires through ill and good;  
 Descend to bless our brotherhood.

M. W. George A. Dannelly was elected Grand Master, and  
 R. W. L. E. Barber re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### CONNECTICUT, 1874.

The Eighty-Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge  
 of Connecticut was held at Hartford, May 13th and 14th, 1874.

One hundred and nine Lodges represented.

One hundred and fifteen on the roll.

A very excellent and instructive address was delivered by the  
 Grand Master. We select a few of his reported decisions :

1. The granting of a Charter makes the petitioners members of the new Lodge. Signing of the By-Laws of the new Lodge is not necessary to complete such membership. The action of the Lodge to which he formerly belonged, subsequent to such Charter, striking a petitioner from the Roll of Membership, is of no effect.

2. The proper disposition of a petition of a candidate received and referred, when it is discovered that the Lodge has no jurisdiction by reason of prior jurisdiction of another Lodge, or non-residence, is a rescinding of the resolution accepting and referring the petition.

3. That Masonic work is voluntary and not compulsory and coercive; measures to compel practice of particular work should not be taken, but if necessary to prevent work in derogation of the landmarks, the true maxim is, in essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty.

4. That a Lodge of Masons, as such, should never attend a funeral, unless they are permitted to perform the Masonic burial ceremonies.

5. That while a member has a right to cast a ballot against a candidate without stating his objections, yet if he avow them, and his motive is in violation of Masonic law, as, for instance, the religious belief of the candidate differing from his own, he can be tried and disciplined for a Masonic offense.

6. The Master of a Lodge has the power to suspend any of its officers from office pending charges, and fill the vacancy *pro tem.*, until the charges are disposed of. Such suspension is accomplished by its announcement in open Lodge by the Master, and his direction that the same be entered on its minutes.

7. That it is desirable that the request for a new ballot be made privately to the Master, that the secrecy of the ballot may be still preserved.

8. The rule that every Mason is to be tried by his peers is not violated by one or more of the commissioners being Knights Templar. That degrees have been received by any of the commissioners in addition to those received by the accused does not disqualify. "The greater includes the less."

9. Any Mason aggrieved, complainant or accused has the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge, and counsel should be allowed for the prosecution as well as for the defense. The hoodwink of justice is that she may be blind to prejudice, and indifferent between suitors, not that she shall not see the truth and shall decide in ignorance.

10. The Tyler of a Lodge, if a member thereof, has a right to vote and to ballot.

11. The Grand Lodge has original jurisdiction to try any offenders, but ought not to exercise it except in cases of extremity.

12. There is an appeal to the Grand Lodge from an acquittal by a Lodge, and if error was committed, a new trial will be ordered. This is not regarded as putting a Mason twice in jeopardy for the same offense. The first trial is then a mis-trial, or no trial. The technical distinctions in the practice of the Common Law in criminal actions do not apply.

14. No member except the Tyler can be required to serve a notice.

15. That each Lodge must take the responsibility, by personal inspection of the candidate, of deciding whether he possesses the necessary physical qualifications, and must, if required, answer to the Grand Lodge for its acts in the premises.

16. The Master, in the exercise of a sound discretion, has a right to temporarily exclude a member from the Communication of a Lodge, if he is convinced that his presence will disturb its peace and harmony. Charges should at once be preferred against the excluded member, and a trial had. Such exclusion cannot be justified except upon grounds warranting charges of unmasonic conduct.

17. A resolution passed by a Lodge, "That no brother shall be buried with Masonic honors who uses intoxicating liquors," would be highly improper and of no force. Every Mason in good standing at the time of his decease is entitled to Masonic burial. Such a resolution, if of force, would require the trial of a deceased brother before he could be Masonically interred.

18. Every Lodge is the conservator of Masonry within its own territory, and Lodges of instruction cannot be lawfully held therein without its approval.

27. If a candidate at the time of making his petition has the proper qualification as to residence, and subsequently changes his residence, the Lodge jurisdiction still continues.

The Grand Senior Warden reported that in examining the old records of the Grand Lodge he had found enrolled the name of a brother who had attended twenty-eight sessions of the Grand Lodge: Master of a Lodge in 1796, and again in 1846, who died in 1854, aged ninety-two years; and as no record of his decease appeared upon the records of the Grand Lodge, recommended that "the brightest page in our annals be assigned to his memory."

The Committee reported:—

It has never been the custom of this M. W. Grand Lodge to set apart memorial pages to any but deceased officers of this Grand Body, and believing that the setting apart memorial pages to the many aged and distinguished brothers who may soon be called from us, would greatly encumber the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge, and establish an unknown precedent, would therefore recommend that the recommendation of the Grand Senior Warden be not adopted.

We commend the report to our Grand Lodge. The name of the Grand Senior Warden is "Devotion."

The Grand Lodge has taken hold of the "Home" project, which we noticed last year, with an earnestness which promises success. One Lodge appropriated two hundred and fifty dollars, largely in excess of its proportion of the amount required.



Bro. Wheeler presented another of his excellent reports on Foreign Correspondence, in which he reviews the proceedings of forty Grand Lodges—Minnesota included. We have marked several passages for quotation, but—well, we have but one copy. Please send us two next time, Bro. Wheeler.

M. W. W. W. Lee was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. J. K. Wheeler re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### COLORADO, 1873.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was held at Denver, September 30th and October 1st, 1873.

Eighteen Lodges represented.

Twenty-three on the roll.

Two dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

Grand Master Teller commenced his address thus :

It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of the Rt. Reverend Brother George M. Randall, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, and Bishop of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.

Brother Randall departed this life on the 28th inst, in the city of Denver.

The Grand Lodge attended the church, and escorted his remains to the depot, from which they were sent to Boston.

M. W. H. P. H. Bromwell, P. G. M. of Illinois, on the request of the Grand Lodge, delivered a eulogy on Bro. Randall—a splendid effort, and worthy of the oratorical fame of Bro. Bromwell.

The following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the penalty of suspension or of expulsion for non-payment of dues is abrogated by this Grand Lodge, and the only penalty to be hereafter imposed for such offenses shall be deprivation of membership; and the member so excluded shall thereupon become non-affiliated.

One of these days Grand Lodges will get tired of legislating on non-affiliation, and come back to first principles, as above.

The Grand Lodge abolished affiliation fees—good; decided not to consider applications for dispensations, but to refer all such to the Grand Master—good again; also, that a brother objecting to the advancement of a candidate should be required to prefer charges—better. The resolution of 1863, requiring non-affiliates to pay Grand Lodge dues, or not visit any Lodge in the jurisdiction more than twice, was repealed, and a resolution debarring non-affiliates visiting more than twice in a year was adopted—better—er!

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. W. D. Anthony was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. Ed. C. Parmelee re-elected Grand Secretary.

## CANADA, 1874.

The Nineteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held at Toronto, July 8th and 9th, 1874.

Two hundred and thirty-six Lodges represented.

Three hundred and one on the roll.

Nineteen dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

These proceedings were received after the printer had commenced "setting up," which will account for the brevity of our notice of their transactions.

The Grand Master formally announced that the difficulties with the Province of Quebec had been harmoniously adjusted. The Grand Lodge, by resolution, speedily recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and appropriated four thousand dollars from its Charity to Lodges formerly under its jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec.

We heartily congratulate both bodies on the fraternal spirit which obtained in bringing about this auspicious result. *Laus Deo.*

A Lodge indefinitely suspended a member; an appeal was made to the Grand Master, who says: "I concurred in the judgment pronounced by the Lodge, but as I considered that the brother referred to had already been sufficiently punished, I declared the suspension removed, and ordered that the brother be restored to his former standing in his Lodge."

The *italics* are ours. We concede pretty extensive powers to a Grand Master, but must be permitted to question the authority for such action as above. We will grant the authority to overrule the action of a Lodge for informality, error, or insufficiency of evidence, and that in such case the membership is restored, or rather, continued; we will also concede that a Grand Master may mitigate a penalty, but he has no power to pardon, nor to re-invest with Lodge membership one who it is acknowledged has been properly and lawfully divested of them.

The Grand Lodge appropriated over four thousand dollars to individual charities.

The "Benevolence Investment" account foots up \$13,725.95.

Bro. Robertson presented another of his excellent reports on Foreign Correspondence. In this are fraternally reviewed the proceedings of thirty-seven Grand Lodges—Minnesota included.

Mr. Printer is "hurrying" us up to send back the "proof," and as Canada must be dovetailed in, we cannot make the extracts from Bro. Robertson's report that we desire.

One word as to Minnesota. Bro. Robertson will notice in the proceedings for 1875 that the Grand Treasurer did some business. The *present* Grand Secretary paid the moneys over to the Grand Treasurer; hence he had the data to make a report. The P. G. T., as the records show, attended to and performed his duties faithfully, and did not require "an assistant." It was not his fault if another officer did not pay funds over to him as required by the Constitution.

M. W. W. W. Wilson, Grand Master, and

R. W. T. B. Harris, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

In a note to the proceedings is announced the decease of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Harris.

The Grand Lodge of Canada has lost a faithful officer. We knew him long years ago. He died August 18th, about a month after the close of the Grand Lodge.

R. W. J. J. Mason was appointed by the Grand Master to supply the vacancy.

#### FLORIDA, 1874.

The Forty-Fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Florida was held at Jacksonville, January 13th, 14th and 15th, 1874.

Thirty-eight Lodges represented.

Sixty-eight on the roll.

Four dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master's address was but a brief report of his official acts.

Transactions of local interest.

A very fine address by the Grand Orator, P. G. M. Pasco, upon the text—

1. Man lives for the benefit of others;
2. Organized effort can best accomplish this end,—

is printed with the proceedings. We would gladly extract from it, if we could find where to commence or leave off without presenting the whole.

Bro. Dawkins, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges—Minnesota included—but was unable to present a report. This we greatly regret, as we read his reports with much pleasure.

M. W. Albert J. Russell, Grand Master, and  
R. W. DeWitt C. Dawkins, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

#### GEORGIA, 1873.

An Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia was held at Macon, October 28th, 29th and 30th, 1873.

Two hundred and fifty-seven Lodges represented.

Two hundred and eighty-one on the roll.

The Grand Master presented a capital address, comprising forty pages of the printed proceedings; fifteen pages are devoted to his decisions, eighty-six in number.

We offer no apologies if in our selections from decisions we should present some that we may have reported in the years gone by—"precept on precept," &c.

2. So that the Lodge conferring the Entered Apprentice degree upon a candidate grants permission for the second and third to be conferred by another Lodge, it makes no difference whether it is done upon application of the candidate or otherwise. Such permission should be granted and certified under seal of the Lodge, before the candidate is advanced in another Lodge.

3. A Mason under sentence of suspension, which has been confirmed by the Grand Lodge, may be charged, tried and expelled for an offense committed while under suspension, but he cannot be admitted into the Lodge for the purpose of a trial. A committee should be appointed to take evidence in the case. He should have notice of the time and place when and where the committee sits. He should have an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses against him, and to introduce witnesses in his own behalf. Upon the report of that committee, thus appointed, the Lodge can legally act.

5. A Lodge being burned out, located by its Charter at a particular place, has no right to meet and transact its business at any other place. It must suspend until a suitable room in which to transact its business is provided, at the place designated by its Charter. Neither the Deputy of the District, nor the Grand Master, can authorize its removal, by dispensation, to another place.

6. In order to entitle a brother to the rights and privileges of a Past Master, he must have been elected, installed and presided over a Lodge for twelve months. One elected to fill a vacancy for *ten months* would not be a Past Master under our Constitution.

8. A person who has resided in this State for twelve months has a right to petition a Lodge, and, *if worthy*, to receive the degrees, although he may have some seven or eight years ago applied to a Lodge in another State and been rejected. Out of abundance of caution, it would be proper to write to that Lodge or some member, to ascertain whether there was good cause for the objection, so as to be certain that no improper material was admitted, but that, in my opinion, was not absolutely necessary.

11. Conviction in a civil court does not, *ex necessitate rei*, work a conviction in a Masonic Lodge. While it is true that a conviction before a civil court of a criminal offense may, and doubtless would, have an influence in Masonic trials, it would be dangerous in the extreme to establish as a precedent such a doctrine. If a conviction before a civil court of a criminal offense is to work the same effect before a Masonic Lodge, why is not the converse of the proposition equally true? An acquittal by a civil court of one charged with a heinous crime works the same effect, and acquits him in the Lodge also. A Mason accused of an offense against the law must have a *fair, full and impartial* trial in the Lodge. If guilty, convicted. If innocent, acquitted, though a thousand courts may have, by insufficiency of evidence, perjury of witnesses, or other causes, found to the contrary. Many a man has been convicted of crime he never committed, and if a Mason has been unjustly convicted, the Order should throw around him the mantle of protection, and do what it can to alleviate his misfortunes. If guilty, though a thousand courts had declared him innocent, Masonry will arraign him at her bar, try him for the violation of *her* laws, and place the brand upon him. Never let it be established as a precedent that conviction in a civil court works conviction also in a Masonic Lodge. Let every charge be established by evidence to the satisfaction of the Lodge trying a brother ere he is convicted of any offense.

12. The Worshipful Master of a Lodge is responsible for what it does as a Lodge, with his assent or permission, although he does not personally officiate.

22. It is within the power of every Lodge to require the fees to be paid in advance. In fact, it is their duty so to require in all cases; Masonry should not be peddled out on a credit.

23. A Mason who was charged with an offense, was convicted and sentenced to be reprimanded in open Lodge, appealed to the Grand Lodge, and the judgment of the Subordinate Lodge was affirmed. He refused to appear before the Lodge, after the affiance, to receive the reprimand. I was asked what was proper to be done in the premises. Answer: "Serve him with a notice to appear at a stated meeting, and abide the judgment of the Lodge and of the Grand Lodge. If he refused compliance, prefer charges against him, cite him to trial for contumacy, and deal with him as circumstances require."

24. It is not proper to reconsider the minutes of the Lodge at the next meeting so as to change its action. A motion made and lost at one meeting may be offered again at a subsequent meeting: *Provided*, advantage is not taken of the absence of members who voted adversely at a previous meeting.

26. If one has been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, he at the time being in a pecuniary condition to pay dues, he cannot lawfully become a member of another Lodge without first going back to the Lodge which dropped him and paying up all arrearages, and getting a dimit from that Lodge in a regular way. No other Lodge can affiliate him while he is in that condition much less elect him to an office. A Mason dropped from the roll of membership of a particular Lodge, does not thereby become an unaffiliated Mason in good standing. He occupies the position of one under-dealing, and cannot legally be affiliated in another Lodge while in that condition.

27. A Treasurer of a Lodge must pay out its funds in his hands "to the order of the Worshipful Master, with the consent of the brethren;" that is to say, he must obey a resolution of the Lodge. Masonic Lodges are bound by no rule, like counties in this State, requiring money to be paid to the *oldest* orders. The Lodge may determine by resolution, and when it does so, I know of no appeal, except to the Lodge itself.

28. A member of a Lodge known to be in the habit of gaming should be waited upon by a committee and remonstrated with. If he promises to desist from the practice in future, he should be allowed time to show the sincerity of his promise. If he will not reform, he should be charged with *unmasonic conduct*, stating in the specifications in what that unmasonic conduct consists. Gaming, of any kind, is a violation of the moral law; it is a violation of one of the cardinal virtues, *justice*; but it is not violative of the unwritten law of Masonry, except in so far as a Mason may, by the tricks and devices of the

gaming fraternity, wrong a brother out of that which is not justly his due. In that event, both the wrong doer and the one wronged would be *particeps criminis*.

29. It was never intended that the Grand Master should assume or exercise dictatorial powers, and set himself up as umpire in all matters which might arise in the administration of the affairs of a particular Lodge. It is his duty to decide questions of *Masonic law*, and not to counsel and advise in cases which *may arise*. Let the Lodge act in matters of discipline as it may see fit (being always governed by the law), and then if any one is aggrieved by its action, let them appeal to the Grand Lodge, in the way pointed out in the Constitution.

34. "Traveling cards" are something unknown to Masonry. A certificate, under seal of the Lodge, stating that a brother is a member in good standing is not uncommon, and there is nothing improper in furnishing a member with one. But no man should ever be admitted into a Lodge upon such evidence alone. Other and more certain tests *must* be applied to every visitor.

41. It is not proper to reconsider the minutes of a Lodge in any case. The only purpose to be subserved by the reading and confirmation of the minutes at a subsequent meeting is to supply omissions and correct inaccuracies, so as to have the minutes show exactly what was done. The better plan is to read and confirm the minutes before the Lodge is closed at each meeting.

42. It is proper in some cases for Lodges to grant a new trial; for instance, when a member is charged and cited to trial, and failing to appear, the Lodge proceeds *ex parte* and expels or suspends him. Afterwards he brings to the knowledge of the Lodge the fact that he was kept away by providential cause, which is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Lodge. But such application should be made at its next meeting after the trial took place, or at the first meeting after the accused is informed of its action.

46. Where there is a connection, by blood or marriage, to a person accused of a Masonic offense, so near to the accused as to bias them in his favor, they, if members of the Lodge, should not sit as jurors to try him. When the vote is taken, such relatives should be excluded.

48. It is not only not improper, but commendable, for the Worshipful Master to allow the Senior Warden to preside and confer degrees, he being present to see that it is done in proper form. And this for the purpose of instructing the Senior Warden and giving him proficiency by practice, so that the business of a Lodge may be properly conducted at such times as its first officer is unavoidably absent.

50. A man was made a Mason in one of our Lodges, who was a member of a Baptist church. His brethren in the church objected to his being a member of our fraternity. He went before the Lodge, paid up his dues, and asked for a dimit, which was granted. Afterwards he carried his dimit to his church and handed it around among his brethren to read, so that they might see that he had severed his connection with the Order, and then deliberately and contemptuously tore it in pieces in their presence. I was asked what course the Lodge should pursue towards him. I instructed the Worshipful Master to have charges preferred against him for conduct unbecoming a Mason and calculated to bring the Order into disrepute and contempt, cite him to trial, and then suspend him or recommend him for expulsion, as the Lodge might determine, unless he retracted and made an ample apology for his conduct.

51. A member of a Lodge moved into the jurisdiction of another, with which he desired to affiliate. He applied for a dimit, and complied with his duty by paying up his dues to the time of the application. His application was refused. Held, That he was entitled to his dimit, if in good standing. If not in good standing, he should be charged before the Lodge and cited to trial, and that it was the duty of the Lodge to do one thing or the other.

66. The action of other Grand Lodges, or so much thereof as is referred to in the minutes and proceedings of our own Grand Lodge, is *not* binding upon our Subordinate Lodges, except in so far as they are made so by special resolution or edict. The report of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence is simply to inform us of what has been done by other Grand Bodies. Their action on

questions of Masonic law or usage is not binding upon us, except when in conformity to ancient charges and regulations of the Order.

67. A man was initiated in a Lodge on the 15th day of December, 1872. At a meeting of the same Lodge in February, 1873, charges were preferred against him, alleging that in 1867 he had committed an offense against the law of the State. The accused was still only an Entered Apprentice. At a meeting held 16th March, 1873, the brother preferring the charges withdrew them. April 5th, the same charges against the same person were renewed by another member. April 19th, the Worshipful Master postponed the case until he could get "more light," and asked the opinion of the Grand Master. Held, That the accused should be judged by the Lodge, not on account of what he was or did five years before he applied for initiation, but by his standing as a man now; if he was believed to be a worthy man, and fit material for our Masonic building, he should be received and all the degrees conferred upon him; if not, he should be rejected, and that the charge should be dismissed.

86. A member of a Lodge in good standing, who signs a petition for a new Lodge, becomes a member of such new Lodge as soon as a Charter is granted to it, and ceases to be a member of the old Lodge, but is chargeable with dues in it until his membership commences in the new.

#### The Committee on Returns say :

The foregoing tables disclose the melancholy fact that our Institution is waning in Georgia. This evil was predicted by the Fathers of our Order when the missionary spirit of Masonry assumed an enthusiasm (bordering upon fanaticism) that demanded a Lodge to be established at nearly every cross-road in Georgia. In order that these Lodges should be self-sustaining, members were admitted without due precaution, and the result is, Masons who know as little of our principles as they do of the Koran, and are as indifferent to their obligations as if they were written on water. The decrease in initiations is mainly due to the above cause, because such material as would make perfect Ashlars are unwilling to be placed with the irregular and angular stones that appear in nearly all our temples.

The following resolution was laid on the table :

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be discontinued until further action of this Grand Lodge.

The foregoing report, perhaps, offers a solution to the question, How does it happen that a party capable of proposing such a resolution could be a member of the Grand Lodge?

Bro. Blackshear presents another of his excellent reports on Foreign Correspondence. In this he reviews the proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges. We unite with him in the regret that Minnesota is not included.

On balloting for each degree, he says :

We confess, however, that we have never been able to see the necessity for a ballot on character in each degree. The applicant petitions, not for the E. A. degree, but for "*The Mysteries of Freemasonry*," and is declared worthy to receive them by the first ballot; otherwise he could not have obtained that portion of the *mysteries* appertaining to the first degree. We take it that, by the *mysteries* of Masonry, are meant the *mysteries* of Symbolic Masonry, which, of course, embrace the three degrees. An E. A. is a brother, and if he is worthy of that degree, he is worthy to receive the remaining degrees. If he is unworthy, let charges be preferred against him. Let a unanimous vote be required to clear him of those charges, if you please, but do not permit him to be stabbed in the dark by a secret ballot, and cast out, without giving him an opportunity of vindicating himself."

A proposition which we have advocated for upwards of thirty years.

Under the head of Indiana, he quotes from Bro. Rice :—

“The very thought of ‘sparkling waters’ and ‘cool herbage,’ makes one pant for ‘mint juleps,’ these hot days!”—

and says :

Wonder how long Bro. Rice *panted*! We can imagine we see him now, behind a large glass filled with the “cool herbage” and “sparkling” *et ceteras*, testing the pressure of the atmosphere by means of a couple of straws.

Nor do we blame you, Bro. Rice,  
If thus you choose to sip;  
For we confess 'tis very nice  
Sometimes to “take a nip.”

Bro. Rice thinks “Androgynous Masonry” has proved a failure, and tells a story. Bro. Blackshear copies it, and adds another. We present both :

“In New York, not long ago, an Odd Fellow met a lady in a butcher’s shop, and mistaking some motion she had for a sign used in the Order of Rebekah, he went to her and offered his assistance, if she needed it. She didn’t seem to need it, and told him to mind his own business; yea, more, for she put an avenging husband on his trail, and, for a man who meant so well, the poor Odd Fellow fared badly.”

This reminds us of a mistake we made “once on a time.” Visiting a house professionally, we were introduced to a lady, who we were informed, wished to see us privately. So soon as we were alone, she fixed upon us a vacant stare, and commenced to throw her arms through the air, as if clutching at some imaginary object. We, of course, supposed she was crazy, and commenced to ask her some questions in relation to her physical condition, when we were informed that she had been giving us *Masonic signs*. We laughed heartily at our mistake, and turned her over to the tender mercy of the Master of the Lodge.

As a *finale*, we present Bro. Blackshear’s

“CONCLUSION.”

’Tis done—once more our task is ended—  
To us a *pleasant* task, ’tis true:  
It is, forsooth, as if we’d wended  
“Green walks and teeming gardens through,  
Culling flowers by the way,  
To form into a rich bouquet.

And we’ve received full many a token  
Fond, from fraters far away—  
Cheering words in kindness spoken—  
Dear to our heart of hearts are they;  
And, crossing swords in friendly spar,  
No wound sustained our peace to mar.

And if we have in aught offended,  
We’d humbly, here, the wrong repair;  
In love we’ve met, in love contended—  
We must part upon the Square.  
So now, with greetings kind and true,  
To each and all a fond adieu.



Bro. Corson has concluded to sell out.

M.: W.: Samuel D. Irvin was re-elected Grand Master, and

R.: W.: J. Emmett Blackshear elected Grand Secretary.

#### INDIANA, 1874.

The Fifty-Seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indiana was held at Indianapolis, May 26th and 27th, 1874.

Four hundred and forty-eight Lodges represented.

Four hundred and sixty-nine on the roll.

Twenty-eight dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master's address covers sixteen pages of the Proceedings.

Under the head of "Increase of Lodges," he says :

In 1818 the Grand Lodge consisted of five Subordinates.

From 1818 to 1839, thirty-six new Lodges were organized.

From the year 1825 to that of 1838, twenty-six Lodges ceased to exist, and the number of Lodges was reduced to fifteen, with a membership (all told) of five hundred and thirteen.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the year 1850 we had 112 Lodges, with an average membership of twenty-eight per Lodge.

In the year 1860 we had 269 Lodges, with an average membership of thirty-six per Lodge.

In the year 1870, we find in 421 Lodges an average membership of fifty-five per Lodge.

In 1873, in the 467 Lodges at work in this jurisdiction we have an average membership of over fifty-seven per Lodge.

In the year 1850, we find one member to every 315 of the population.

In the year 1860, we have one member to every 139 of population.

In the year 1870, we have one member to every 72 of the population.

We notice the following decision :

All the work of a Lodge must be performed when at labor. The second section of the Third degree can not be conferred while at refreshment.

Correct. Some of the older brethren will understand the allusion.

Some of the Grand Lodges are beginning to experience the inconveniences attending a large membership, and are casting about to find a remedy.

If all were present at a Communication, Indiana would have about 1,500 voters, Illinois about 1,800, and New York 2,300, in the Grand Lodge.

The Indiana Committee notices "the inequality of representation" in the Grand Lodge system—Lodges of one or two hundred members having only an equal vote with Lodges of but a dozen.

There is some force in their remark that

Equality among individual Masons is an ancient landmark, wisely adopted and rigidly to be observed, but equality among Lodges is a different matter.

They recommend that a numerical basis be adopted for representative purposes, and, to that end, an amendment to the Constitution, submitted by the Committee, was sent to the Subordinate Lodges for action.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. McDonald, and reviews the proceedings of thirty-nine Grand Lodges—Minnesota included.

Commenting upon the action of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, in expelling a party who had appealed from a sentence of indefinite suspension for "violating a solemn pledge made with a brother member of the Senate of Alabama, to "pair off" on a certain contested election case, he says:

Taking one view of this case, the action of the Grand Lodge was correct. Any Mason who is so ignorant of what Masonry is as to pledge his "Masonic word" in a political matter, ought to be expelled, whether he violates his word or not. Masonry was never intended to be used for "political or pecuniary purposes." Politics is politics; business is business; Masonry is Masonry. We have too much pledging of Masonic faith; too much communicating "on the square," and too much mixing Masonry with everything but Masonry. We are wandering too far from the straight and narrow path marked out by the Fathers who have gone before us. We must get back to first principles; we must shorten our cords and straighten our stakes, and turn our attention to Masonry as it was originally intended it should be, and leave politics, religion and business, and all entangling alliances, to the world, the flesh and the devil, to take care of themselves.

In juxtaposition to the foregoing, we quote from his review of Minnesota:

Bro. Pierson prides himself on being an "old fogey." Old fogysm is well enough in its way, but we can see no objection to the "Young American" doctrine that enables us to keep up with the age in which we live. Because our grandfathers took their grists to mill on horseback, with a stone in one end of the sack to balance the grain in the other, is no reason why we should do the same thing now. We don't propose to go ahead, but we propose to keep up with the "procession," let the consequences be what they may.

Bro. McDonald's report is a most excellent one, notwithstanding his avowal of being a progressionist; and, judging from the general character of the report, the "proposal to keep up with the procession, let the consequences be what they may," was hurriedly thrown in, to finish out the paragraph, and not after due consideration.

We are pleased to notice that Bro. McDonald is to prepare the report for the coming year.

M. W. Lucien A. Foote, was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. John M. Bramwell, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## ILLINOIS, 1874.

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was held at Chicago, October 6th, 7th and 8th, 1874.

Five hundred and ninety-four Lodges represented.

Seven hundred and twelve on the roll.

Nine dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

There were six hundred and ninety-six members of the Grand Lodge present.

Lucky for the Grand Secretary that a "vote by Lodges" is not often called for.

The address of the Grand Master is mostly confined to a report of his official acts, and for so large a jurisdiction, is brief, embracing but fifteen pages.

A Lodge indefinitely suspended one of its members. The brother appealed to the Grand Master, who says:

In view of the fact that he believed the action of the Lodge to have been unwarranted, and contrary to Masonic law and usage, and as several months must, of necessity, intervene before he could obtain a hearing before this Grand Body, he solicited the intervention of the Grand Master, to the end that he might not be unjustly deprived of his Masonic rights during the interim.

Having carefully examined the evidence submitted, and it appearing that the difficulty originated in a matter over which the Lodge did not properly have jurisdiction, and that its action in the case partook more of the nature of persecution than prosecution, I determined to entertain the appeal so far as to set the trial aside, thereby restoring \* \* \* \* to his rights as a member of that Lodge, until such time as the Grand Lodge could consider the same.

Whereupon the Lodge appealed to the Grand Lodge. The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported as follows:

In the appeal of Full Moon Lodge, No. 341, from the order of the Grand Master, in reinstating to all his rights a brother who had been suspended from said Lodge, your Committee, viewing this as simply a question of Masonic law, are of the opinion that the Grand Master, upon satisfactory reasons, possesses the right to suspend the *judgment* of the Lodge, either in whole or in part, until the meeting of the Grand Lodge; but where there are no irregularities shown to have occurred in the proceedings, incident to the trial, your Committee doubt the right of the Grand Master to set aside, unconditionally, the entire proceedings of a trial and sentence, and reinstate a brother to all his rights in a Lodge. This we deem to be the peculiar function of the Grand Lodge, upon an appeal made according to law.

We side with the Grand Master. We believe that in a great majority of questions the Grand Master has all the powers of the Grand Lodge when it is not in session. It is his paramount duty to watch over the general interests of the Craft, as well as those of an individual brother, and to correct errors. Where an appeal is made to the *Grand Master* he should act; to the *Grand Lodge*, is another matter.

Lodges are not infallible—particularly in this age—nor yet are Grand Masters, but they are supposed to be beyond the influences that occasionally appear to govern the former.

We hold that the Grand Master has the right to set aside the action of a Lodge, either in case of discipline or acquittal.

The Grand Lodge sustained the action of the Grand Master.

But six decisions were reported. We present one :—

5th. That none but actual Past Masters should be present during the ceremony of investing the Master elect with the secrets of the chair.

Why, what others could be?

Suppose some one of the recognized societies—Druids or Odd Fellows, for instance—had a degree very similar to our second or third, would any Mason entertain the proposition to admit one as a visitor who had received such a degree in either of those organizations?

Chicago is considerable of a town. We may say that it is a large town; and even that its claim to be the “Queen City of the West” is not, *at present*, an exaggeration.

Considering that there are about forty flourishing Masonic Lodges located within its environs, we may conclude—Directories in the western country are not always reliable—that there are a good many folks domiciled in Chicago.

We have heard the remark, “it takes a good many folks and of a good many kinds to make a world.” Chicago has the folks and the kinds to make a young world; among them is a nest of harmless, semi-lunatics, who imagine that they regulate, or should, the action of the balance of mankind. These poor creatures hold what they term “Annual Meetings,” at which the first business in order is to kill off Masonry. During the between times they print a paper devoted to the same purpose, beside apeing the character of Paul Pry.

And yet so popular is Masonry, that the Lodges in Chicago have united in a petition to the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge not to organize any more Lodges in that city.

But to an extract from the address of the Grand Master :

On the 24th of June, \* \* \* I laid the corner-stone of the new Custom House and Post Office building in this city.

It was an occasion of universal interest, not only to the Craft of this and adjoining States, but also to the public at large, especially to the citizens of Chicago, which was made manifest by their presence in numbers unsurpassed by any similar event of our time. In view of the national character of the building,

the magnitude and completeness of the arrangements on the part of the United States officials, as well as the Craft of this city, I may be pardoned for adverting to the event somewhat more fully than is customary in an official report. Especially is this proper, since the opportunity was seized upon by the enemies of Freemasonry, and, to a great extent, by the press of this city, to misrepresent the action and intentions of the Masonic fraternity, thereby creating, in the minds of those outside the Institution, an unwarrantable prejudice towards a society that never seeks, in any manner, to foist its ancient and universally respected ceremonies before the public, unless especially invited to do so; but, notwithstanding this well-known characteristic of our society, the misrepresentations were carried to such an extent that many, even of the Craft, were led to believe that the dignity and honor of our ancient Institution had been, or would be, compromised by yielding to the importunities of a few fanatical bigots who may be well informed on other subjects, but whose ignorance and misconception of the design and claims of Freemasonry is entitled to pity; yet, in the face of this, they have the effrontery to assume the *role* of the three men of Hookey street, and represent themselves as "we, the people," by anticipating the occasion by a year to display their venom, by forwarding to the authorities at Washington remonstrances against the Masons being permitted to perform these ceremonies. Notwithstanding this action, the National Government, through its proper officers, without any solicitation on the part of the Masonic fraternity, formally invited the Grand Master of Masons in this State to lay the corner-stone of this national edifice, thereby recognizing the antiquity of our Masonic Institution, perpetuating the customs pertaining thereto, and acknowledging the appropriateness of its ceremonies.

\* \* \* \* \*

This somewhat lengthy statement is not intended as a reply to those fanatical busy-bodies who have sought to make themselves conspicuous, but to correct any misapprehensions the Masons of this and other Grand Jurisdictions have touching the same, and to show you that the dignity and honor of our noble Institution, represented in the State of Illinois, are as unsullied as when the invitation, politely and considerately tendered by the United States authorities, was accepted by your Grand Master.

No necessity for this latter—nary "any misapprehensions" it is giving "those fellows" too much credit. The world-Masonic knows that the "dignity and honor" of Masonry would not be sullied by the Craft of Illinois.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That an objection made by a member of a Lodge to a visiting brother is only temporary in its effect, and would not debar the visitor from the privilege of visiting a subsequent meeting of the Lodge, unless renewed by some member present.

A report on Foreign Correspondence—a young book (234 pages)—was presented by Bro. Joseph Robbins.

In it are reviewed the proceedings of all the North American Grand Lodges. It is, as Bro. Guilbert, of Iowa, would say, "exhaustive." We propose to copy—not all—but some, if not more.

Under the head of Alabama:—

As getting drunk is no part of the official duty of the presiding officer, we think the following will hold water:

"The Senior Warden, entering the Lodge in the absence of the Worshipful Master (at a regular communication), in a state of intoxication and presiding as

Worshipful Master while in this condition, is in violation of his duty as a Mason, and is amenable to the Lodge, and may be tried as any other member of the Lodge."

The following under the head of Arkansas :—

"7. *Question*.—A non-affiliate applies for membership and is *rejected*. Shortly afterwards he dies; his family asks the Worshipful Master to bury him with Masonic ceremonies; the Lodge refuses, upon the ground that the deceased Brother's character was notoriously bad. Did it do right?

"*Answer*.—It did. The vicious should be buried in silence. 'Tis true, by the *literal* and *rigid* construction of the law, he was entitled to funeral honors, yet the Lodge, in according them to a bad character, would thereby be itself *debased*, and our beautiful and impressive ceremonies at the grave *sheer* mockery; hence, I am of the opinion that in all such cases the Lodge *should* be permitted to exercise its *discretion*."

From No. 7 we dissent. We think the Grand Master is "hoist by his own petard" by the admission that "by the *literal* and *rigid* construction of the law he was entitled to funeral honors." Having correctly stated the law, he, of all men, should be the last to countenance an infraction of it. Nor is the reason given for withholding the rites of sepulture a sound one. Is the church debased because it performs its solemn rites alike over the grave of the saint and sinner? If not, why should the lodge be? The rites of neither are an indorsement of the life of him over whom they are performed. How many—what a vast majority of mankind would go to their last rest "unhoused and unaneled" if funeral ceremonies were an indorsement of every act of their lives? The truth is, we shrink from burying a bad man with Masonic rites, because we do not like publicly to acknowledge that there are such in the Fraternity. That there are, however, the necessity for the decision in question, demonstrates. They are there because we have not sufficiently guarded our doors, or because, in those cases, where latent viciousness has developed itself after an entrance has been effected, we have not purged the Fraternity of the reproach. In either case the fault is our own, and we should be compelled to bear the odium until humiliating experience, the only teacher whose monitions are likely to be heeded, has taught us the more excellent way.

Commenting on the California report, he says :—

Brother Hill thinks, as we do, that the right of peremptory objection should not hold as against an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft; that though there may be some pin's head argument in favor of the opinion that a Lodge of three can transact business, drawn from a certain answer given in opening and closing a Lodge of Master Masons, but that common sense and Masonic usage constitute a "higher law" which must govern.

We have always advocated both propositions.

Noticing the death of P. G. M. Randall, under the head of Colorado, he says :—

It was our good fortune once to hear the distinguished brother speak in the Grand Lodge, of Massachusetts, under circumstances that called forth a burst of what must have been unpremeditated eloquence. On that day the Grand Lodge had adopted a new seal, and received from a committee appointed for that purpose a new banner bearing the same motto. The question of the eligibility of colored men to the privileges of Masonry came up, and a discussion ensued which developed some warmth, owing chiefly to a misapprehension of the question, one brother denouncing its introduction as a fire-brand, and denying by implication the eligibility of colored men to be made Masons.

Past Grand Master Randall sprang to his feet, pointed to the banner of the Grand Lodge, and quoted with electrical effect, the motto emblazoned thereon—" *Humani nihil alienum* "—"man everywhere our brother."

We copy a decision of the Grand Master of Connecticut, and Brother Robbins comments thereon :—

3. "That Masonic work is voluntary and not compulsory and coercive; measures to compel practice of particular work should not be taken, but if necessary to prevent work in derogation of the land marks, the true maxim is, in essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty.

The idea embraced in No. 3, we have frequently found expressed in reports reviewed by us, but we do not remember to have before seen it embodied in a decision from the Grand East. There was a time when we would have questioned its wisdom, but we do not now. Year by year we have been tending more and more to the conviction, until now, we are fully persuaded, that however desirable uniformity of work may be, it costs too dear when it is purchased at the expense of peace, harmony and good fellowship. We would not be understood as undervaluing the advantages or desirability of uniformity in the ritual and ceremonial, but we would have a uniformity based on an intelligent assent, and not on force.

Also under the head of Connecticut :—

Brother Wheeler thinks the uncouth adage of the "whistle and the pig's tail" applicable to the proposition to force non-affiliates to become members of lodges, as proposed by several Grand Lodges, including Colorado, whose action provoked the remark; agrees, as do we, with Grand Master Irvin, of Georgia, that the decisions of the Grand Master should not be law any longer than the meeting of the Grand Lodge, unless approved by that body; and would give every non-affiliate plainly to understand, "that if he will not work, neither shall he eat," Right here we should say something depended on contingencies. I *may* have the right to say to a man that he shall not eat at *my* table, but when I undertake to say that he shall not eat at a table that is as much his as mine, I am pretty clearly getting into deep water. We may not admire the taste of a brother who prefers to take the plain, substantial fare of Masonry from the common table, in preference to the additional tit-bits—served only to members of lodges—with which the seven-by-nine side-tables are furnished, but we maintain his right to his preference, nevertheless.

Sound doctrine. Grand Lodges will get right on this non-affiliating question in time.

The following extract, although lengthy, is well worth the space under the head of "Maine," Bro. Drümmond quotes and approves an extract from the address of the Grand Master of Connecticut. Bro. Robbins copies and comments :—

We recommend the following to the careful attention of our Lodges: it is sound doctrine, and shows the foundation upon which *continued* prosperity must be built:

"In olden times, when communications were infrequent, when rents were trifling, and the calls for Masonic relief few, it was impossible, generally, to depend upon the fees for degrees, and voluntary contributions, or occasional assessments, to meet the draft upon the Lodge treasury. That day is past, and, to be successful, a Lodge must be managed upon sound financial principle."

"What institution for the meagre sum of fifteen or twenty-five dollars, from each candidate, can pay its current expenses, and solemnly covenant to relieve its distressed members, their widows and orphans, to the extent of their necessities? The proposition is, financially speaking, simply absurd. It follows, then, that means must be provided in some other way. How? By increasing fees for the decrees? No. Because decrees in Masonry are not to be sold. They are not the subject of barter, nor fluctuating in value, according to the demand in the market, or of funds in the Lodge. Again, the fees should be such that the good and true should not be excluded by reason solely of limited means.

"Shall it be voluntary subscription?"

"No. Because this system is inequitable. All are equally bound to contribute. A regular system of compulsory annual dues, within the ability of all the brethren, is the only true solution of this most important problem. Because it provides that every member of the Lodge, who is able, shall contribute towards its support. This is the fundamental principle of civil government, and of every stable institution."

If Masonry is to be converted into an insurance company, then this latter is unquestionably sound doctrine, so far as it characterizes a certain proposition, financially, speaking, as absurd; if, on other hand, Masonry is to continue a *charitable* institution, then, in our judgment, neither as a whole, nor scarcely in any part, is it sound doctrine. The question on which the argument is mainly based, does not touch Masonry at all, because Masonry does not as an organization, nor does the Lodge, as such, "covenant to relieve its distressed members, their widows and orphans, to the extent of their necessities," nor indeed to any extent. What Masonry does, is, to covenant its members to relieve to the *extent of their individual abilities*, the necessities of their distressed brethren, their widows and orphans. These covenants do not require that the funds given for such relief shall be contributed through the machinery of the Lodge. They are older than charity funds, older than permanent Lodges, and, to-day, rest on the individual brother with the same force as when Lodges had neither name nor habitation. Notwithstanding these are truisms, perhaps *because* they are truisms, we are constantly acting as if we had forgotten them entirely. Already our legislation is largely based on considerations that ignore them. Unless we are contented to see Masonry converted into a mere financial investment, we must give more attention to first principles, for to this estate our past and present neglect of them inevitably leads.

That there is a strong tendency in this direction, working within the Fraternity, no one with his eyes open can fail to see; and we hold it to be indisputable that to just the extent that we admit it to be the duty of Masonry, as an organization, rather than of its individual constituents, to relieve its distressed members, their widows and orphans, to just that extent we yield the whole ground. "All are equally bound to contribute." True, but all are not bound to give an equal amount. They are bound to give only according to their relative ability, a fact of which a system of equal annual dues makes no account. That the poor man shall contribute as much to its support as the millionaire, is not "the fundamental principle of civil government," nor of any just government, for that matter. Nowhere, outside of Masonry, either in Church, State, or any organization *save those having a system of fixed, stated benefits*, does a system of taxation exist that does not take into account the fact that one man may be better able to pay than another; and the fact that such a system has obtained so strong a foothold in Masonry, shows to what extent the revolution has already gone that threatens to reduce the institution to the level of those organizations with which alone it shares this principle of taxation. No one, we are sure, would deprecate such a result more than Bro. Drummond, and we trust that upon further reflection he will see that the effect of lending the indorsement of his great name to such arguments as he has here quoted, cannot be other than to strengthen the mischievous tendency in that direction.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan, refused to recognize the colored Grand Lodge, in that State. Bro. Robbins says:—

This action of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, was dignified, respectful, and being in accord with the jurisdiction doctrines held by every Grand Lodge in the country, it would seem that it ought definitely to settle the question. Yet it will not and ought not. We are not now speaking with especial reference to Michigan alone. It is the same ground taken by other Grand Lodges, with a wide difference in favor of Michigan, over some others in the style of treatment. We have said that it ought not to settle the question. The conscience of legitimate Masonry ought not to rest easy, and it will not, until the history and status of these bodies of men claiming to be Masonic, have been thoroughly investigated in the interest of truth, instead of the interest of a preconceived desire. The



history of Masonry does not warrant us in wrapping ourselves up in the mantle of our legitimate dignity, and refusing all investigation, on the ground of their present *prima facie* illegitimacy. That history affords too many examples of bodies claiming to be Masonic, whose illegitimate and clandestine character was patent, willful and incorrigible, but who were yet received into the true fold again, dictating, in a measure, their own terms, to warrant us in saying that the clandestine status of any body of Masons to-day forms a bar so inseparable as to forbid investigation; and, least of all, in the case of those not willfully clandestine, but who labor under inherited disabilities, bequeathed to them by an ancestry whose legitimacy is, at least, as clear as that of those bodies out of which grew the Grand Lodge that robbed them of their rights.

Bro. Robbins comes pretty near "telling tales out of school;"—the ownership of bovine on the bridge, makes a difference.

Minnesota, for 1874, receives a lengthy notice. Extracts are presented from the address of the Grand Master; report of the committee on Jurisprudence and Foreign Correspondence, &c., he says: "We still hope that Bro. Goodrich will publish 'that report,' So do we.

Of one of Grand Master Griswold's decisions, he says:—

Number 7 is a good example of the *sprouting* variety of decisions. In the first place, a Grand Lodge unlawfully legislates away a portion of a Mason's rights; then it is discovered that he cannot exercise certain other rights that depend on "good standing," because by the loss of the first the others have become attained, and his standing is impaired. We suggest another sprout which must yet come from the parent stem, or else logic is a delusion and a snare, *i. e.* that as lodges cannot affiliate any one not in good standing, and as non-affiliates are not in good standing, ergo, non-affiliates cannot be admitted to membership. Then, indeed, we shall have the wretches on the hip, and shall have demonstrated how marvelous a thing is Masonic jurisprudence.

Again, he says:—

The state of facts indicated in number 11, indicate what Bro. Pierson would call "progress."

And it is the kind of "progress" that Bro. Pierson is opposed to.

We will "whisper in the ear of Robbins, that the "tangle," so far as the Grand Lodge is concerned, is *unraveled*, but, in another place there is a—well, time, &c.

On the non-affiliate question, under the head of Nebraska, he says:—

It is true that there are to be found within the jurisdiction of some Grand Lodges, numbers, more or less large, of unaffiliated Masons, in the full enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and benefits of Masonry, (except those incident to Lodge membership,) it is unfortunately not true of *every* Grand Lodge jurisdiction, that the non-affiliated Masons therein are in the full enjoyment of their rights, because by unwarrantable legislation they have been deprived of them. However, as it is quite fashionable to overlook facts, as well as law, while making points against this class of Masons, perhaps we ought not to lay so much stress on this slight inaccuracy. It seems that these pestiferous fellows "seldom, if ever, fail to appear in all the public processions, either of a joyful or mournful character," and "never decline to participate" in festive and gastronomic exercises. In this latter particular, the non-affiliate differs widely from many

individuals of the affiliated species, who will attend Lodge regularly for a year, unless there happens to be a banquet, when suddenly he turns up missing! If he makes a specialty of processions, and seldom fails to appear on occasions of a mournful character he differs in this from the affiliate, if we may take the testimony of Grand Masters Pratt and Stansbury, who have been compelled to cry out for very shame over the meagre attendance at Masonic funerals. If it is true that he performs faithfully, this one duty, that so many members of Lodges neglect, it should give him the right to be among the first to summon the bretheren to his bedside in the hour of sickness or of suffering. But how is this? It is true that non-affiliates, as a class, are first to call for attention in sickness, or for pecuniary assistance in time of need? Within the scope of our observation, the non-affiliated Masons are not, as a whole, of the class most likely to call for pecuniary aid, nor do they make large drafts upon their bretheren for attention in sickness, and we think the same will prove true elsewhere. It is true that they may not contribute "one cent" to the support of any Lodge, and equally true that, as they do not enjoy the privileges that accrue from Lodge membership, there is no reason why they should; but it is not true that they refuse to render assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, when called upon to do so.

He comments on a resolution of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, thusly:—

Which somewhat reminds us of a Celtic gentlemen whose friends convinced him of the propriety of apologizing to another, to whom he had applied an approbrious epithet. "I feel that I owe you an apology," said he, "for having called you a scoundrel. The fact is, I have lost a couple of teeth in front, and *sometimes the words slip out when I don't mean to have them.*"

And of one of the decisions of the Grand Master—

There is "richness" in No. 7. "Pat, are you asleep?" "No." "Then lend me the dudheen." "Agh, begorraa, I'm asleep!" Whether a Mason is possessed of such standing as will warrant bretheren in conversing with him Masonically, depends on his mental condition at the moment! He applies to visit a Lodge and is asked if he wishes to affiliate." "Ah! now you're relieved of your suspension; now we can talk with you."

Thank you, Brother Robbins, your report is a model; we shall quote from it as we progress.

M. . W. . George E. Lounsberry was elected Grand Master, and  
R. . W. . John F. Burriell, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### IOWA 1874.

The thirty-first annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, was held at Des Moines, June 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1874.

Two hundred and thirty Lodges represented; three hundred and twenty-seven on the roll; six dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

We earnestly commend to the bretheren of this jurisdiction, the following extract from the address of the Grand Master. It is true that it is somewhat lengthy, but will it pay for perusal and re-perusal, time and again:—

I might cite many cases which have made us to worry and fret over vexed questions of law *vs.* decisions and practice in this jurisdiction, but will desist, satisfied that you have sufficient to arouse you to thought, and I trust to action, in this matter, for rest assured that "to law making there is no end," that we are

being walled about on all sides with modern jurisprudence, which, like a besom of destruction, is sweeping over the body Masonic, and will most assuredly work the quietus of the order, unless a short stop, a stonewall of noble hearts and determined wills are raised against those who are interposing their opinions and adjusting this and that to suit their fancy, adding here a little and there a little, until one can scarcely determine, without consulting the statute, his Masonic standing or his rights in the order. Let us have more of Masonry, and less of fuss and feathers about Masonic jurisprudence.

Two things are greatly needed in the Masonic world. First, we want to curtail the law. A little law is a good thing, because it is essential to a wise administration of justice. Second, we want to curtail the Masonic lawyers, because Masonry is a law unto herself, therefore, has little or no need of them. Solon compared the people to the sea, and the orators and counsellors to the winds, for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not disturb it. Herein is the gist of the whole matter. We may not have a surplus of orators, but to counsellors there is no end, and, as a natural consequence, we have a superabundance of law, and turn which way we will, we are confronted with Masonic jurisprudence, until we are free to confess "it becomes a mischief, and determines in a curse" to the institution. We have suffered the usages of the order to be manipulated by cunning fingers, until our prerogative to enjoy Masonry in these latter days is predicated solely upon cash, thereby crushing out, and worst of all, crowding out, first, the nobler qualities of the heart; second, the brother who has not the wherewithal to pay his dues. As a Grand Lodge we can boast, if boast we may, that we have reduced the collection of dues to a science. Six months is the limit. At the end of that time, if the brother does not pay, he can be suspended, and failing to pay within the year, so heinous is the crime in the eyes of the law, that it will be necessary to subject him to the ordeal of not only a secret, but to a unanimous ballot of the Lodge. It is a mooted question, and one which at present is commanding the attention of some of the best minds we have in the order, as to the authority of a Lodge to suspend a member from the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, and thus place a brother completely out of the pale of the order, that a Lodge may suspend its members for non-payment of dues, and debar them from Lodge associations and Lodge privileges. So far as that individual or particular Lodge is concerned, I do not question their right, but that they can by their act cut him off from Masonic recognition and separate him as unworthy, and make him as though he had never been a Mason, I doubt. Dues are of modern invention, and I insist that Masonry ought not to be so harsh, that she should deal as leniently with her own as she professes to deal with those of the race who have no claim upon her. And if it be not an idle fancy that the corner-stone of Freemasonry is "charity or law, around which centres all the other graces, and all that is good and kind, and charitable, it encourages, and all that is vicious, and cruel, and oppressive, it reprobates," would it not be advisable to commence at home and deal justly by our own, dispensing good gifts, and thus fulfil the law?

The Grand Master over-ruled several of the decisions of his predecessors, that had received the sanction of the Grand Lodge. "Doctors differ," why not Grand Masters?

The Grand Master made several decisions, in opposition to what has been for a time, the practice in Iowa. We congratulate the Grand Master in returning to the *old* customs. We select from his decisions —

I. All the *valid* legislation of the Grand Lodge upon the subject of the "making of new brethren" is contained in Sections XXVI and XXVII, of the by-laws, which are explicit. All regulations and resolutions of the Grand Lodge or decisions of Grand Masters, in conflict with this law, are of no effect. That law not only does not recognize the doctrine of "perpetual Lodge jurisdiction over rejected candidates," but authorizes the reception of his petition by other

Lodges, "after the lapse of six months." The resolution of the Grand Lodge of 1861, Vol. III, page 435, prohibiting it, and the decision (to which reference is made) under it, being in direct conflict *with the law*, are null and void.

That the Grand Lodge fully recognized the right then guaranteed to other Lodges to receive such petition, is evidenced by the passing of the said resolution to prohibit it, for if prohibited by law, why pass a resolution to strengthen it?

That the Grand Lodge cannot alter or amend its by-laws by a simple resolution or in any other way or manner, save that provided in Section LII, is equally evident to all who will reflect. Such "hasty legislation," against which some of my predecessors have warned the Grand Lodge, has been the bane of its jurisprudence.

The six months enjoined in the by-laws having expired, your Lodge had the Masonic right, under our law, to receive the petition, and may elect the candidate, if it be the unanimous desire of your members.

The "six months" provision is perhaps well enough, but it was not the law, way back yonder.

We present the following as a commentary upon the dues question.

IX. *Question*.—"A brother in arrears for dues one year was summoned to appear and show cause why he should not be dealt with for non-payment of dues." He appeared and stated that "his health had failed so that he had to relinquish his profession, (that of the ministry;) that by reason of sickness he had not been able to support his family without assistance, and asked that his dues be remitted."

The Lodge refused and required him to give his note to the Lodge for the amount due. Is this proper action in such a case? We desire to know, for we have other like cases, good brothers, who are not able to pay.

*Answer*.—Timothy, if not a Mason, a very good man, says: "But if any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel."

"O, poor charity,  
Thou art seldom found in scarlet."

The taking of the brother's note was wrong, and forbidden by the spirit of our laws, and

"—since kind Heaven your *Lodge* has blessed,  
Give it to Heaven by aiding the distressed."

We think the Grand Master very lenient in his strictures upon such action.

XIV. The records of a Lodge voting a demit to a member cannot be rescinded so as to show him to have been a member at the time of his decease, which occurred after the granting of the demit. The demit itself, is evidence to his family and the world, that he was at the date it bore, a "Mason in good standing."

In other words, the status cannot be changed after death.

Wonder what the Grand Lodge that restored a brother who had been dead over twenty years, will say to the foregoing, or the Lodge that elected to membership after death, in order to bury a brother *constitutionally*.

XX. A Mason cannot be expelled upon a second trial, upon charges for which he had been previously suspended.

XXIV. *Question*.—A brother not under charges, whose dues are paid, applies for his demit. Must the Lodge grant it, in all cases, and when not satisfied with the reason given?

*Answer*.—It is not optional with the Lodge to refuse, under the circumstances stated. The brother became a member of his own free will and accord, and he can withdraw his membership whenever it is his free will to do so, upon payment of dues and not being under charges.

The law of the Grand Lodge of Iowa declares that "a demit *shall not be refused* when application is made therefor on behalf of a member of the Lodge, whose dues are paid, and against whom no charge is pending."

Would it not save trouble and be a more expeditious way of doing it, to say that the Secretary shall give a receipt for moneys paid; that is all there is to a demit. Bretheren will confound a demit, which is simply a receipt, with a diploma, which is a certificate of Masonic standing.

XXXVIII. 1. The brother being a Knight Templar, had the right to choose his mode of burial, but when he made choice of the Knight Templar ritual, he thereby cut off and debarred his Masonic brethren from all participation as a body.

2. The Orders of Knighthood, or Knight Templar Order, is not a Masonic organization,—far from it. It is a *Christian* Order, and as such excludes all who are not in sympathy with the teachings of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

3. You had no authority to order out your Lodge to attend the funeral of a Sir Knight's burial by the Knights, although the deceased was a member of your Lodge. Not having authority to enforce your summons, its disobedience, under the circumstances, is no offense.

The Grand Master presented a letter from the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, and a report of a special committee, of the same jurisdiction, on the subject of "Mixed Funerals." We have not seen the proceedings of the District of Columbia. We quote from the proceedings before us. We conceive the report of the committee to be perfectly correct, and in harmony with the philosophy of Masonry. The report should be re-produced everywhere.

The subject presented for consideration is an important one, as it involves not only the friendly relations of the Masonic Fraternity with other associations, but also the proper standing of our own order. The question seems to be reduced, however, to this aspect: Can a lodge of Masons, in the performance of any public ceremony, but more particularly in the funeral services used as the last honors towards a deceased brother, permit any other society, outside of the fraternity, to take a part? For instance, to be more explicit, can a Lodge of Masons, when burying a brother Mason, permit a Lodge of Odd Fellows, or any other non-Masonic association, to take an equal part in the ceremony, or share with the Masons as pall-bearers in the honors paid to the dead?

To answer this question, it is necessary that we should first understand, distinctly, what is the true position of a Lodge of Masons under such circumstances. Of what this position is, your committee have, themselves, no doubt.

Whenever a Lodge of Masons performs any public duty, such, for instance, as laying a corner stone, or burying the dead, that duty constitutes a part of its Masonic labor. A Lodge must always be, according to our rules, in one of three conditions. It must be at labor, at refreshment or closed. Now, it will be admitted that a Lodge, when performing the solemn duty of laying the corner-stone of a public edifice, or the more sacred and mournful one of burying the dead, cannot be at refreshment. Neither can it, when about to perform that duty, be closed. A Lodge when closed, ceases for the time to be a Lodge. Its functions, as an organization, are suspended. As soon as the Lodge is closed, the brethren are dispersed. If they meet together afterwards to attend a funeral, it is as private citizens and friends of the deceased, and not as Masons. So meeting, they have no right to display the aprons, jewels and other insignia of the fraternity, and the Master and Wardens have no official control over them. It is, then, ev-

ident that when a Lodge buries a deceased brother, it is not as a closed Lodge. Such an act would be an anomaly.

It is then evident that when a Lodge appears in public, when the members congregate together under the regulations of the fraternity to perform any duty that our rules prescribe, and to perform that duty with the forms of Masonic law and regulations, the Master governing the craft and carrying those forms out as the regulations direct, whatever that duty may be, it is nothing more nor less than masonic labor.

In burying the dead, a Masonic Lodge is, therefore, at labor. But in that labor none but Masons in good standing can be permitted to assist. We have, under our laws, no option. However much we may desire to pay respect to our fellow citizens, or to be courteous to other associations, our respect and courtesy cannot extend beyond a certain limit, as none but Masons can assist in the performance of Masonic labor. *This rule is imperative.*

Whether another association shall be permitted to unite with us in the funeral services of a deceased brother, conducted according to Masonic forms, is not a question of courtesy at all. It is the question whether we can permit a non-masonic association to unite with us in the performance of Masonic labor. Put in this form, we suppose no Mason would, for a moment, hesitate to answer in the negative.

Masonry does not insist upon the right to bury the dead as one of its ancient prerogatives, except in cases where they are requested to do so (as required by our rules), and when engaged in the performance of this or any other Masonic labor in public, must have absolute control.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution as a standing regulation of the Grand Lodge:—

*Resolved*, That in the burial of a deceased brother by a Masonic Lodge, or in the performance of other Masonic labor in public, the control by the Lodge must be absolute, and that while the Lodge is exercising that control, no non-Masonic organization shall be permitted to participate.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa adopted the following from the report of its own committee, to which the foregoing was referred.

That in the burial of a deceased brother by a Masonic Lodge, or in the performance of other Masonic labor in public, the control of the Lodge must be absolute, and that while the Lodge is exercising that control, no non-Masonic organization shall be permitted to participate.

To this ruling, some of the many associations which have in very recent times sprung up, borrowing or "stealing Masonic titles, forms, and ceremonies, as their only capital," object, and "demand for themselves their portion of pall-bearers, and of emblems and regalia on the coffin."

To this demand we, as Masons, cannot and will not accede. "Masonry must be kept entirely distinct in theory and practice from all other organizations." As Masons, we bury our brother only upon his special request, and, in the discharge of that duty, none but Masons can take any part.

The Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence—Brother Parvin—at the request of the Grand Master, prepared a paper on,

- 1st. The "non-payment of dues" considered from a general stand point,
- 2d. The conflicting legislation of the Grand Lodge of Iowa upon the subject of the "neglect for six months to pay (Lodge) dues by any of its members,"
- 3d. "The powers of the Grand Master in Masonic trials and appeals."

We are not sure but that "hasty legislation" is a good thing; in Iowa it has resulted in the production of an exhaustive report upon the subjects named.

We would favor "hasty legislation" in some other localities if similar results could be obtained.

We can't present the whole of this report—selections will not give a correct idea of the symmetry of it, but it is all good, sound law, and we shall pitch in for extracts without trying to find the best points for selections.

After establishing the fact that the requirement of Lodge dues is comparatively of recent date, he says :

A profane may now, in some jurisdictions, and originally in others, be made a Mason without being made thereby a member of the Lodge making him a "new brother." So there always has been, is now, and always will be, unless the landmarks are removed, a distinction and difference between "Lodge privileges," and "Masonic privileges and rights."

A man, upon becoming a Mason or member of the order, assumes all the responsibilities and obligations of the "craft in general," and only these, of which the payment of dues is not one, because Masonry is universal, and there are hundreds of Lodges that require no dues, and thousands of Masons that pay none; and able brothers in this and other jurisdictions now advocate the necessity or policy of returning to the original ways of our fathers, or our first love.

A Mason, upon becoming a member of a particular Lodge, assumes, in addition to the obligations before imposed, when he becomes a member of the Order, the burdens of Lodge support or payment of dues, or such duties as his Lodge may require of him, and not the Craft in general. These duties vary in each particular Lodge. The dues vary, and in some Lodges, even in Iowa, one-fourth of the membership pay no dues at all, under the exemption of the "membership (of fifteen years) rule," while the obligations imposed by the Order upon the Craft in general are the same the world over.

Upon becoming a member of a Lodge, the brother acquires the right in it of holding office, voting for officers and members, and to its charities. By withdrawing his membership, or forfeiting it by trial and judgment for non-payment of Lodge dues, he loses these, but none of the general privileges and rights of a Mason. He is a Mason, a brother in good standing in the Order, and may visit and be recognized elsewhere (and in his own State, unless prevented by Grand Lodge legislation), by all Masons.

In addition to this Masonic qualification, essential to a Mason, further condition is requisite to secure "Lodge membership." He must have the additional property qualification, or that of the "almighty dollar," and pay a fee of admission, and an additional monthly tax or dues. His initiation fee, and making of him a Mason, secured him the universal privileges of Masonry. If he "neglects," in the language of our law, for six months to pay Lodge dues, the Lodge that sold the privilege of membership to him for the money consideration, may deprive him of the privileges his dues secured, but no more, because it did not confer upon him any other privilege; all others he had secured to him by virtue of his being a Mason, and under the universal law, else Masonry is not universal, is not cosmopolitan, but of "local habitation and name," a creature of the day and circumstances, which alter cases. "Lodge dues is not a general Masonic duty to the Craft, in which the member is affected to the whole Craft, but an arrangement between himself and his Lodge, with which the Grand Lodge ought not to interfere." (McKey's Encyclopedia, and the other writers heretofore cited.) The Grand Lodge cannot fix the monthly dues, cannot increase or decrease them, or provide for their collection; that is wholly a matter with the Lodge. The Grand Lodge can, and it is its imperative duty, to protect every individual in the enjoyment of his personal Masonic rights, and to this end see that the Lodge, for the neglect to pay to it the dues, shall not deprive the brother of his general or universal privilege, in addition to those of Lodge privileges, which are only those of Lodge membership. Herein is the law, as laid down in all of the works, without exception, on jurisprudence, as well as the *almost* (not quite, for in Iowa we have two or three who contradict all the law, gospel, and usage cited) universal opinions of Masonic jurists, that suspension from the rights and privileges of Masons is a punishment that should never be inflicted for



"non-payment of dues," but "discharge" (American usage), or "exclusion" (English) from membership. See Mackey, 232; Simons, 229; Look, 75; Paton, 359, in the works of which titles in full have been given.

The law, as explained by these jurists, is held to be sound law by more than seventeen-twentieths of the Grand Lodges, and the exception the more shows the force and character of this opinion, because the Grand Lodge of Iowa has a name for "hasty legislation," that even conservative watchfulness cannot secure from a violation of the cardinal doctrines held by those who are familiar with the opinions of the fathers, or the legislation of the oldest and ablest Grand Lodges in the world. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York, the latest adopted, and ordained by the wisest, best and ablest Masons in the United States, to secure its members against the hasty legislation of its succeeding Grand Lodges and its subordinates, expressly prohibits its suspension from the Order for neglect to pay the Lodge stipends.

\* \* \* \* \*

Again, that "such conduct impairs the unsullied purity of the order." Are our garments stained by contact with a brother who neglects for six months to pay dues? Does our association with him render us or the order impure? If so, then the number is legion who "strain at gnats and swallow camels," and wear tainted garments, for we, or some of us, make "much ado" about a brother whose crime is neglect to pay his debts, while we wink daily at those who stalk abroad in daylight perfumed with whisky, or whose garments are stained with offenses condemned in the decalogue, and by honorable men the world over.

\* \* \* \* \*

A word or two upon the philology of the case. Lexicographers define "*neglect*" (the word used in our law) to be "omission of proper attention; forbearance of duty from heedlessness; indifference; failure to do anything," &c. *Offense*, to be "an open violation of law; a transgression; a crime," &c.

Now, something must be *done* to constitute an offense. The non-payment of dues, or not doing something, is no offense known to law or the lexicographers. The church may rule that "the leaving undone the things which ought to be done" is equally heinous with "the doing of things which ought not to be done," but Masonry, Lodges and Grand Lodges cannot rule any such thing. To do, or not to do, is a different question. The Levite that passed by on the other side and neglected to bind up the wounds of the stranger, could not have been punished for his death, had that occurred, as it might, but for the brotherly act of the Good Samaritan.

\* \* \* \* \*

We are further of the opinion that it is not the province of the Grand Lodge to legislate upon this subject, but to leave it to the Lodges themselves to punish its members who neglect to pay in one, six, or twelve months, as they please, within the universal law, and do not exceed it. That the extent of the penalty that any body can inflict, is the exclusion from membership in the particular Lodge, leaving the brother a member in fellowship with the brotherhood at large, in other words, a "non-affiliated Mason," and his inability to join any other Lodge until he has paid all dues and obtained a certificate to that effect. Such is the law recognized in England and elsewhere abroad, and in all, save some three or four of the States of America, where the draconian law of Iowa has eclipsed the light that shines elsewhere.

There was a mighty deal of the *practical* in the proceedings had in the Thirty-first Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and it will be a marked era in its history.



From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, on the decisions of the Grand Master, we select :

So we are content with the good old ways of our fathers. If we would not be led astray by the "introduction of strangers among the workmen," who come in among us from those surrounding popularized societies, like ours only in what they imitate, we must hearken to the warning voice of the old and noble Roman, and "keep continually looking to the past."

Most of the evils with which we have had to contend in this jurisdiction during the past decade and a half have, in the belief of your committee, directly resulted from the Grand Lodge drifting from its original moorings in its periodical legislation, and the disregard of its own and the ancient law. It has been the practice to meet every pressing demand by resolving that it shall be as wanted at the time, without a thought of the restrictions imposed in the law ordained in the beginning. The legislation of each day or session has been as if that day would ever be present, and not past. While true wisdom requires us to regard the "To-day as the sublimest part of life, because it is continually making that yesterday which will always follow us, go where we may, for glory or for shame." It is this legislation of yesterday that now comes up in judgment against us, and reveals the folly of the hour which legislated laws directly in conflict with the fundamental laws of this Grand Lodge and of Masonry universal.

We hold the following truths to be self-evident—that Masonry is an Institution of laws, of old laws, and principles immutable, and not subject to the changing whims of brothers or the caprices of the hour :

I. There are a series of landmarks in Masonry which can never be changed or repealed. As we received them from our predecessors, so are we bound to transmit them to our successors. These are the supreme laws of Masons the world over.

\* \* \* \* \*

IV. A General Regulation cannot be set aside or avoided by a simple resolution, and only by its amendment or repeal; all the practice of the Grand Lodge to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. The decision of a Grand Master in conflict with the higher law, though in conformity to a lesser one of no authority, because conflicting, is not binding, but may and should be set aside by his successors, and the majesty of the law sustained.

With these principles in view, your committee propose to consider the "decisions" of the Grand Master submitted to them under the law, and see whether they be in harmony with the principle herein enunciated, to which both the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master are solemnly bound to conform. An examination of the decisions of Grand Master Chapman, reveals this fact, or rather these facts, that (1) he has declared a By-Law, Section XLIX, directly in conflict with another By-Law, Section XLVII, both of which cannot be the law and binding upon the Grand Master and the Lodges. (2) He has declared a Resolution of the Grand Lodge (1861) in conflict with a By-Law, and therefore null and void. (3) He has overruled decisions of some of his predecessors, because in his opinion, they were contrary to the law governing such cases. (4) He has ruled that the acts and decisions of a Grand Master, in conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, where those laws are in direct harmony with, and not contrary to, an unchangeable Landmark, are null and void, although based upon a Resolution of the Grand Lodge.

In which views your committee heartily concur, and rejoice to see a Grand Master return to his first love, and reaffirm *the law* which is the supreme authority in this jurisdiction. It is not safe to *depart from THE law*, either on the part of the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master.

"It must *not* be. There is no power in Venice  
Can alter a Decree established;  
'Twill be recorded for a precedent:  
And many an error by the same example  
Will rush into the state"

until our reverence for its majesty is lost, and its binding force subverted.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Masonic Institution, like the "world, is governed too much." The annual Resolutions of the Grand Lodge, and the Decisions of the Grand Masters, like the *dicta* of the judges of our courts, soon find their way into enactments of law, and by their number, want of harmony and codification embarrass the law-abiding subject more than they enlighten him in his duties.

It has ever occurred to your committee, that when there is a law either of the Grand Lodge or of the ancient constitutions, it were far better to simply and authoritatively refer the querist to it, rather than attempt an elaborate decision, which like the Mohammedan rule, "if it be in accordance with the law is wholly useless, and if contrary is absolutely void." Such a course would annually save our Grand Masters one-half their self-imposed labor, and the Grand Lodge much valuable time and money, while the only loss would be, in the language of one of our Past Grand Masters, "the failure of the applicant to get the autograph of the Grand Master."

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During the course of many years' experience, your committee have observed that the reported decisions of Grand Masters have, in many cases, been given in answer to unauthorized and unofficial inquiries of brothers in cases either pending or expecting to come before Lodges. All such are only "opinions," and *not decisions*. A decision, to be authoritative or binding upon a Lodge or its officers, must be in answer to AN OFFICIAL QUESTION FROM THE LODGE OR ITS MASTER, and should always be spread upon the records for the government of the Lodge, when it becomes a law unto them, and not otherwise.

We stop right here, with the notice that a Report on Foreign Correspondence, worthy of Iowa, was presented by Bro. Escanbrack, in which the proceedings of Forty-one Grand Lodges are critically and fraternally reviewed, albeit he makes a slight mistake as to Minnesota, relative to certain appropriations—two and three years were included.

M. W. Joseph Chapman, Grand Master, and

R. W. T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

IDAHO, 1873.

The Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Idaho was held at Boise City, December, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1873.

Eight Lodges—all in the jurisdiction, represented.

'Tis said that there "is nothing new under the sun," we reckon that when Solomon enunciated the proposition there had not been a contested election case before the Grand Lodge. We guess that we have read about as many Grand Lodge proceedings as ever came under Solomon's notice, and we declare, most emphatically,

that the first recorded case of contested election in a Grand Lodge, is found in the proceedings of Idaho for 1873.

The past officers of one of the Lodges claimed to represent it to the exclusion of the officers regularly elected and installed; the latter were admitted.

In the address of the Grand Master, we find sentiments that obtained in the *Old Masonry*. We quote :

This is a part of his great and solemn pledge; it reaches to all the relations of life, to the minutest details of business, to all the acts of our hands, the words of our mouths, the plans of our heart. The Ma-on is bound to protect a brother in all his interests, and to warn him when he discovers some threatening evil. Consequently no Mason can devise a scheme which will tend to the injury of a brother's business and interests, without incurring the severest penalties of the Order. Think well of this, brethren. You should not, you must not, build up yourselves on the ruins of your brother. You must not cherish a thought for a moment, which thought, if ultimating in acts, would reduce a brother to poverty, and involve himself and family in distress.

\* \* \* \* \*

Freemasonry frowns upon all recriminations and backbiting. It commands its disciples to defend each other's reputation, and promote each other's welfare; but we do not mean that Masons are bound to uphold one another in vicious practices. No, far from this—a delinquent brother is always to be brought to justice.

But this must be done in a legal manner. If one brother thinks he has received some injury from another, or feels that he has brought a reproach upon the Order by habitual vice, he is not to go about, and like a midnight assassin, or base coward, whisper his surmises (which may be, after all, entirely unfounded) to this and that one, and thus destroy his brother's good name and plunge him into distress.

This is unjust, unchristian, and in direct opposition to every principle and law of the Order.

We present one of the decisions reported :

The Grand Master may, on good cause shown, suspend the accused Master from his office until a decision upon the charges by the Grand Lodge.

The "boss" builder has a right to interfere if one of the foremen, or laborers, are not working according to contract.

The interference of the Grand Lodge in the private business of Masons, does not appear to have worked well in Idaho. The following was adopted by a vote of 31 to 22.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

The undersigned, members of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the subject of saloon keeping, temperance and kindred subjects, being unable to agree with the the majority of the committee, beg leave to state that we consider such resolutions and edicts on those subjects as have heretofore been adopted by this Grand Lodge, as well as the one reported by the majority of this committee, an exercise of authority unwarranted by the ancient Landmarks, that leads to confusion among the workmen, and is detrimental to the best interests of the Order. That the subordinate Lodges possess already all the authority and power necessary for the proper discipline of members violating the moral law or their obligations as members of the Order, and such matters should be left entirely under their control. We, therefore, offer the following as a substitute for the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee:

WHEREAS, At the last session of this Grand Lodge certain resolutions were adopted making the keeping of saloons by Masons in this jurisdiction a Masonic offense, prohibiting Masons from engaging in said business, and notifying all Masons then engaged in the business to abandon the same prior to the first day of October, 1873, under the penalty of being proceeded against, even to expulsion ;

AND WHEREAS, The Master and Wardens of the several Lodges have, during the past year, used their best efforts to carry the said resolution into effect, but have found it a moral impossibility to do so, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication in December, A. L. L. 5872, prohibiting Masons from being engaged in the saloon business, and requiring them to close out their business on or before October 1st, 1873, and all resolutions and edicts of the Grand Lodge in any way affecting the legitimate business or pursuits of Masons in this jurisdiction, so far as the same are not forbidden and are not against the laws of the United States or Territory of Idaho, and the Ancient Landmarks of Masonry, be and the same are hereby repealed, and all proceedings had or done be declared null and void.

The following proceedings were had immediately preceding the installation :

L. F. Cartee raised a point of Constitutional law, to-wit: That Bro. Chas. Himrod, Grand Secretary elect, had not attained to what is known as Past Master in Ancient Craft Masonry, he being at present Master of Shosone Lodge, No. 7, and therefore not eligible to the office of Grand Secretary.

The position was sustained by the M. W. Grand Master, who declared the office vacant, and as the time fixed in the constitution for the election of officers had passed, he appointed Bro. Joseph Pinkham Grand Secretary for the ensuing Masonic year.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. John Kennaly was re-elected Grand Master, and

R. W. Joseph Pinkham is Grand Secretary.

#### INDIAN TERRITORY.

From the pamphlet before us, it appears that the three Lodges located in the Indian Territory, by their representatives, met in convention at Caddo, Choctaw Nation, October 5th, 1874, and proceeded to organize a Grand Lodge for the Indian Territory. The three constituent Lodges were—

Muscogee, No. 90 ;

Doakeville, No. 279 ;

Caddo, No. 311.

The two latter were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

Grand Constitution, By-Laws, and "Masonic Regulations" were adopted, and Grand Officers elected and installed.

One peculiarity we notice, which was probably an oversight in the compilers for printing: The Grand Lecturer and Grand Orator takes rank after the Deputy Grand Master, and before the Grand Wardens—an error which will doubtless be corrected in future printing.

The proceedings appear to be regular, and the Constitution, &c., harmonizes with those of American Grand Lodges, except in the case noted.

M. . W. . G. McPherson, Grand Master.

R. . W. . R. P. Jones, Grand Secretary.

#### LOUISIANA, 1874.

The Sixty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, was held at New Orleans, February 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1874.

Eighty Lodges represented.

Two hundred and twenty-six on the roll; but one hundred and fifty-six at work.

Three Dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

In this jurisdiction, too, we notice the death of two of our old time friends: H. R. Swasey, P. . G. . M. ., and Edward Barnett, P. . G. . Secretary.

Two "bright and shining lights" of the old school have gone out.

The Address of the Grand Master is replete with practical suggestions. Of Brazil, he says:

In Brazil, the Craft have been disturbed by a novel contest, between the dominant church and the government. It seems that the Catholic church, which there is under the immediate protection and control of the government, had determined to put into force and execution certain edicts against Freemasons, notwithstanding the well known and expressed opposition of the government. The matter was carried for decision into the National Councils, and there was the occasion of much display of eloquence. The Craft is justly indebted unto R. . W. . Brother, the Visconde de Rio Brande, for a very zealous, intelligent and successful defense of the Order. The government was not worsted in the contest, and maintained its own policy and authority. The result was a defeat for the church, and Freemasonry, through the blind egotism of that church and its prelates, once more gained a victory over her ancient enemy, Intolerance, though supported by arrogance, and led by that spirit of absolutism that would, beneath its iron will, crush all who would dare gainsay or oppose any of its wishes or decrees.

The Grand Master recommended—and gave some excellent reasons therefor—that the standing committees be "appointed after the Installation of the Grand Officers, to serve until the end of the next Grand Annual Communication."

How often do we find committees reporting: "your committee have not been able to give the subject the investigation which its importance demands," or "owing to the limited time," &c. 'Tis an old saying, "anything that is worth doing at all, is worth doing

well." There are several questions that are now engaging the attention of Masonic Bodies, which, if when first presented had received adequate examination, would have long since been set at rest.

Committees—with nothing before them but a resolution; an extract from the Address of a Grand Master; an appeal case, &c; no books to refer to—cannot, in an hour or two's time, give any subject sufficient consideration to warrant them to go before the world with a decision

We favor the Grand Master's suggestion, although the Committee on Jurisprudence did coincide with the Grand Master.

We commend the following extract to the "second sober thought" of the brethren of this jurisdiction:

Does it not sometimes happen that some member of the Order has been guilty of a moral dereliction and violation of our penal laws, and no notice has been taken of it? Why is this so? There is the trouble—the defect. Probably the offender is a very *clever fellow*, a pleasant companion and even very likely influential in the world; and for these or some other reason, nobody cares to throw the first stone. Hence, he goes unmolested a first, perhaps a second time. Impunity emboldens him, he does worse, and at last brings the Craft to shame. Others seeing that one may set our laws at naught, instead of being by a timely correction of the evil, debarred from doing likewise, have the bad example set before them of a Lodge winking at the violation of its own laws by one member, and a dereliction of duty by the others who fail to bring the offender to trial.

He hits one nail square on the head; on the dues question, he says:

It may be that the Secretaries are not altogether free from blame for that dereliction. Are they not in some instances remiss in the collection of the dues? Should they not remind a Brother of his indebtedness and not let time pass, until the dues become so large that they may be a burden whence may result an unwillingness, and sometimes, perhaps, an inability to pay the amount? If the Secretaries should make it a rule to see that every member satisfied his dues punctually, or should be notified of his remissness, I imagine the non-payment of dues would give the Lodges much less trouble.

From his decisions we select:

1. The Grand Master, by virtue of his office and the written law of the Constitution, is chairman of all committees, and may officially require of any of them their opinion, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

2. The W. M. is chairman of all the committees, even if the members of a committee should be selected by the Lodge, and the W. M. should purposely have been omitted. The Lodge cannot by any device, or indirectly, do what they cannot do directly, resist or set aside the power and responsibilities of the Master.

5. A dimitted Mason desiring to affiliate must apply to the Lodge having jurisdiction over him, the nearest or most convenient to his residence, and if rejected he can only apply to another Lodge with the consent required by Sec. 7, Art. 11, by-laws.

6. A brother may visit his Lodge though "under charges," until after a conviction and suspension; his case should not be prejudged and he should not be subjected to any punishment at our hands until he has been found guilty. Indeed he may be perfectly innocent of the accusation brought against him.

8. A Masonic Lodge should not make any offer of a monied reward for the apprehension of any criminal; however worthy the object or intention of the members of the Lodge might be, and however appropriate in individuals, yet it certainly is not an act of a Masonic character, and was never contemplated in the attributes of a Masonic Lodge, and not directly or impliedly empowered by the charter. Besides it might be a source of much trouble to the Lodge and perhaps drag it into law suits.

9. It is not proper to allow our Lodge rooms, dedicated to Universal Benevolence and Masonic purposes, to be used as ball rooms.

10. One who cannot write and sign his name must be excluded from a participation into our mysteries. Considering that in this age of enlightenment and free schools such material could not be of any advantage to the Craft, and his appreciation of Masonry would be at best very problematic, and it is well to have incorporated in our Grand Lodge by-laws that the application for initiation must be in writing and the candidate must *sign his name* to it.

We approve of each except "No. 5."

Louisiana says, "Free and Accepted Masons." Where does the freedom come in, compelling a *brother* to apply for affiliation to the nearest Lodge?

Such a law is not in harmony with the spirit of the Institution, nor in consonance with its ancient usages.

About the 1st of April I was informed that a hall, belonging to one of the Lodges in this city had been rented to a notoriously infamous man, for a purpose that no Masonic property should be rented for. I at once called upon the W. M., and he stated to me that the hall had been so rented against *his* wishes, by the committee having charge of the property; and that the committee referred to had been elected by the Lodge, and did not, so far as the management of the property was concerned, consider themselves subservient to his authority.

\* \* \* \* \*

I gave the decision in the Lodge that a Lodge cannot elect, or in any manner, make a committee, that can be invested with power superior to, or independent of, the control of the W. M. That the Grand Lodge entrusts the charter of the Lodge to his keeping, and holds him, and him alone, responsible for the work, the property, the reputation and the interests of it, and must necessarily invest him with authority commensurate with the responsibility.

The decision doubtless was correct in that *particular case* and the Grand Master deserves praise for the stand taken, but it would hardly do for general application.

A non-affiliate preferred charges against a member of a Lodge; the Grand Master decided:

That an unaffiliated Mason has but one *absolute* Masonic right in this jurisdiction, unless he has maintained his good standing by application for affiliation, and that is, the right to affiliate, or rather to apply for affiliation. When a brother dimitts from his Lodge, and of his own free will and accord remains over twelve months unaffiliated, he is no longer entitled to any of the rights and privileges of the fraternity, except the one already referred to, and cannot, nor should not, be permitted to exercise these for his own selfish purposes or interest. A withdrawal of rights and protection should follow a withdrawal of membership.

The Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, four of which were P. G. Masters, reported as follows:

5. Your committee cannot approve the decision, that an unaffiliated Mason has no other right than the one to apply for affiliation; but believe that he still retains all his Masonic privileges, excepting those of which he has been expressly deprived by the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge, by a vote of 74 to 52, rejected the report. We will venture several large apples that the 74 was composed of the youngest members of the Grand Lodge, and that in the case of more than one-half of them, it was their first appearance in the Grand Lodge.

We suggest the distribution of Bro. Parvin's report among that 74—and yet,

I decided that it was not proper to grant the dispensation, on the grounds that the brother proposed for Senior Warden could not write even his name; and that the names in the petition were not written by the brethren they represented; it being evident on the face of the petition that more than one of the names had been signed by the same person.

Decision "No. 10," comes in appropriately.

The following resolution was adopted after a lengthy discussion:

*Resolved*, That any member in arrears of dues over twelve months, may by a majority vote of the Lodge at a stated communication, 1st. Be declared ineligible to hold office in the Lodge. 2d. Be deprived of the right of speaking or voting upon any subject before the Lodge, or both, at the option of the Lodge, and further, 3d. Be directed in writing to pay the same within three months, or show satisfactory cause why he has not paid. After the expiration of which time, should he fail to satisfactorily respond, his membership may be declared forfeited, by a majority vote at a stated Communication only; and such membership forfeited shall be considered as equivalent to suspension, *provided*, he may at any time, by paying all dues to the time of final action in his case by the Lodge (in declaring his membership forfeited,) be restored to membership by a majority vote.

The following resolution having reference to absent members was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the constituent Lodges of this Grand Lodge, are hereby permitted to drop from their rolls the names of such members as may be absent, and whose residence or whereabouts is unknown, and who shall have failed to pay their dues for the space of two years. *Provided*, the parties so dropped, may be restored to membership by a majority vote, upon payment of the sum due the Lodge at the time they were dropped.

The by-laws were amended so as to read:

SECTION 8. If a sentence of expulsion or suspension be reversed and annulled by the Grand Lodge, it shall restore the party to membership in his Lodge.

A brother who has been expelled and the sentence affirmed, cannot be restored to Masonic privileges except by the Grand Lodge, and on the recommendation of the Lodge which expelled him, by the vote required for expulsion.

Bro. H. S. Jacobs presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence. The proceedings of forty two Grand Lodges—including Minnesota—are reviewed in a manner that proves our Reverend



Brother to be "well posted." We welcome our new brother to the "corps reportorial."

Under the head of Arkansas he says, and we quote because he has to his name the prefix Rev.:

We feel loath to discuss topics which are suggested in Nos. 3 and 25, for reasons which are personal with the writer of these lines. But merely in the character and with the feelings of a Mason, he would ask, whether it is fitting, proper, or decent, to introduce into Masonry such a principle as is involved in this decision:

3. The defamation of the origin, character, and mission of the Son of God is unmasonic, and a Mason habitually guilty of such should be expelled.

In the first place, we object to the introduction of any such subjects which entirely belong to polemical theology, and are extraneous in every respect to the scope and purposes of our Order. It is wrong, mischievous and ungenerous. It is subversive of Masonic discipline and Masonic principle. It falsifies the assurance which every candidate receives; and it deserves to be censured and denounced, even if it emanates from the high places, whence the light of Truth ought to issue. You ostracise me, Grand Master DuVal, by such a decision; and you ostracise Masons, your equal in official rank, and certainly in Masonic ability, in this Grand Lodge of Louisiana; for there are brethren here who would dissent from "the origin, character and mission," to which you refer. True, you use the word "defamation;" but no gentleman, Mason or no Mason, would descend to that indecency; but we know how laws and constitutional enactments can be stretched to meet particular emergencies, and let such a decision be carried out to its finality, under the influence of sectarian bias, Hebrews, Unitarians and Universalists, would soon fall under its ban, and be voted or ruled liable "to be expelled." We solemnly protest against this interference with the rights of conscience; and we stand up—and we know we stand not alone,—for the maintenance of the great and supreme principle of UNIVERSALITY in Masonry.

Under the head of Colorado he quotes from the address of the Grand Master:

During the past year the Worshipful Masters of various Lodges have complained of a lack of interest among the members in the work of the Lodges—a want of that prompt attention heretofore shown by the brethren.

It is not difficult, in my opinion, to discover the cause of the loss of interest in the work of the Lodge. We have too much of it—too much labor and too little refreshment. In all sections of this jurisdiction we are losing sight of the fact that Masonry is a social institution, formed for the very purpose of bringing us together as a society of friends and brothers.

And says:

We most emphatically protest against such a narrow doctrine, that "Masonry is a social institution;" and we trust that there are very few of the Fraternity who share such an opinion. If Masonry aims at anything, it is to elevate the understanding and purify the heart; to remind us of our highest and holiest obligations to the Divine Author of the Universe. It bids us walk uprightly in our several stations, to learn to practice charity, forbearance, and good-will towards all men, whom "we meet on the level," and with whom we seek "to part on the square." It is indeed, to quote the well-remembered words, and we can find no better—"a beautiful system of morals veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols." We trust that our M. W. Brother will reconsider his assertion, and endeavor by other suasion to win the craft under his charge to a better understanding of their Masonic duties, more effectual and permanent, we fondly anticipate, than the suggestion which he believes will remedy the indifference he deprecates, when he further advises:

Let us occasionally throw open the doors of the Lodge rooms and have the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Masons meet us in a social way, and thus cement the ties of brotherly love in a Masonic way.

We must confess that we coincide in this opinion with the Grand Master of Colorado. Masonry has ever been regarded as a "social institution." The latter proposition of the Grand Master is one of the best means to "elevate the understanding and purify the heart."

"All work and no play  
Makes Jack a dull boy."

Is equally true of men. Masonry teaches morality and eschews vice, but men do not join the Masonic Lodge for the *exclusive* purpose of being lectured on virtue and morality. A Lodge room is not a church; Masonry does not claim to be religion; it makes no pretensions beyond benefitting man here, whilst on earth.

Divest Masonry of its sociality and you jeopardize its very existence.

"A system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols," is not incompatible with its being a social institution.

We may have mis-apprehended our good brother, for under the head of Kansas he says:

When will certain Masons leave their sectarian opinions at home? In Heaven's name, cannot Masonry be left to itself, keeping clear of all controversy as to this or that system of faith, maintaining its ground as the common platform of fraternal love, mutual relief, and universal toleration, without dragging into the arena the special and peculiar dogmas of *any* sect? We wish to keep Masonry, with its beautiful and beneficent purposes, where it was intended to stand, and we strenuously object to make it the property or possession of any creed. Masonry is something entirely different from a confession of faith, other than that belief in the One true and ever-living God, whose fatherhood extends over all men,—amongst whom, living as brethren, and practicing every moral and social virtue, "no contention should ever exist, save that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work, who best agree." If a Mason's conscience "is violated" by this, better let him quit the Order. We are unmistakably and definitely opposed either to Judaize, Christianize, or Mohammedanize our Institution. Whatever good there is in it can only live, by its being left free and untrammelled to fulfil its blessed mission of humanizing the world and cementing the ties of universal brotherhood. The contrary idea is the "modern innovation," from which, good Lord! deliver us.

Again under the head of the District of Columbia:

The writer of the present report is himself "of the cloth," and desires to thank Bro. Singleton for his exquisite and just appreciation of Masonic duty. It is a proud recollection amongst many varied ones, that the universality of Masonry found a happy vindication in a circumstance with which he had the pleasure to be connected. In Excelsior Lodge, No. 166, of this city, he was specially invited to give the lecture on the M. M. degree;—the candidate was an Episcopalian minister,—there being present and taking part in the ceremonies a Unitarian divine and the Worthy Grand Chaplain, who is a Baptist minister. The language of the latter brother in alluding to *four* clergymen of different forms of faith being present, and engaged in the work, deserves mention, as it is the true spirit of Masonry; said he: "When I enter a Lodge room, I leave my theology outside the door." To this we say "amen," most fervently.

### Under the head of Georgia Decisions :

Only two are reported. No. 1 is stated by him as follows :

I have been asked by one of the deputies if the charter of a Lodge should not be arrested for electing the keeper of a groggery Worshipful Master. To this I replied, that I did not think the ancient inalienable right of the brethren to choose their own Master could be so set aside. If the Master elect, in the course of his business, or by his own personal habits or conduct, reflect dishonor on the Institution, the course would be to prefer charges and have him dealt with and suspended, if found guilty, from the Mastership; or, if necessary, expelled from the Order. But the right of the brethren to choose their Master must remain intact, however much that choice may reflect on their taste or their morals.

This is correct; and in our opinion, more fair and just than the sweeping rule and practice adopted in some other jurisdictions, no doubt, under the influence of State "Prohibitory Laws." In Idaho, for instance, the Grand Master decided that "saloon-keepers ought not to be admitted to the mysteries of Freemasonry;" and excepted to the election of a brother, pursuing this calling, as Junior Warden of a constituent Lodge (Shoshone No. 7). Whilst we yield to none in our abhorrence of the evils of intemperance, and the vices to which it is parent, we yet hesitate to stigmatize, as a Masonic offense, the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Under the head of Minnesota he quotes a decision of P.: G.: M.: Cooley, with reference to the eligibility to the office of W.: M.: of a brother who had lost his left arm, and says :

We take leave to say, that such a decision is altogether erroneous, and opens the door to a complication of evils, from which there can be no logical escape. If certain *physical* qualifications are absolutely necessary in the candidate, who desires to have and receive a part of the benefits of Masonry, such as are indispensable to his *receiving* instruction in our mysteries, and by which he can be enabled to make himself known and recognized as a brother of the mystic tie, we think it must be conceded, that the Worshipful Master, whose duty it is to *give* the Craft that instruction, should be also physically qualified so to do. In the decision of question 4th, where the candidate for advancement is stated as illiterate, Grand Master Cooley correctly decides, that

If he cannot read and write he is not "*well qualified*," however "*worthy*" he may be. If a man lives in this age of popular education until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years without learning to read and write, he is not fit material for our *Mystic Temple*.

Would he say that the same *mental* qualification is not required in the Worshipful Master? Now, we fail to perceive any essential difference, so far as the legal point is concerned, between the two pre-requisites; and, if we may be allowed to use a rather unrefined axiom, which, however, fitly applies to the case, "what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose!"

Our Grand Lodge meets in January, and sometimes at that season of the year the thermometer indicates forty degrees below zero, perchance, if it was longer it would be colder; the cold weather may perhaps have a tendency to contract our understanding and cause us to entertain erroneous views. We have a notion that so long as a brother has an "instructive tongue" and a right arm, we can make him Master of a Lodge rather than one who has two arms and no tongue. In other words, we regard *mental* qualifications as of more importance in a W.: M.: than *physical*.

Near twenty years since the writer, then Grand Master, upon the recommendation of a Lodge, issued a Dispensation for a new Lodge in one of our then border counties. On visiting the Lodge several months after its organization, I found the Master to be upwards of sixty years of age—he had been for many years Master of a Lodge in the State of New York—he was an enthusiastic Mason, his Lodge was prosperous and the brethren zealous. An inspection of the records revealed the fact that several of the members, residing from ten to fourteen miles distant, were present at each meeting—no railroads in this country in those days. Here was a Lodge prosperous, harmonious and doing good work, and yet the W. M. had a *wooden leg*. I did not pocket the Dispensation, nor yet appoint a new Master,—nary time. I wish we had more just such Masters.

We have a notion that while we can't *make* a Mason of one who is *physically* disqualified, no matter what his moral or intellectual qualifications may be; yet we can elevate to the East one who has the moral and intellectual requisites, altho' he may have the misfortune to loose his arm or to be obliged to "advance" with a wooden leg; and it will require pretty considerable amount of southern sun to "thaw" us out of the notion.

The Report of Bro. Jacobs is a most excellent one, well worth the five hundred dollars which the Grand Lodge appropriated to its author.

But, Bro. Jacobs, Grand Master Teller is right, "Masonry is a social Institution."

M. W. M. E. Girard, Grand Master, and

R. W. J. C. Batchelor, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

#### MAINE, 1874.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine was held at Portland, May 5th, 6th and 7th, 1874.

One hundred and fifty-four Lodges represented.

One hundred and seventy-one on the roll.

In the list of Grand Lodges represented, we notice that Minnesota is not named, and yet P. G. M. Stevens was present. How is it, Bro. Grand Secretary?

We find recorded the death of another of our friends of the "long ago"—Freeman Bradford, P. G. M., died October 25th, 1873.

His fame as a wise and discreet Mason has spread "both far and near." A young man died among strangers, in a land far off from his native home, and his remains were denied proper sepulture, but when it became known that it was a son of Freeman Bradford that had been thus buried, Masons, in despite of sectional hostility, and in face of much opposition, disinterred his remains and placed them in consecrated ground.

Maine also mourns the death of another of her P. G. Masters, John H. Lynde.

The Address of the Grand Master is a business document, reporting his official acts.

He reported the suspension of a W. M. for parading with his Lodge on a fourth of July celebration, without a dispensation.

The Grand Master reported the following :

A case has been presented to me where a brother filed charges against another brother, and the W. Master was satisfied that it would greatly injure the Lodge to have the matters complained of brought to trial, as it was a neighborhood quarrel. He advised a settlement without trial, and declined entertaining the case. I think the W. Master did right, for the time being, at least.

And so do we.

Way down in Maine—we never could understand the phrase "*down* in Maine," they have a model Grand Treasurer. We quote a part of his report ; he says :

In the early part of last year I was informed that a tract of land, including several acres, in the town of Cape Elizabeth, was bequeathed to the Grand Lodge of Maine, by our deceased Brother Jonathan Morgan. Like those now in pursuit of immense fortunes in Old England, left by deceased ancestors, I resolved myself into a committee, organized for the transaction of business, held various meetings, raised the necessary funds and proceeded to investigate the matter.

\* \* \* \* \*

For nearly one year, I have, to the best of my ability, pursued the investigation of this matter, and the summing up of the information obtained may be stated thus : Jonathan Morgan, Esq., of Portland, did by his will bequeath to the Grand Lodge a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Cape Elizabeth or Scarborough,—that Lewis Pierce, Esq., of Portland, is Executor of the will—that the land is mortgaged, probably for more than its value in the market at the present time—that the principal lumber now growing upon it, is hard back, cranberry vine, scrub spruce, whortleberry bush and alder—that a large share of the surface of the territory is known as marsh, meadow, swamp, bog and barren heath—that it is peopled abundantly in some parts, by mud-turtles, frogs, mosquitoes and

black flies, with a "sprinkling" of various species of snakes and other reptiles,—and that its exact location is unknown to the Executor, or to this deponent.

\* \* \* \* \*

Candor, however, compels me to say that, in my opinion, the hope of ever realizing a large sum from this legacy, rests upon as very nearly as "baseless a fabric" as that of the "Chases," "Browns" and others who are hoping to obtain a vast inheritance from their European ancestors. MOSES DODGE.

From the report of the Grand Secretary we learn that there was a Lodge established at Portland in 1762.

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted :

SECTION 43. No petition for a dispensation for a new Lodge shall be presented unless recommended by the three Lodges situated nearest the place where the new Lodge is proposed to be located, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendation be unreasonably withheld.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence embraces a review of the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges, Minnesota included.

It would be supererogation to say more than that it was prepared by Bro. Drummond.

In our Report of last year we noticed the fact that a dispensation to establish a Lodge in Jerusalem had been granted by the Grand Master of Canada, and ventured the remark "vive la humbug."

Bro. Drummond on the same matter says :

We sincerely trust that this proceeding will be "left alone in its glory," and never be repeated. Grand Master Wilson was either grossly imposed upon, or he must have known that not enough of the petitioners to form a Lodge, under the regulations of his own Grand Lodge, could possibly participate in forming the Lodge, and we fear that some of the names contained in the dispensation were used without authority. We cannot believe that many of the distinguished brethren, whose names are included in the warrant, lent them to this scheme. The granting of a warrant to form a Lodge in a foreign country by *temporary* residents is, in our judgment, entirely wrong. But when it is known that most of the parties named in the warrant have no expectation or intention of being within five thousand miles of the place where the Lodge is to be formed, the wrong is so apparent that we do not see how any intelligent Mason could knowingly become a party to it. It is well known that the zeal of the prime mover in this affair often surpasses his discretion (and many think that this is not according to him *much* zeal); but we are surprised to find the other names hung on as the tail to his kite.

Taking into consideration the scheme Bro. Morris has been engaged in for the few past years, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that his main object in forming this Lodge was to *promote a speculation*. We may be entirely wrong in our views, but in our judgment, this matter tends to degrade Masonry, and to subject it to the contempt of all sensible men.

Commenting on a decision in Connecticut "that a candidate should not be rejected because he is a Roman Cathlic," Brother Drummond says :

While we concur in No. 17, yet some few instances that have occurred in this State lead us to advise a great deal of caution in such cases; the giving of a full and explicit statement to the candidate, and requiring from him a statement as full and explicit. In this State, we have positive information that the usual religious rites performed by Catholics at the death bed, have been withheld from Masons, until they absolutely renounced Freemasonry. Indeed, while we hold to freedom of opinion in matters of religion—a freedom that is *never* to be questioned—we are of the opinion that it is unwise to admit any one to our Fraternity, who adheres to a religion, whose teachers refuse the usual ordinances of it to Freemasons. We are justified in saying to such, “we will not interfere with *your* religion, and cannot allow you to interfere with *our* Masonry.”

Under the head of Minnesota he says :

A resolution was adopted requiring the photographs of expelled Masons and impostors, with a “description” to be sent to the Grand Secretary. To make it sure that this can be carried out, the taking of his photograph should be a part of the initiation of every candidate, and the “negative” should be preserved among the archives of the Lodge.

We recommend a repeal of the resolution.

In reply to a criticism on a paragraph in our report of 1873, we say, that while the action of a Grand Lodge may not always be discreet—evidence, the resolution alluded to above—yet a Mason is bound to obey the enactments of his Grand Lodge without reference to his own opinions; so we understand the symbolism of the Masonic “slipper.” And yet we claim the right of discussion at the proper “time and place.”

In another comment he says :

He holds that a Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over a candidate only as long as he resides in its territory, and that if a rejected candidate moves into another State, the rejection is of no legal effect there. Such is the strict law, but Grand Lodges are rapidly adopting, as a matter of comity, the principle that no candidate in another jurisdiction shall be admitted without the consent of the objecting Lodge.

Our theory in Masonry is, “let well enough alone;” don’t change old laws and customs by way of experiment. Courtesy, the broadest and most extended courtesy, should permeate Masonry everywhere, but not to the extent of remodeling the old laws and usages.

Under the head of Texas, he says :

He hesitates over the proposition, that “a member is in good standing until convicted by his Lodge;” but if the matter is properly considered there is no trouble. No one should lose any of his ordinary rights in a Lodge until he loses them by the regular proceedings. But we hold that in matters involving an affirmation of good character by the Lodge, it may act according to what his character really is, without regard to whether he has been convicted or not. It would be an outrage to deprive a member under charges of his vote in the Lodge; it would be equally an outrage to allow him to be installed into office, during the pendency of charges, or while under the public accusation of a crime, or while of bad reputation in the community; there should first be an investigation. The same principles apply also to granting a dimit, in those jurisdictions in which a dimit is a certificate of good character. A certificate that a man,

although he may never have been convicted of a crime, or even indicted, is in good standing in the community, and of good moral character, may be as gross a falsehood as was ever told; and in Masonic matters, when our vote is to be a certificate of character, we claim it as a right, *which we cannot give away or have taken from us*, to vote according to the truth, as we understand it.

Our brethren are well aware of our opinions of this "dimit question," but as we get up reports for the information of Masons in this jurisdiction, and not to advocate exclusively our opinions, we present the foregoing, emanating as it does from a deep thinker, albeit he sometimes gets on the wrong track; and yet he never gets run over; the wagon may butt up against him, but stops right there. Under the head of Montana he reports—as we have not received those proceedings, we copy:

At the installation of the officers of a Lodge, objections were made to the installation of the Master on the ground of habitual drunkenness. The installing officer proceeded without regard to the objections, a course the Grand Master decided to be unmasonic. The charges were then made to the Grand Master, who gave a hearing and suspended the Master from office; and his course in this respect was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

Right here, and in conclusion, we admit the justness of not only Brother Drummond's, but also of several other reporters' criticisms on the use of "parallelograms" instead of the word Lodge; it was introduced by—but things have changed somewhat in Minnesota, and the brethren in other jurisdictions will have no further reason to criticise us in that direction.

M. W. David Cargill, Grand Master, and

R. W. Jas. Berry, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

#### MASSACHUSETTS, 1873.

We have—in a volume of near five hundred pages—an abstract of the proceedings had during the year 1873, and at the "one hundred and fortieth Anniversary" in December, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The book is embellished with a portrait of P. G. M. Gen. Joseph Warren, and of seven of the P. G. Chaplains.

At the Annual Communication, December 10th, one hundred and fifty-four Lodges were represented.

The Grand Master commenced his report with the announcement of the death of the Senior P. G. M. George M. Randal, who died in Colorado, and at the time was Bishop of that Diocese.

He also reported that "Charles W. Moore is nigh unto death! For over forty years he has never failed to attend our Communications, except the two or three which occurred while he was in



Europe, or when he was absent in a distant city upon a commission of the Grand Lodge. \* \* \*

I therefore recommend that R. W. Charles W. Moore be elected to the rank of Honorary Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge."

The Grand Lodge unanimously adopted the recommendation by a rising vote

Brother Moore died two days thereafter, and was buried by the Grand Lodge, December 16th.

The Grand Master is a *worker*; it required three pages of his report to detail his official acts. Four dispensations for new Lodges were issued during the year.

We commend to the thoughtful consideration of our brethren, the following selection from the report of the Grand Master; emanating from a jurisdiction as old as Massachusetts—the mother, as it were, of Masonry on this continent—its admonitions and suggestions should be well heeded, particularly in a jurisdiction as young as ours:

I have endeavored to check, as far as lay in my power, the too prevailing inclination for public Masonic ceremonies and displays, and for publishing to the world reports of Masonic elections and proceedings. I fear that in too many instances such parades and publications are prompted principally by a desire on the part of the brethren who are made conspicuous, to glorify themselves before the public, and thus contribute to their own social, political or pecuniary advancement. I believe it to be for the interest of the institution to avoid publicity as far as possible. Its rapid growth and great popularity since the revival have led to the formation of an innumerable host of secret societies, many of which have copied our regalia, our form of government, our titles, and even mimicked our ritual and ceremonies. The latest of these organizations, formed ostensibly for the protection of farmers against railroad imposition, has gone so far as to adopt and use a burial service, which is described as "impressive, though long, including selections from Scripture, addresses, scattering of flowers on the grave, and closing with the depositing of a handful of earth by the *Master*, with the formula, 'In the name of the Grange, I now pronounce these words: *Brother*, farewell!'"

It is certainly highly unbecoming and improper for any Mason to encourage or promote the adoption by any other organization of the peculiarities of Masonry. They should be considered sacred.

The effect of these imitations is to lead the uninitiated to regard these associations as on an equality with our Institution, perhaps conceding the latter to be a little older and more respectable. Some of these organizations undoubtedly have worthy objects in view, but they follow Masonry at a long interval. They are modern, local and short-lived, while Freemasonry is ancient, universal and immortal.

In this connection I cannot refrain from condemning in the strongest terms the transmitting of Masonic notices upon postal cards and in unsealed envelopes; the advertising of Lodge meetings in the public prints, and especially of the work to be done at such meetings. Such practices are totally at variance with the time-honored usages and customs of the Fraternity, and can only tend to that familiarity which breeds contempt.

Nothing will more surely maintain the dignity and high importance of Masonry than a return to the good old practices of the fathers, to guard with jealous care the work of the Lodge and everything connected with it; to keep and con-

ceal it from the profane, absolutely ; and to communicate it only to those of the Craft entitled to know it, and to them only under proper circumstances, and with the most careful restrictions ; to avoid appearing in public as Masons except upon strictly Masonic occasions, and those of the highest importance, sanctioned by long usage ; never to write or print Masonic intelligence for the gratification of the curiosity of the profane, or the vanity of the initiated. We have wandered far from this high standard, and the return may be difficult ; but I am convinced that the closer we confine Masonic affairs to Masonic breasts, the better it will be for the Fraternity and its reputation.

Relative to the Library of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master says :

The Library of this Grand Lodge now comprises probably the fullest collection of the proceedings in existence. Of many States we have complete series of the proceedings of all the Grand Bodies, and of many others the series is complete for a part of the Bodies. Our list of Masonic periodicals is very full, and they are exceedingly valuable.

Brother Drummond comments :

Our own Grand Lodge Library, so far as proceedings are concerned, is nearly, if not quite, as full as that of Massachusetts. Each has some that the other has not.

We add a guess, that we can put our fingers on some proceedings of which *neither* of the above have copies. A pursuit in this direction of upwards of twenty years has not been without its results.

Two hundred and thirty-four pages are devoted to biographical sketches of the P. . G. . Chaplains, prepared by P. . G. . M. . John T. Heard. Several of these sketches are particularly interesting, presenting many reminiscences of the revolutionary times.

The office of Grand Chaplain was created December, 1796, since which time sixty-four clergymen have filled the office, "denominationally divided as follows : Unitarians, 20 ; Episcopalians, 16 ; Trinitarian Congregationalists, 9 ; Universalists, 9 ; Methodist Episcopal, 5 ; Baptists, 4 ; Christian Baptists, 1."

To these sketches is "added a brief one of Rt. Rev. Edward Bass, D. D., the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, who officiated as Chaplain at the installation of Provincial Grand Master John Rowe, in 1768."

What, betwixt his allegiance to the Church, and his sympathy for the "Rebels," this brother had a rather hard time. There are many anecdotes, &c., scattered through these sketches that we desire to present, but space——&c.

Among the historic names enumerated among the Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, none are more remarkable than that of Rev. Edward T. Taylor, who officiated in the years 1834-5-6-7, 1840 and 1841.

Father Taylor, as he was familiarly styled, was known wherever there were American sailors; he is associated with our memory of early days as "the Sailor Preacher." We cannot refrain from a few extracts from the biographical sketch before us:

Mr. Taylor joined the Corner Stone Lodge of Freemasons at Duxbury, and received his degrees, according to its records, March 6, 1820. His friend and brother, Hon. Seth Sprague, Jr., was the Master of the Lodge at the time of his initiation. He loved this body to the day of his death. In the troubled days of the anti-Masonic excitement, when many Lodges were abandoned, when many withdrew from the Order, and when members sometimes slunk into meetings hastily, and with caps pulled down over their faces, Brother Taylor used to strut into the entrance of the hall, with his hat thrust back on his head, hung "on the organ of obstinacy."

When his conference, in order to avoid occasion for stumbling, had adopted a resolution not to participate in any public Masonic celebration for the coming year, the young obstinate marched all the more boldly in the processions; and Bishop Hedding, in half despair at his incorrigibility, and that of his comrade in popularity, peculiarity, and devotion to this cause, John Newland Maffit, partly petulant at their disobedience, and partly pleased at their pluck, said, "Eddy and Johnny will wear their aprons in spite of us."

\* \* \* \* \*

He was afterwards a member of Columbian Lodge, constant in his attendance, and always welcome. His prayer at the opening of this Lodge, made when anti-Masonic excitement swelled high, has been repeated thousands of times: "Bless this glorious Order; bless its friends; yea, bless its enemies, and make their hearts as soft as their heads."

\* \* \* \* \*

He loved the Odd Fellows, too, joining Suffolk Lodge at Boston, and when the oath of allegiance to this Order was administered to him he took it with this qualification, uttered in his sturdiest tones: "Unless this obligation shall conflict with the paramount obligations of Freemasonry." In his journeyings in Europe and the East, these Associations were more than once of signal service.

\* \* \* \* \*

On a Sabbath just before his death, he dressed himself in full Masonic regalia, and seated himself at the window. Perhaps his mind was wandering, but it wandered among scenes and companions that he loved.

Born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 25th, 1793, died in Boston, April 5, 1871, was ordained a Methodist preacher in 1819, and had charge of the "Seamen's Bethel" in Boston for near forty years.

Grand Master Nickerson was unanimously re-elected, receiving four hundred and seventy-five votes.

R. W. C. H. Titus was also unanimously re-elected Grand Secretary.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

#### MARYLAND, 1874.

From the Grand Lodge of Maryland we have received only the proceedings had at the Semi-Annual Communication held at Baltimore, May 11th and 12th, 1874.

Seventy-six Lodges were represented.

One hundred and sixty-nine on the roll.

Four Dispensations for new Lodges issued.

The Grand Master reported that he had "been called upon to act in but two cases where his authority seemed required to settle matters in dispute among the brethren."

One of these cases was "to determine which of two brethren, both of whom claimed to be duly elected Master, was entitled to the office." He gives no details, hence we are unable to report how such a state of things could have occurred in a Masonic Lodge.

He recommends the construction of an "Elevator in the Temple," in which we most heartily concur, having a vivid remembrance of climbing those "winding stairs" on several hot days. Build an elevator, by all means.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is printed with the Annual proceedings, which we have not received. Please remember us, Bro. Medairy.

The following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Grand Lodge, it is competent for any Lodge under this jurisdiction to drop the name of any member from its returns to the Grand Lodge, who shall be in arrears for dues for at least two years, until his dues are paid, and whom the Lodge, after *due* diligence, is unable to find; provided that this resolution shall not be construed to apply to any one under censure for unmasonic conduct.

A resolution was adopted favoring the establishment of a Grand Lodge Library.

Proceedings of local interest.

M.: W.: John H. B. Latrobe is Grand Master, and

R.: W.: Jacob H. Medairy, is Grand Secretary.

#### MISSOURI, 1874.

The fifty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held at St. Louis, October 13th, 14th and 15th, 1874.

One hundred and eighty-eight Lodges represented.

Four hundred and seventy-two on the roll.

Thirteen dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

We like the tone of the address of the Grand Master; he speaks right out in meeting, without fear. He says:

As it was, I made it a point to visit those in localities where professional engagements called me. I purposely avoided sky-scraping spread-eagle Fourth of July dissertations on abstract questions, and talked to them in a frank, candid manner, upon practical questions involving their duties as Masons. I met with a cordial reception, received an attentive hearing, and have reason to believe that

my visits were attended with good results. The simple title of Grand Master seems to carry with it great weight, and inspire great respect; and I saw just enough to satisfy me that a thorough visitation of the Lodges in Missouri, by the Grand Master *in person*, who would pay attention to the details of legislation and the morals of the membership, convincing them that the mere "putting through" process was but a small part of the duties to be learned, would result in weeding out more fungus Lodges, building up more waste places, dispensing more light and knowledge, raising higher the standard of morality, and bringing about a more healthy and prosperous growth of the true principles of Masonry than any other instrumentality. The District Deputy Grand Master system, which was devised as a substitute for such visitation, is to my mind a poor makeshift. Many of the brethren appointed to these positions can not or will not, at least they do not, attend to the duties of the office; and in some instances I have had communicated to me, by private members, gross unmasonic practices that have occurred right under the nose of a District Deputy Grand Master, who was either too cowardly, too careless, or too corrupt to do his duty. The system is a good one if it were practicable; and if you could always get "good men and true" to fill the office, it would materially lighten the labors of the Grand Master. But how can this be accomplished when the Grand Master has not a thorough acquaintance with the Masonic material in a given district, in fact may not be personally acquainted with a Mason in it, and is compelled to rely upon information received during the interim between his election and the making of his appointments, at the close of the session, from a few who themselves are totally ignorant of the qualifications necessary to make a good Deputy, or are influenced in their recommendation by favoritism to some smooth-talking individual who wants a handle to his name?

Relative to the increase of Lodges, he says in words not to be misunderstood:

I have been for several years impressed with the idea that there were too many Lodges in the State, and that it would be much better for the cause if, instead of authorizing new Lodges, we would weed out a number of the old ones.

\* \* \* \* \*

Some seem to think that Lodges ought to be established at every blacksmith shop and cross road in the country. There was a time, and that but a few years ago, when for a brother to ride eight, ten, or fifteen miles to a Lodge, through all kinds of weather, was not regarded as a hardship. But then, it required a man in the full sense of the term—a man from sole to crown—a man in all his parts, morally, mentally, and physically, to be a Mason. They were not only always armed with the breastplate, but were *steel* themselves—the pure metal, without flaw or defect of any kind. They did not enlist in our army to wear plumes and epaulettes, and become the recipients of glory and renown, and prove cowards when the cannon boomed and the cries of the wounded proclaimed the reality of battle at hand. Now, it seems our patrons are so effeminate, tender and delicate, that Masonry must be brought to their very doors, and made to pay recompense even for their condescension in entering her gates. And shall she, sycophantic-like, bend the knee in obedience? Verily, it appears on this wise.

We present a few of his decisions, and to some of them append an extract from the report of the committee to which they were referred:

2. In a Masonic trial a Mason's wife is a competent witness for or against him. Her relation to the accused may affect the credibility, not the competency of the witness.

SECOND DECISION.—We agree with the Grand Master, that in a Masonic trial the wife of the accused is a competent witness. It often happens that the wife is the only person in the world who is cognizant of the facts which the Lodge would adjudge a Masonic offense. The ruling is for the protection of those whom we are as much bound to protect as though they were members of the Lodge.

3. The status of a Master Mason under charges is not affected by such charges except that he cannot dimit. He is presumed innocent until his guilt is proven.

5. A public installation is strictly a Masonic occasion, and no Dispensation is necessary for the Lodge conducting it to appear in procession.

6. At an election of officers of a Lodge, blank ballots must be counted for "blank," and there must be a majority of all the ballots cast, including the blanks, to elect. A decision to this effect was made by Most Worshipful Brother Garrett; but the correctness of it was called in question by the late Master of George Washington Lodge, and after mature deliberation I felt constrained to reaffirm it. This rule does not apply to Masonic trials.

7. In the absence of the Worshipful Master, the Senior Warden must preside over the Lodge. Neither a Past Master nor a District Deputy Grand Master can open a Lodge and confer degrees or transact business with the Senior Warden in the West. One of the three principal officers must be in his place as Worshipful Master during the whole of the session.

SEVENTH.—That "one of the three officers of the Lodge must preside," is law. There is no evading that proposition. The presiding officer, be he the Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, or Junior Warden, is wholly responsible for the conduct and proceedings of the Lodge during its session. That is equally clear. It has been recommended by this Grand Lodge, that the presiding officer *ought to be* in his station during the whole of the session of the Lodge, clothed with his jewel of office. This is sensible advice, and should be followed. But the Grand Master rules, that "one of the three principal officers must be in his place as Worshipful Master during the whole of the session." And just here rises a serious question, which must be met. The question is, for example:

Say the Senior Warden has charge of the Lodge as the acting Master; say, during the session of the Lodge, the acting Master, from some necessity that exists, takes the Senior Warden's or the Senior Deacon's station, having placed another brother in the Master's station; does this transposition of officers for the time being invalidate the work or proceedings of the Lodge?

We think it does not. The acting Master is present with the Charter, and the power he wields under it. He disposes the officers, and arranges the work. It is a good and lawful Lodge, even if he does station a brother to conduct the work and the routine of business, while he himself is speaking for the Senior Warden or Senior Deacon. The Mason made under such an arrangement of work is regular, and the proceedings of the Lodge are valid.

10. A notice from a United States attorney to witnesses not to testify in a Masonic trial, until after trial in the Circuit Court, is a *nullity*, and furnishes no excuse for a witness refusing to testify.

TENTH.—The decision that a civil officer, as such, has no jurisdiction over a Mason in the performance of his Masonic duties, is correct.

16. A Worshipful Master cannot appoint a committee of the Lodge when the Lodge is not at labor. The records of the Lodge must show the appointment of its committees to authorize them to act, and they can only be made while the Lodge is at labor.

20. It is *impolitic* for a Lodge to allow any other organization to occupy a hall in common with itself, and *illegal* to become joint owners or occupants with any other than exclusively moral or benevolent associations. Copartnerships with political or secular societies must not be tolerated.

23. It is not necessary to have the consent of the Grand Lodge to restore a *suspended* Mason, even though the suspension has been reported to the Grand Lodge. The rule in regard to expulsion does not apply to suspensions.

30. It is contrary to Masonic policy, as well as law, to allow a Lodge of Grangers to unite with a Masonic Lodge and participate in the exercises of the 24th of June. The brother who would propose such a thing may be honest, but he is certainly ignorant of the first principles of Masonry.

32. A candidate ought not to be advanced until he has made suitable proficiency in the preceding degree, which is defined to be, "the capacity to communicate the work and lectures to another." An Entered Apprentice who cannot learn the lectures is entitled to no further "light."

34. A Lodge is in debt. At a stated communication, at which all the members were notified to appear, it votes by a two-thirds vote to tax each member ten dollars to pay the debt. Subsequently, "A," who was a member at the time the tax was voted, applies for a Dimit for the purpose of forming another Lodge. He has paid all the dues prescribed by the By-Laws, but has not paid the ten dollars. Is he entitled to his Dimit?

*Decision.*—A Lodge has no right to tax its members except in the way of dues, the amount of which can only be prescribed by By-Law adopted in the usual way. It was optional with the brother to pay the ten dollars or not, and his Dimit could not be withheld on account of his refusal to pay it.

THIRTY-FOURTH.—The decision that "a Lodge has no right to tax its members" except in the way of dues, is eminently right and proper. The baneful custom of levying special assessments has caused much discontent, and even discord, in Lodges that have occasionally practiced it. Certainly a Dimit should not be refused a brother on the ground that he has not paid such a special tax to the Lodge.

One further extract, as all our brethren do not—as they should—read "The Freemason."

There are many causes for this accumulation of "siboletts" in our Lodges, prominent among which is the carelessness and negligence of our investigating committees. These committees are the inspectors of the material offered for the building, and as such are clothed with a responsibility which few of them seem to appreciate. In the "make up" of this committee, the Worshipful Master should not only select the best, but the most active men of his Lodge; men who will *investigate*, not "jump at," and report their conclusions. This is *one* of the remedies which we have now only time to suggest. Another is, more care in the selection of the Masters of the Lodge. A communication which we find in "The Freemason," upon this subject, "hits the nail on the head," and we wish it were printed in large letters and posted in every Lodge. The writer says:

1. Vote for the man that can work well, for the attendance at the Lodge depends very much on the efficiency of the officers.

2. The Worshipful Master should not only be an efficient lecturer, but he needs to be a man of sound judgment; his capacity as a business man being called into frequent requisition.

3. The officers should be men noted for their punctuality. A person born half an hour behind time, seldom, if ever, catches up. Don't trust to promises of reformation, but elect members who are *habitually punctual*.

4. Don't elect men of questionable occupation or character, but remember that the officers are most conspicuous in a public procession, and that on the Worshipful Master devolves the sacred duty of performing the last sad office at the grave of a deceased brother.

5. Do not elect a Warden that you would not be proud to see presiding in the East, in the processions, or at the grave.

6. Do not vote for a man whose appetites are stronger than his good intentions. But elect him whose good resolutions are stronger than his appetite, and who is as jealous of the honor of Freemasonry as he is of that of his mother, wife or daughter. The former may sometime be on hand when his presence will give you pain. But the face of the latter will be a light to the Lodge, and a joy to the hearts of the brethren.

An extract from the report of the Committee on Reports of District Deputies:

In the Thirteenth District, P. B. Grant reports one Lodge in a deplorable condition. He says of Unity Lodge, Richmond, Mo.: "The Master is seldom at home, the Senior Warden lives at Plattsburg, and the Junior Warden cannot



open the Lodge with a ten-foot rail." Your committee cannot determine whether the Junior Warden is unable to get within ten feet of the Lodge from want of knowledge, or is so inefficient as an officer that a lever longer than a rail is necessary to *prize* it open. One conclusion is easily reached, that Lodge is in a pitiable condition. The good of Masonry will be subserved by arresting the characters of such Lodges. We copy from the valuable report of Right Worshipful Brother Grant, as follows :

There is one fault, and a serious one to me, that met me almost everywhere, at which I was much surprised, and for which I do not know any remedy unless some action is had by the Grand Lodge, or Grand Master's visit. That fault is Masonic reading, particularly the Reports of the Grand Lodge, and the Book of Constitutions. I find that when the Reports are sent to the Lodge the Secretary takes them from the office, and probably opens them, and then lays them away, and that is the last of them. In some Lodges I found them as clean and new as when brother Gouley sent them. Some of the Worshipful Masters seldom, if ever, look into the Book of Constitutions. One of them did not know that there was a form of burial ceremonies until I showed it to him. Brother Gouley's Freemason has but few subscribers in this District, and unless the Masters, Wardens and brethren can be induced to read and search for Masonic light and knowledge in the Reports, as well as the Book of Constitutions, the Grand Master will always be answering some Masonic question of law. Let the brethren read more, and study Masonic law, and they need not question the Grand Masters.

Grand Lodges expend considerable money in printing its proceedings and furnishes each Lodge with a number of copies, to the end that the brethren may have a full and perfect knowledge of all its transactions ; there is also generally included a report containing an epitome of the transactions of other Grand Lodges of general interest. The money expended in printing, and the labor in preparing Reports is all lost, unless the brethren read. In how many Lodges is this done ? Each of the Annual Addresses of the Grand Masters contains a report of decisions made in answer to inquiries propounded during the year. More than one-half such inquiries would not be made if the law was complied with and the proceedings read in the Lodges, and a file kept to refer to.

We never did like "coercion," but we regard this matter of so much importance to the Craft, that we wish some plan could be devised to compel the reading of the Grand Lodge Proceedings in each of the Subordinates :

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, as usual, was presented by Brother Gouley. He presents a review of the proceedings of forty-six American Grand Lodges—including Minnesota ; and also a review of the proceedings of all the other existing Grand Lodges, copied from the New York report.

The two paramount questions that are being discussed by the European Grand Lodges are :



1st. The American doctrine of Grand Lodge Sovereignty or Exclusive Jurisdiction in a given territory.

2d. The legality of the Colored Grand Lodges in the United States, and the propriety of recognizing them.

We notice that several of the European Grand Bodies have decided in favor of the first proposition, and it is gaining adherents in all the others.

As to the second proposition, the present status appears to be, that colored Masons should be recognized if legally made, but as a matter of courtesy, the colored Grand Lodges should not be recognized until they had received the recognition of the American Grand Lodges.

The tone of the European Grand Lodges has changed since they begin to understand that in America there is no law ostracising men on account of race, color, nationality, politics or religion. Brother Gouley, in the beginning of his report, says :

At the time of commencing our report we are just beginning to get over a severe attack of temporary affection of the eyes, and it is even now with great difficulty that we can either read or write, and we offer this as an honest apology for any shortcoming in this review, and hope the Grand Lodge and our brother correspondents will accept it as such. We shall try and do justice to all the Proceedings before us, and shall, as last year, confine ourselves chiefly to questions of jurisprudence and decisions, for we are satisfied that nine-tenths of the work thrown on Grand Masters and Grand Lodges arises from an inexcusable ignorance on the part of Masters in not studying the law.

We sympathize with Brother Gouley, but must be permitted to remark, that the "apology" don't come in—no occasion for it.

Commenting on one of Grand Master Griswold's decisions, he says :

The Worshipful Master of the Lodge referred to under No. 11 must have just been elected president of a young debating society, and has not got dry behind the ears as a Mason.

In justice to the W. . M. . alluded to, we must remark that such had been the practice of the Lodge for years ; attention had not previously been called to the matter.

M. . W. . John W. Lake was elected Grand Master, and

R. . W. . G. F. Gouley, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## MISSISSIPPI, 1874.

The fifty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, was held at Canton, February 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1874.

Two hundred and twelve Lodges represented.

Three hundred and sixty-four on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master reported twenty decisions; we quote a few of them. In introducing them, he modestly says:

I will now refer you to some few of my decisions, which may possibly be of some interest to the Craft.

5. That a Mason under charges cannot join a Masonic procession. (I fear that in this I erred.)

6. That a Past Master, being a member of a Lodge, could be tried before the Lodge, and also punished for unmasonic conduct.

7. That a Mason was not entitled to a diploma, without the consent of the Lodge.

8. That a Lodge might set aside an election when the officer elected failed to come forward and be installed.

No. 7 is to us a new law; we have never before heard that a vote was required to authorize the officers of a Lodge to sign a certificate of membership. We guess Mississippi is singular in that respect.

The Committee on "Masonic Law and Jurisprudence" made a lengthy report, from which we extract:

*Question 12.*—Is a young gentleman, who has a stiff elbow joint, but who can cut with an ax, plow, hoe, play the violin, etc., disqualified for Masonry?

*Answer.*—If the elbow joint is stiff to the extent that it would prevent the young gentleman from complying with our ritual, he is ineligible to Masonry; otherwise, not.

*Question 23.*—Brother A dimits, and, whilst he is a non-affiliated Mason, loses a limb, or is otherwise maimed. Should he apply for membership to any Lodge, would it be proper to reject him on account of physical disqualification?

*Answer.*—No, unless he spent the flower of his strength as a drone, and then in the day of his calamity came to the Lodge and desired to affiliate merely to be taken care of; then, he should be rejected, on the ground of selfishness, or dishonesty.

For several years there has been a case pending in Mississippi, that has attracted a large share of attention in the Masonic world. In our last report, page 104, we presented an extract from the Address of the Grand Master, containing a synopsis of the "Speight case." We give a continuation—being an extract from the report of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence:

X appeared at a stated meeting of Lodge A, and claimed the privileges of Lodge membership, which were refused by the Worshipful Master, but he (the

Worshipful Master) proposed to entertain another petition for restoration. X refused to make such petition, and *demand*ed his rights. The Worshipful Master consulted both the Grand Master and the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence. The Grand Master ordered the Worshipful Master to see "that the resolution of the Grand Lodge was complied with, at once." After hearing from the Grand Master, and before the Committee was heard from, Lodge A met again in stated meeting, and the Senior Warden presiding (the Worshipful Master being absent), directed the name of X to be placed on the roll of members, in obedience to the resolution of the Grand Lodge, and the edict of the Grand Master.

Soon after this, the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, after mature deliberation, reported that "all the acts of the Grand Lodge that relate to Lodge membership are violations of the Constitution, and consequently null and void," and recommended Lodge A not to enrol the name of X except upon petition, etc.

*Question 1.*—Does the refusal to restore deprive a brother of the right of appeal?

*Answer 1.*—It does not.

*Question 2.*—Has the Grand Lodge the right, on appeals, to interfere with the question of Lodge membership, either directly or indirectly?

*Answer 2.*—The Grand Lodge cannot violate its own Constitution, and consequently cannot interfere otherwise than is provided by the Constitution and its Regulations.

*Question 3.*—Has the Constitution been violated in this case? And if so, has the Grand Lodge the power to declare the action null and void?

*Answer 3.*—The resolution ordering Lodge A to enrol the name of X as a member, is in violation of the Constitution, Article 1, Section 5. If it is in violation of the Constitution, then it is void, and the Grand Lodge may, without doubt, so declare.

*Question 4.*—What is the proper Masonic status of X?

*Answer 4.*—If Lodge A requested Lodge B to try X, or if Lodge A consented for Lodge B to try X, then X is a member of Lodge A in good standing, acquitted of the charges alleged against him by Lodge A. If Lodge A did not so request or consent, X is indefinitely suspended, with an appeal pending before the Grand Lodge. The adoption of the "minority report" by the Grand Lodge, which deprived Lodge A of the right to try its own members, cannot be maintained, and all subsequent proceedings, based upon that action, are nugatory.

The report was adopted by a vote of 754 to 68, and the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the present status of S. R. Speight, enrolled a member of Ripley Lodge, No. 47, by order of this Grand Lodge and the edict of Past Grand Master W. H. Hardy, is that of a suspended Mason, under appeal to this Grand Lodge.

The action of the Grand Lodge appears to have been based upon the report of the committee, deciding that a Grand Lodge has not the power to transfer the trial of a case from one Lodge to another without its consent.

The action of the Grand Lodge ordering the Lodge to enroll the name of "Speight" as a member, was clearly in violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, but the Constitution in that respect is in violation of every principle of justice. A reversal of

sentence must of necessity leave the brother in precisely the situation he was before the commencement of proceedings.

In the absence of any constitutional provision *forbidding* such a course,—and we question even, the *power* of the Grand Lodge to make such a provision—the Grand Lodge had the right to send the case to another Lodge for trial, whether the original Lodge *consented* or not.

Even admitting that the action of the Grand Lodge in sending the case to a neighboring Lodge for a new trial was wrong, and as a consequence all subsequent action had was null and void, does not leave “Speight” in the position defined by the resolution.

He cannot be in position “of a suspended Mason under appeal to this Grand Lodge,” because the Grand Lodge had acted upon the appeal “*set aside* the judgment of Ripley Lodge,” which, in accord with justice, left him with all his rights and privileges as a Mason intact, even including his membership, but according to Mississippi law, while the Grand Lodge had declared him innocent, yet he had lost his membership without cause.

Again, if “Speight” was under sentence of suspension, how could this Lodge entertain a petition for membership? a proposition that was made by the W. M. and the committee itself recommended to the Lodge “not to enroll the name of X except upon petition!”

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge evidently wants “reconstructing”—at least on the question noted.

In connection with this case we notice that the following resolutions were *rejected*:

*Resolved*, That when a Mason appeals from the decision of a Lodge, expelling or suspending him, the Lodge can take no further action until the appeal is disposed of by this Grand Lodge.

*Resolved*, That when the Grand Lodge, on appeal, reverses the decision of a Lodge expelling or suspending a brother, and orders a new trial, the brother should again be put on his trial as though no previous trial or conviction had been had or made.

*Resolved*, That the usage of this Grand Lodge has been that when prejudice or passion may exist to the injury of a brother on trial, the Grand Lodge has directed another Lodge to try him, and this Grand Lodge will not disturb this usage.

The case is of interest to us should “Speight” visit our jurisdiction, could he be admitted to our Lodges?

We cannot hold Masonic intercourse with one under suspension. Is he in that condition?

The Grand Lodge at two different sessions says, "No," and at another "Yes."

The questions will come up again next year in the Grand Lodge, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution.

Brother A. H. Barkley presented a Report on Foreign Correspondence in which the proceedings of "thirty-nine American and seven Foreign Grand Bodies" are fully and fraternally reviewed.

Relative to these reports he says :

We are forced to the conclusion that a *good deal* of reading never hurts any man, if he only takes time to digest what he reads, and a little more reading in some quarters would do no harm.

Noticing our report for 1873, he says :

Extracts are made from the Grand Master's Address, and the Report of the Committee on Masonic Law, without note or comment. We presume, therefore, that he has no objection to raise."

Refraining from comments is not indicative of our approval of the extracts we present in our reports.

We desire to let our Lodges know what is going on in the Masonic world, and frequently copy from Addresses, Reports and Decisions, &c., without comment, matter expressing views antagonistic to ours.

Reading the proceedings, we find something in the "sayings or doings" that strikes us as peculiar or funny, and we are apt to incorporate such passages in our reports as a matter of news.

We never meddle with "peculiar" notions unless we think a Masonic principle is involved.

If we had commented on the two decisions quoted, we would have said, the reputation of a brother is not to be trifled with, nor yet should one be sustained, in a violation of Masonic law, by technicalities as to evidence.

We would have admitted the testimony, giving it just such credence as profane testimony is entitled to ; modified by surrounding circumstances.

We would not have rejected it for the reasons assigned.

Bro. Barkley's report is entitled to a more extended notice, but—we have only one copy.

The Grand Lodge evidently appreciated the report as it elevated the author to the Grand East.

M. W. A. H. Barkley was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. J. L. Power, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEW JERSEY, 1874.

The eighty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, was held at Trenton, January 21st and 22d, 1874.

One hundred and twenty-two Lodges represented.

One hundred and thirty-four on the roll.

Three Dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

From the decisions reported by the Grand Master, we select :

2. A dimit must, in all cases, accompany an application for affiliation.
4. It is not necessary that an applicant for visitation should satisfy the Examining Committee by documentary evidence of his good standing as a Mason.
5. A brother making application to visit a Lodge (if not vouched for) is, by courtesy, entitled to an examination; and a motion tending to debar him of this privilege, should not be entertained by the W. M.
7. In Masonic trials, the accused should be permitted to testify in his own behalf.
10. The use of postal cards or unsealed notices for the purpose of transmitting Masonic information through the mails is unmasonic, and should be prohibited.
12. When a brother is regularly elected W. M. by a majority vote of the members present, the objection of a single member cannot prevent his installation.

New Jersey is to be envied; the Grand Master declined to appoint a Grand Lecturer, assigning as a reason :

*The desired proficiency having been attained* under the instruction of a Grand Lecturer for *eight consecutive years*, the object for which the appointment was originally made, appears to have been fully accomplished.

Massachusetts having succeeded in obtaining a portrait of Henry Price, the first Grand Master, New Jersey, not to be outdone, has been assiduously engaged in hunting for a portrait of Daniel Cox, whose commission—they claim—antedates that of Price some four years. The committee in charge reported that they had succeeded in discovering “the locality of some of the heirs of Bro. Cox” who have a portrait, and “think we shall soon be able to have the likeness in the hands of the Grand Lodge.”

That is progress; if the committee could produce evidence to sustain the *tradition* that Cox had the powers of a “Provincial Grand Master, it would furnish a “proud feather for their cap.”

A new constitution was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence embraces a review of the proceedings of forty-one Grand Lodges—Minnesota included.

The reader would hardly suppose that it was prepared by a new hand, but so it is.

Under the head of Iowa, noticing the Grand Master, he says :

He alluded to the departure of members of the Grand Lodge before the completion of the business. The installation of the Grand Officers is spoken of as apparently a "signal for departure" with many of the members. This is so *unlike* some other Grand Lodges that we could name, that we infer they are a "peculiar people" in Iowa; however, we believe that in some jurisdictions, brethren *have* been known to leave immediately after the ballot for Junior Grand Warden, not waiting for the installation. We find a forcible illustration of the truth of Grand Master Waters' remarks, in the closing words of the proceedings of his Grand Lodge: "No further business *being presented*, the Grand Lodge hurriedly closed."

On which Bro. Gibson says :

The *Stampede*, as the turbulent and noisy *exode* of the wild asses in the East, not the GRAND EAST of any jurisdiction, but in Eastern lands, and of the horses and cattle on the prairies of the West, which is occasionally made by Masons from their work, to the extent of deserting the MASTER and even the GRAND MASTER, before it is completed, is disgraceful to the Craft, and ought to be extinguished.

We have always taken the position that the election and installation of officers should be the last business of a Grand Lodge, as so many of the members act as if they think that that was the all important business of the session.

One of the reportorial corps remarked, "In the capital of New Jersey \* \* a white Lodge is making negro Masons by wholesale." Brother Smith says: "This statement is correct, except in the following particulars:

*First.* The said Lodge is not 'in the capital of New Jersey,' and

*Secondly.* No Lodge in New Jersey makes 'Masons by wholesale.'"

Under the head of Minnesota, he says: "Brother Pierson gives the usual 'feast of fat things.' (N. B. No personal allusion.)"

We "fat!" just come out and see. The word might be applicable to our Grand Treasurer who weighs three hundred and something, or—four hundred and something, and the Grand Secretary, who—well, *we can*—see our—shoe strings.

He recognizes the geographical position of New Jersey, as under the head of Maryland, he says :

The only Report on Foreign Correspondence is one confined almost entirely to the Grand Orient of France. Perhaps Brother Tyson does not consider Grand Lodges at home, *Foreign*. Well, *we* have some doubts on the subject, but it will not do for *us* to change the landmarks of nomenclature the first time we try our hand at the business.

On the use of the "Previous Question" in North Carolina, he says :

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, it appears, has permitted the use of the "Previous Question" in its deliberations, and Grand Master Clark argues in favor

of this innovation. He does not convince us, however, of its propriety, and although he guards its use by denying it to subordinate Lodges, we still hold that in Masonry it is objectionable as trenching upon the authority of the officer who holds the gavel, in whom power is vested, by immemorial usage, to terminate the discussion at the proper time. In our judgment a motion to adjourn would be equally proper in a Masonic body, whether Grand or Subordinate.

In which we concur.

We have but one copy, or we would make further extracts from this excellent report of Brother M. R. Smith. We note that he is on the committee for the next year.

M.. W.. Brother Pierce declined a re-election, and

M.. W.. Wm. A. Pembroke was elected Grand Master, and

R.. W.. J. H. Hough, re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK, 1874.

For the first time in several years we are in receipt of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, and for this favor we are duly grateful.

An Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York, was held at New York, June 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1874.

Six hundred and forty-six Lodges represented.

Seven hundred and thirty-nine on the roll.

Fifteen dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

There are some matters relating to the well-being of Masonry of which the Craft cannot be "too often reminded."

We extract from the Address of the Grand Master :

The condition of the Lodges throughout the jurisdiction will compare favorably with their standing in former years, and harmony generally prevails. But there still exists the usual degree of confusion and discord resulting from the abuse and misuse of the ballot, and the unseemly desire for office—constant sources of trouble and vexation. These irregularities are the natural results of the careless action of Lodges in the past, in the admission of members, and they are now suffering justly, perhaps, from the neglect of prudent and thorough investigation of the material composing them. The chief defect in the management of many Lodges is their anxiety for *work*, and the consequent increase of members at the expense of all the other essentials of Masonic purpose and practice. These evils will continue to annoy and embarrass until the brethren learn to appreciate the fact that, unlike all other organizations, Masonry derives no strength from numbers merely; that intelligence and virtue are the only proper prerequisites for admission to membership; and that true prosperity consists in the cultivation and practice of the moral and social virtues, a more intimate knowledge of the history, laws and customs of the Craft, obedience to its requirements, and a willing compliance with the obligations of Masonry in the spirit of love, honor and truth.

The Grand Master, in one particular, at least, demonstrated that he was eminently fitted for the exalted position. We quote :

In November last a circular, purporting to be signed by several brethren of New York City, was issued and forwarded to all the Lodges in the jurisdiction,



in which the attention of the brethren was called to the alleged cruel and inhuman treatment to which Masons and their widows and orphans were subjected in the island of Cuba, by the Spanish authorities and their dependents, and the atrocities said to have been committed by them on certain occasions were carefully recited, and the Lodges were called upon, "in the name of humanity, and in obedience to a sense of justice," to request the Grand Master "to call an emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge to take such action thereon as the exigency seemed to require." The resolution preferring the request was adopted by more than one-half of the Lodges of the State and duly forwarded to the Grand Master, signed by their officers and under the seal of the Lodges.

The matter is referred to at this time out of respect to the brethren of those Lodges which adopted, in good faith, the recommendation of a self-constituted committee (who acted without legitimate authority), in the belief that the statements made were true, and to explain the reason why their wishes could not be complied with. The account of the reported butcheries and outrages was improbable on its face, there was no reliable testimony to establish its truth, and it was wholly discredited. At the same time the people of this country were in a state of feverish anxiety at the prospect of war with Spain, consequent upon the treatment to which the crew of the *Virginius* were subjected on their capture in Spanish waters, and a suspicion was entertained that an attempt was being made to use the Fraternity as a means of strengthening the popular excitement in favor of the prosecution of hostilities against Spain, on the part of this country, for the benefit of the Cubans.

If the story of their wrongs, in all the details as presented, was true, the Masons of Cuba and their families were entitled to our sympathies and our fraternal assistance; but the Grand Lodge could do nothing to aid them in their extremity, by holding an emergent Communication to consider their condition; but, on the contrary, such a course would rather add to their misery, if that were possible, by drawing the attention of their persecutors to the fact that Masons elsewhere were seeking to arouse the indignation and turn the civilized world against them—which would inevitably result to the disadvantage of those whom it was desired to assist. If it was designed by the movement to use the Fraternity in shaping the political aspect of the question of a war with Spain, it was equally improper to convene the Grand Lodge—for Masonry cannot legitimately be employed for any such purpose.

This opportunity is taken to make due acknowledgment to the brethren who originated the call for an emergent Communication in this instance, for the compliment paid the Grand Master, in seeking to induce, through the influence of the subordinate bodies, a favorable response to their desire, rather than present a matter for his decision which their judgment must have assured them would have met with an emphatic refusal.

We imagine that the parties alluded to will remember the last paragraph in the foregoing.

Of his decisions he says:

The decisions on questions of Masonic law and polity made during the past year, were numerous, and were based on my understanding of the laws of the Grand Lodge, and on well established principles of Masonic jurisprudence and the usages of the Craft, and no record is made of them in this report, for the reason that they embraced only such subjects as are familiar to the well informed Mason, and their incorporation herein would seem quite unnecessary.

The Grand Lodge Librarian speaks:

This particular class deserves special mention, and I feel justified in stating, that it embraces more complete copies of original published Proceedings of the various Grand Bodies of the United States than there is to be found in any other library on this continent.

Glad he thinks so ! but Massachusetts puts in the same claim ; Maine ditto—and—well, we would not object to a comparison of notes.

It affords us pleasure to report that Kane Lodge, No. 454, was by resolution authorized to print the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its organization—1781 to 1852. All honor to Kane Lodge.

For so large a jurisdiction, the Committee on Appeals had but a very small number—only eight cases—before them.

One Lodge expelled nine of its members upon charges based upon the presentation to the W. . M. . of a document as follows :

We believe the manner in which the ballot for Mr. Joseph Hepworth was taken at the last regular meeting of Oriental Lodge, was intended to defraud a portion of the members of said Lodge from voting ; therefore we feel it our duty to call for a new ballot before the candidate can proceed further.

The committee declared the sentence “unwarranted,” and submitted the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That it is declared to be an imperative rule in Masonic trials, that when a vote is taken in a Lodge upon the guilt or innocence of a brother under charges, or upon the measure of his punishment, the vote, to constitute a majority, must be a majority of all the members of the Lodge present when such vote is taken.

In another case of expulsion, the charges were .

\* \* \* \* \* with having made indecent proposals to two young girls, one of whom is the sister of a Master Mason, and with having furnished to the said sister of a Master Mason money with which to enable her to leave her home and go to the City of New York for an improper purpose.

The sentence was confirmed ; as also in another case, where the party was “charged with using language in reference to his improper intimacy with a Master Mason's widow ;” so, too, in a case where a member was charged with “desertion of wife and children,” and living with a woman of bad character.

In another case a member was charged with “slandering” a brother, for saying of another member of the same Lodge, “He is a liar, and I would not believe him under oath ;” the party charged was sentenced to suspension for two years.

The committee sustained the Lodge, but recommended a mitigation of the sentence to one year.

We note one other case which came before the committee. The Lodge in which we first saw “Masonic light” passed a sentence of “indefinite suspension” upon one of its members ; he appealed to the District Deputy, who affirmed the sentence ; he then appealed to the Grand Lodge. We quote from the committee's report :

The charges are that the appellant "falsely charged in a written communication to the said Deputy Grand Master, that the Lodge had resorted to unmasonic means to initiate a candidate; and that on another occasion he had "addressed a communication to said Deputy Grand Master, making charges against the Lodge which were false, with intent to disturb the peace and harmony of the Lodge;" and that the appellant, while acting as Junior Warden, made official declarations to the Worshipful Master which he knew to be false; and, also, that he falsely charged the Senior Deacon of the Lodge with abstracting a black ball from the ballot box, while passing from the station in the South to that in the West.

The evidence before the Commission appointed to try the accused on the charges above recited, discloses an attempt by various brethren to deprive the respondent from preventing the initiation of a candidate, to whom he had objected upon the ground that he did not believe he had been properly accepted, and that stratagem and unfair means were resorted to to accomplish the initiation of such candidate.

The rights of the members of a Lodge are coequal, and any attempt to deprive one of his rights is just cause of complaint, and such attempt should not be justified by the Grand Lodge. The charges are too indefinite and uncertain to place a brother on trial; and even if this were not so, the evidence upon which his conviction was had is unsatisfactory. It appears that the ballot was spread a second time without a question, and it is conclusive that the first was not clear. The examination of the ballot box by one or more of the brethren while the Lodge was at refreshment, and found clear, is not evidence upon which to convict the brother of the charges preferred against him in this case. Much of the testimony is of a negative character; but this much is apparent, that there was a successful attempt on the part of members of the Lodge to initiate a candidate against the well understood objection of a member.

This may have led the appellant to use language strongly expressive of his feelings, but not such as to justify his being put upon trial for a Masonic offense.

Under the Constitution and Statutes indefinite suspension is abrogated and unknown, and while it may have been lawful when this sentence was pronounced, yet it is too severe, even if the acts complained of justified any punishment. It is practically expulsion, and entire deprivation of all Masonic rights.

The Commission is of opinion that the appeal should be sustained, and that the judgment of the Lodge, and its affirmance by the District Deputy Grand Master, should be reversed, and the appellant, Anthony D. Jaynes, restored as a member in good standing in Painted Post Lodge, No. 117, and to all the rights of Masonry.

It looks as if the brethren of our old Lodge had forgotten the instructions of the fathers.

As usual, we have two reports on Foreign Correspondence; one embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-seven of the Grand Lodges of North America, by Bro. Gibson; the other, of fourteen of those of the Old World and South America, by Bro. Pinner. We shall make liberal extracts from each, commencing with that of Bro. Gibson—having succeeded in getting the New York Proceedings, we propose to make the most of it.

Commenting on the decisions of the Grand Master of Arkansas, —see *ante*—he says:

On appeal in another case he decided that the widow and orphans of a deceased Master Mason were entitled to protection, even to the extent of allowing charges to be presented against a brother Master Mason for gross neglect and mismanagement of the estate. This is sound Masonic law, and ignores the unwholesome practice that Masons owe an absolute duty to a living brother, to

the exclusion of those covenanted toward the widow and orphans of him who has deceased. And it is still more valuable in that it requires us to do our duty in all the relations of life, even though it conflicts with the interests of a brother Mason, or requires us to lay him or his property on the altar of eternal justice.

Referring to "13," he says :

The elucidation of the truth should be the sole object of the judicatory trying a brother Mason for an alleged offense. How that end can be accomplished by closing the mouth of the only person who knows all about the alleged crime, its causes, and its consequences, does not seem quite plain. On the contrary, in the Masonic Courts, no witness should be excluded. The cause of truth was never injured by light, and we, as Masons, are always searching, or ought to be, for more light, and there is no danger of our having an excess. The accused, however, when testifying on his own behalf, ought to be obligated the same as any other witness.

As to "18," he says :

Physically we cannot restore our deceased brother to his place in the Lodge, but we can replace his name on the roll. "As the tree falls, so it must lie," is not a rule for Masonic action with our erring brethren, and we are not so taught, but, on the contrary, that forgiveness of offenses is a duty toward a Mason living, and much more if dead.

Quoting the Grand Master of California on "naming Lodges after living men or Masons" he says :

In all this we heartily concur, and would go further, and say that Lodges ought only to be named Masonically, and not after men, whether living or dead. Man-worship, whether in Masonry or elsewhere, is objectionable, and naming the Lodge after one dead, is the subject, frequently, of invidious remarks. The name of a Lodge should represent a principle in Masonry, or a tradition, an emblem, or a part of its history.

Referring to the A. . and A. . S . Rite, he says :

There are among the representative men in that RITE in this country, brethren for whom we entertain the highest respect, and for whom we know we feel a personal and fraternal affection, that we hope will pass from us only with life's last pulsations. And therefore, what we say on the subject, cannot possibly be considered as otherwise than said from a regard to the best interests of our Fraternity, and with no desire to wound the feelings or affect the interests of those holding to that Rite. We believe that Rite to be all they claim it to be, simply because they so claim, and that we place confidence in their statements—but it is not Ancient Craft Masonry, nor, do they claim it so to be. And it is precisely on this ground that we stand. We do not say you are against us, because you are not of us—but, inasmuch as our systems are different, *let us agree to differ*. There is no need of any conflict because of that difference, if only, we all possess a conciliatory spirit.

It is not to be disguised, however, that since the revival of the Scottish Rite in this country, there has been gradually created a certain feeling of distrust toward the Grand Bodies controlling it, by members of Grand and Symbolic Lodges, and this feeling, from whatever cause arising, we believe, the interest and welfare of both requires, nay, demands, should be immediately repressed, if it be possible. The cloud is now small, and "like a man's hand"—but all such evils grow with inattention; and wise foresight and sagacious action by the Nestors of our Craft ought to be called into requisition, and allay irritation, and avoid the approaching danger.

In our judgment, the whole difficulty may be traced to the imprudent manner in which the Grand Lodges accepted less than an absolute withdrawal of all right or authority by the Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite, over the Symbolic degrees of Lodges conferring them, and the acknowledgment by those councils that the exclusive control over them, and of planting and gov-

erning Lodges for those purposes, was in the Grand Lodges. Had this been done then, distrust could never have arisen, except from some unlawful action had by those Councils. But instead of this a *waiver* of the right to confer those degrees, and of control over the Lodges, was accepted. We judge now that the adoption as a part of their Organic law, by whatever name that may be called, by the two Supreme Councils, North and South, to the effect above stated, would cause all difficulty to cease. But as it now stands, we consider that it lies in the power physically, of those Councils to revoke their waiver. We do not believe that the present generation will see any such thing done. But Ancient Craft Masonry, in her long life, has seen stranger things than that—has suffered worse wounds than that, and those too from “the house of her friends”—and *she still lives*. We do not, because she has survived attacks that would have crushed a giant—because her vitality *seems boundless* and inexhaustible—therefore wish to subject her strength and stability to constantly recurring and unnecessary waste and attrition. The WORLD, the FLESH and the DEVIL, present evils enough for her to endure and to conquer, as she WILL, without being compelled to subdue, or be subdued by the children of her own household of the faith, and to whom she has ever been a generous and loving mother.

\* \* \* \* \*

The offer by the Councils of the A. and A. S. Rite, to waive their claim over the symbolic degrees in favor of the Grand Lodges of F. and A. M., reminds the student of how ancient Troy came to destruction. She received within her walls the wooden horse as a gift from the Greeks, which had been treacherously filled with her enemies. These, basely profiting by her hospitality, compassed her destruction. Let us take heed to the counsel of her sage adviser: *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*; and not unwisely imitate her example and meet a like fate. Stand firm to the position we have taken, substantially the same as above stated of Illinois. We do not accept of any *waiver* of the right by any other power to confer the Blue Lodge Degrees, within the territory of New York—no other power having that right, it cannot waive it. One cannot part with that which he has not got, nor waive the exercise of the right which he does not possess. The making of Masons, including the conferring of the symbolic degrees of Masonry, and the warranting of Lodges having the like powers, is the exclusive prerogative of the Grand Lodge of New York, within its territorial jurisdiction. And this without any regard to the mere *rite*, form, ceremony, manner, symbol or type in which, or by which, the work is done. These are merely the shell or husk which holds, covers or embraces the fruit or kernel of light which is conveyed to the initiate. If the Grand Lodge of New York shall ever yield this exclusive prerogative from the fear of power, the love of ease, the blandishments and persuasions of the unfaithful, or the insolence of an aggressor, or from any other motive, she will have parted with the jewel of TRUTH, the PEARL of her diadem, and deserve to be buried in the dust of her fallen temple, and then, on some stone among the ruins of which, ought to be inscribed: MENE, MENE, TEKEL UPHARSIN.

On the Indiana decision “that the sale or use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a Masonic offense,” he says:

This decision turns the Craft, in Indiana, into a total abstinence society from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, including ale, as a subsequent decision of the Grand Master determines that it, also, is within the meaning of the rule, an intoxicating liquor, and uses the disciplinary power of the institution to prevent the use of these articles as a beverage.

From this decision, and the action consequent thereon, we wholly dissent. It is not Masonic law. Nor has the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction any right, nor the Grand Master of Masons any authority to enforce any such rule.

The Institution of Freemasonry teaches the virtue of temperance—and punishes the offense of intemperance and excess. Our ritual is filled with exhortations forbidding the abuse of strong drinks. But their use as a beverage is nowhere forbidden.

This new crusade is not warranted by the rules or traditions of ancient Craft Masonry, and cannot be sustained as lawful Masonic action. The attempt to turn the institution from its ancient paths and pursuits into a persecuting total abstinence society, will wholly fail, or else ancient Craft Masonry will cease to exist in that jurisdiction.

Brother Escanbrack of Iowa, said :

We have examined these proceedings and publications for the purpose of furnishing an intelligent review of Masonic transactions of the past year. We have dealt very sparingly in criticism and argument. We are believers in non-interference. Our Grand Lodge feels proud of its supremacy, and accords a like immunity to all others.

Although Brother Gibson's comments are somewhat lengthy, we present the whole, in the hope that it will enlighten the minds of some of our brethren as to the duties of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence, he says :

The Grand Lodge of Iowa is SUPREME within the jurisdiction of Iowa, but not infallible. It is composed of men who, though Masons, are "of like passions as other men," and as liable to error. We are believers in non-interference with the exercise of that jurisdiction in any other way, or for any other purpose than the general benefit, protection, or safety of the Craft. Grand Lodges are not possessed of absolute, unquestioned and despotic power. There was never a time in ancient Craft Masonry, when even the Grand Master had any such authority as that—and his power is older and greater than that of the Grand Lodge. The Craft are FREEMASONS. They are not, and never were SLAVES. Indeed, the bondman could never be a craftsman, as he was not free born. The Institution is cosmopolitan in its character, and embraces within its membership many different nationalities and creeds, races and conditions. There is danger that particular Grand Bodies will build new walls, or raise existing ones higher—enlarge or increase barricades; or that others will have a tendency to the other extreme, and will tear down or break through the wall, or remove the ancient landmark. No observant eye but has noticed facts of this nature. Every Grand Lodge is, to a certain extent, the keeper of a talent committed to it, for the advancement of the LORD'S WORK. It is responsible, not only that it be kept securely, but also that the work of the LORD be done. This responsibility is, finally, no doubt, to be answered in the account we shall render of all things we ought to have done and did not, or did what we ought not—but primarily to the Craft, as well of our own jurisdiction as of those dispersed in other jurisdictions. There are probably as many Masons in Iowa, made in other jurisdictions as in her own, and then there are others constantly going there from other jurisdictions, and others going from her borders hither and thither. These causes give the entire Craft an interest in what she may do as a Grand Body, and to those within her jurisdiction, the like interest in the proceedings of other similar Grand Bodies. And each has a right to insist that no one of them shall do anything to subvert ancient Craft Masonry, or remove one of its ancient landmarks. How can this right be exercised, except by a careful and fraternal examination of their proceedings; and if anything shall be found tending to evil, bring it to the notice of the Craft. If the Grand Lodge of New York should at its next Annual Communication, order the *esoteric* work of Masonry, or any part of it, to be printed, and a copy put in the custody of each Lodge, she would thereby violate a landmark, and her offense, instead of being lessened in its criminality by the fact of her being a Grand Lodge, would, on the contrary, be greatly increased, as the evil consequences of the crime, and the distinguished station she occupies, would magnify her guilt.

In such case, would the Grand Lodge of Iowa hesitate to protest against such unlawful action—would she not protect her jurisdiction from the consequences of such misconduct as far as lay in her power, and if necessary, would she not proceed to the exercise of all her authority—to the extent of non-intercourse, and even excision of all who adhered to us as schismatics. We do not doubt at all



that she would act promptly and fearlessly, to the preservation of the Craft. How can she do this duty so well as through her Committee of Foreign Correspondence. They occupy the position of sentinels, as it were, on the watch tower, and seeing the little cloud arising no greater than a man's hand, watch to see if it increases, and if they find it enlarging and spreading rapidly, wisdom requires that they sound "an alarm." Owing to the interchange between Grand Lodges of their proceedings annually, it is impossible that any great evil shall enter the Craft at any point, without its being noticed by some of these committees. And if noticed, no matter how supreme the evil doer may be, the wrong ought to be righted. As long as we have no general controlling government in Masonry, we must make the best use of that we have, and wear down and prevent evil by the attrition of all, or nearly all, Grand Bodies against those in the wrong.

Our view of this matter is, in brief, that every Grand Lodge is the *KEEPER* of a great trust—that of preserving the ancient *LANDMARKS*, and disseminating *LIGHT*. No one of them has any right to break down or remove any of them, or stand idly by and see it done *by any other*. No Grand Lodge can shelter itself from being called to account for its negligence and inattention, by the answer of Cain: "Am I my brother's keeper?" For we say to all such shuffling excuses, that they form no justification, as such Grand Bodies have a duty, obligatory on each of them, to look well to every other, and see that no infraction or destruction of a landmark is had by either, as far as in their power to prevent. Of course; examination of their proceedings must be had for these purposes—then discussion—then remonstrance and protest, followed, if no other remedy can be found, by withdrawal of recognition, representation, or communication.

On the same subject, under the head of New Brunswick, he says :

The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick has no committee on this subject, and so the Grand Master performs that duty. He, in the above, wisely practices precisely the opposite of what he teaches, and we are glad he does so; as it is thereby shown how necessary it is to have a good committee. The "domestic affairs," pure and simple, of one Grand Lodge, are not the subject of remark or discussion, or even mention in another, except they are of interest to the Craft at large, or in their scope or purpose may affect the interests of the fraternity, or tear down or attempt to, one of the ancient landmarks. In all such cases, we believe it not only the right, but the absolute duty of every other Grand Body to prevent such action—protest against its being done, and when done, stay its progress. There are many matters in which these committees act as *Journalists*, and give the brethren generally information of an interesting nature, of what is being done in other parts of the Masonic world. This is furnished, so that if the action is wise, we may have the benefit of it; and if, on the contrary, it "tends to foolishness," that we may not follow the example. How can this be effectuated if we say nothing when a "foul thing" is done, or an error committed dangerous to the welfare of our institution? Shall we not report the facts? Shall we be silent, and let the evil pass unheeded? No! rather let us follow the counsel of our ancient Grand Master, "which the men of HEZEKIAH, KING OF JUDAH copied out," thus:

"A word fitly spoken  
Is like apples of gold in pictures of silver;  
As an ear-ring of gold, and an ornament of fine gold,  
So is a wise *reprover* upon an *obedient ear*."

Under the head of Minnesota, he says of our report, relative to the recognition of the G. . . O. . of Brazil :

This was a wise and thoughtful act, and one, we think, the committee will have no cause to regret. Had they taken the opposite course, there is no telling how soon they would have been called upon to recede.

The committee call that Grand Body a "*strange brother*!" Precisely how, we don't see. We should rather say *quis novus hic haspes*. The Grand Lodge of Minnesota, had no means of testing the genuineness of the claims of this

"stranger" to recognition. There is not within her borders more than one person, probably, that could enter the G. O. of Brazil, and see her work, and prove her right. The Grand Master of Masons in Minnesota could not do so. Now, why should we have anything to do with them? They are not Grand Bodies of Ancient Craft Masonry, and we do not *know* them, cannot visit them and remain, as a visitor does with us, to all our work in Masonry. And we lose dignity to hold communion with a Grand Body making higher claims than our Grand Lodges possess, and indeed making *adverse claims*!

There are *genuine Masons* in Brazil—the trouble is in the organization. In illustration of what they regard as belonging to a "strange brother": A member of a Lodge in Alabama, residing with his family in Brazil, sickened and died, leaving his family in straightened circumstances. The widow, desirous of returning home, made her situation known to the G. L. of Alabama; it promptly forwarded her the necessary funds; but before they were received, her situation became known to the Masons in Brazil. They at once provided the means, not only to send the widow and orphans home to Alabama, but also the body of the deceased brother, who was to them unknown. When the funds forwarded by the G. L. of Alabama were received in Brazil, those noble brethren returned it to the Grand Lodge, who donated it to the widow and orphans.

There is an instance of practical Masonry, which if the writer had known when the question of recognition was being considered, would have perhaps warped his judgment, and the question of legality of organization been so enveloped by their Masonic charity, that our good Brother Gibson would have been deprived of an opportunity to compliment us. "Charity (theirs) covers a multitude of sins."

If a brother, hailing from Brazil should knock at our doors, we would admit him without questioning as to which organization he belonged.

We sympathize with the Masons of Brazil; they are having a very hard fight with the Bishops and Priests of the Roman Catholic Church; thus far our brethren, thanks to the government, have the best of it. Unfortunately there are divisions among them—two Grand Bodies, &c.—and the Jesuits will not allow such an advantage to escape them. But of this more anon.

Brother Gibson quoting a report of our Committee on Ancient Landmarks, says:



This is sound Masonic law ; but we cannot say whether adopted by the Grand Body or not, as separate votes were taken on the recommendation of the committee, and results seem somewhat mixed in the record. We trust it was adopted.

We answer, it was adopted. And we will here remark that this is one among several instances where an imperfection in our proceedings has either been noted, or has given outside brethren erroneous impressions, and demonstrates the necessity of a *Secretary*.

In the following comments upon a case which has consumed considerable time both in our Grand Lodge and one of its subordinates, Brother Gibson and others have been led into errors, because they have—of course—accepted the records as correct.

Brother Gibson's position is correct on the question as presented by the records. We hold with him, that "the action of a (Subordinate) Lodge, in trying and expelling an elected and invested officer of the Grand Lodge," is "without the slightest warrant in Masonic Law." He says :

On an appeal from the action of a Lodge by one expelled, who was at the time of the alleged offense, and of his trial and expulsion, the Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Body affirmed the validity of the expulsion by the Lodge. This action was against the report of the minority of the Committee on Appeals, by whom the whole subject had been carefully and exhaustively examined.

Time and space will not allow the argument of this question. But the action of the Lodge, in trying and expelling an elected and invested officer of the Grand Lodge, was without the slightest warrant in Masonic law. If a Lodge could try the Senior Grand Warden, it could the Grand Master. Why, a Lodge cannot try its own Master, and how could they their Grand Master? The mere statement of the case is enough to refute the claim. No Grand Body should do such a suicidal act as that of sustaining such action. It places the Grand Body within the absolute control of the subordinate Lodges, whereof the Grand Officers happen to be members. And indeed it might happen that two or more of them might be members of the same Lodge, and thus the latter control a majority of the elected officers of the Grand Body itself. The fact that the Lodge could try and expel them might operate, if the power existed, to give such Lodge an undue influence over such officials. No such absurdity exists by Masonic law.

The party was *not* Senior Grand Warden at the time of the trial, but a P. . S. . G. . W. . of some four years.

By the Constitution of the G. . L. . of Minnesota, all P. . G. . M. ., P. . D. . G. . M. ., and P. . G. . Wardens are *members* of the G. . L. . so long as they remain members of a subordinate Lodge under its jurisdiction. It also says : "The Grand Lodge retains original jurisdiction in all cases of its own members, or of Masters of Lodges while in office."

On page 56 of our last year's report, we noted this case with reference to an error that another brother reporter had been led into by the *record*. Our present Secretary will make no such entries.

We have not received the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire for 1873. We copy from Brother Gibson's report under that head :

The Semi-Annual Communication was held at Manchester, on December 27th, 1872.

The Annual Communication was held at Concord, on May 21, 1873. M.: W.: Nathaniel W. Cumner, Grand Master, and R.: W.: Abel Hutchins, Grand Secretary.

The Committee on Appeals reported on the case of one accused of desertion of his family, and adultery. The only proof of the charge was the record of judgment in a civil action brought against him by his wife, charging the misconduct stated. The accused did *not* appear before the Lodge. The Lodge convicted him of the offense, and imposed a penalty of expulsion. The committee report that the record of judgment was not evidence, because there was no proof of the accused being the person named in the record, and it being in a civil action, was not admissible in evidence, and recommended that the conviction be reversed, and a new trial granted, and the Grand Body agreed thereto.

As to the identity of the name of the accused, it being the same as in the record was presumptive evidence of his being the same person. In the other objection to the reception of the record, the committee were clearly right. It is only in a criminal case, that the record of conviction, is even presumptive evidence of guilt in charges against a Mason in the Masonic courts. The reasoning of the committee is correct, and is as follows :

"A suit for divorce is a civil suit, and civil suits are unknown in Masonic bodies. A Lodge, at the trial of a brother, sits as a criminal court. The judgment of a court of record in a criminal case, where the accused pleads guilty, or *nolo contendere*, when pertinent, may be put in evidence in a civil suit, because it is his own admission of his guilt. We have yet to learn that a default, or a judgment in a civil suit, is evidence that a person is guilty of a crime. The divorce procedure varies in every jurisdiction, and is subject to continual change. The rules of evidence in this Grand Lodge should rest upon general principles. We should be involved in endless confusion if we were to attempt to vary them with every phantasy, or to adapt them to the peculiar views and notions of different legislative and judicial bodies. Masons are presumed to be innocent—to meet upon the *level*—until shown to be guilty. Civil suits are constantly brought by and against Masons. Such suits are sometimes wrongly decided, in consequence of false testimony, the death of absent or material witnesses, the loss of material papers, and from other causes. We should deeply regret to find that, because a Mason defending some petty civil suit, happened to lose it—perhaps wrongfully for the reasons given—he thereby forfeited his Masonic standing, became a felon, and must prove himself to be innocent, instead of having his accusers prove him guilty. It is enough to say, that though attempts have been sometimes made to introduce this practice, such is not now, and never has been, the law in this jurisdiction."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, by the chairman, Bro. John J. Bell, reported, embracing two years, owing to the proceedings of last year not having contained the report, "though substantially prepared for the press." The feast to which we are thus invited is excellently prepared, and to the apology, made, that the matter contained in it, has mostly stood for a whole year, we answer as did Shakspeare, describing the matchless Cleopatra :

"Time cannot wither,  
Nor custom *stale* her infinite variety."

In discussing, under the head of District of Columbia, 1871, the question of Lodges *claiming* a right to bury a deceased brother, as rival of the Order of I. O. O. F., Brother Bell, shows no uncertain sound :

"In our opinion, Masons should never seek to perform our rites. If requested by the deceased brother in his life, or perhaps in some cases by his friends, we would reverently assist in returning his remains to the earth, but in that case no other than the Masonic service should be performed, except the proper and usual

religious ceremonies, and we must necessarily be precedent of all other societies. If by the request of the brother or his family some other society is to perform their rites, Masons may appear as individuals, but not in any congregated capacity. And above all, there should be no unseemly strife what rites should be used; in all such cases it better befits the dignity of Masonry to retire altogether. In truth, the less we appear in public, no matter for what purpose, the better."

On the subject of the Jurisdiction of New Jersey allowing its Lodges to make Masons of *material colored dark*, he says:

"Brethren, pay no attention to negroes, as Masons, whether clandestine or legal, and no possible harm can come to you. If all the Grand Lodges of the world were to go to making negro Masons, so long as you mind it not they can force none upon your company. In fact, pay no attention and the whole matter will die out. Make a great noise and hulabaloo about it, and shriek loudly that the negro is being forced upon you, and the foundation of society is being torn up, and you may give the movement (if there be one) a position and dignity and power it can have in no other way."

History repeats itself, and the Institution of F. A. M. is in no wise exempt from this inflexible law. More than eighteen centuries ago, in the land of Israel: "Stood there up one in the Council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people, and commanded to put the Apostles forth a little space; and said unto them: ye men of Israel! take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men. For before these days rose Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves, who were slain; and all, as many as obeyed him were scattered, and brought to nought. After this man, rose up Judas, of Galilee, in the days of the taxing, and drew away much people after him; he also perished; and all, even as many as obeyed him were dispersed. And now I say unto you: Refrain from these men and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to nought; but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it."

It will be seen from the following extract from the comments of Brother Bell on the Pennsylvania report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, for 1870, that he agrees with us as to the beneficial nature of the work of such Committees:

"Our opinion we have expressed before: that with nearly fifty Independent Grand Lodges, the tendency to continually deviate in laws and usages can be somewhat restrained, and beneficially, by fraternal comment in the reports on correspondence, and that it in no way detracts from the independence or dignity of a Grand Lodge, and when they stray from the course which the Craft as a whole are pursuing, they are reminded of it.

We have still a number of passages in this superexcellent report marked for quotation, but must stop somewhere.

We regret that Brother Gibson is not of the committee for the coming year, but Brother Simons resumes the chair, and everybody knows his capability. There is more fun in Brother John than in his reports.

We shall—if the finances of the Grand Lodge can stand the printer's bill—make use of Brother Pinner's portion of the report, at the conclusion of this.

M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne was elected Grand Master, and  
R. W. James M. Austin re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NORTH CAROLINA, 1873.

The eighty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was held at Raleigh, December 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, 1873.

One hundred and fifty-three Lodges represented.

Three hundred and twenty-seven on the roll.

Six Dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

Having reference to a Resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1871, and modified in 1872, on non-affiliation, the Grand Master says:

Masonry in this State is amply protected against the imposition of non-affiliated Masons by standing resolution No. 77, which provides that "any Mason who does not contribute to the funds, or belong to some Lodge, is not entitled to visit a Lodge while he remains non-affiliated, or to *join in procession, or to relief, or Masonic assistance, or burial.*"

I fully accord in the sentiment and admonition contained in the ancient charges, that "every Mason *ought* to be a member of a Lodge," yet each individual should be left free to determine for himself; as the ancient charge is *admonitory* and not *mandatory*, it lays down no rule by which a member of a Lodge may be compelled to remain, or any one who is not a member compelled to join, against his will; nor does the ancient charge impose any penalty to enforce the one or the other, but it is left to each Mason himself to determine, in view of the obligations resting on him.

Again: The idea that seems to exist in the minds of many that the Grand Lodge has the right to establish a rule or regulation requiring every non-affiliated Mason to become a member of a Lodge, seems an inconsistency; because if a rule be established which requires the performance of an act by one party, to be consistent, the same rule must require the performance of a corresponding obligation by the other party. If we take *Justice* to be the standard by which to determine the question; if we say *by the rule* that a Mason *shall* affiliate with some Lodge, by the same rule, (to be just,) we must say to the Lodge, you *shall* receive the applicant. This all intelligent Masons know the Grand Lodge cannot do. Every Lodge is the judge of the qualifications of its own members. The "ancient law" declares that "no Mason can be admitted a member of a Lodge without the unanimous consent of the brethren."

Among the "Decisions" reported, we note:

2. One of the perplexing questions in this jurisdiction is the *status of Masons dismembered for the non-payment of dues, and how one so dismembered can regain his standing in the Lodge?* The right to dismember is clearly given the Subordinate Lodges in Art. four, Sec. 35 of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, which says: "That no Lodge can rightfully *suspend or expel* a Mason for a disregard of any special regulations conditioned on membership—such as the non-payment of dues, arrears," etc., "the severest penalty for which shall be *dismembership.*" When a Mason becomes a member of a particular Lodge he enters into a contract with the Lodge, and that contract is its By-Laws, which he is required to sign. The Grand Lodge having made no provision for the regaining of membership by one who has been dismembered for the non-payment of dues, evidently intended to leave the question to the Subordinate Lodges themselves. Each Subordinate determines the amount of dues to be charged its members, the terms of payment, etc., and according to the law above referred to, clearly has the right to inflict any punishment on its members for a non-compliance with its regulations, provided it be not severer than that allowed by the Grand Lodge.

I have therefore decided in the several cases submitted for an opinion, that a Mason dismembered for the non-payment of dues can regain his membership only in the way and manner prescribed in the recognized By-Laws of the Lodge dismembering.

In our judgment, eminently correct.

8. *If a Mason, a member of a Lodge, commits suicide, is he entitled to Masonic burial?*

Every Mason, dying in good standing in his Lodge, is unquestionably entitled to Masonic burial. After a brother is dead, it is too late to go into an investigation of his character. If he was addicted to any vice which might so impair his mind as to cause him to commit so unnatural an act, his Lodge should have dealt with him while living. However unpleasant it may be, and however humiliating to our feelings, if we fail to do our duty to the living, by arraigning those who deviate from the paths of rectitude, and permit them to continue in their immorality, until they meet a suicide's death, we must suffer the consequences, and not attempt to screen our shortcomings behind the earthly remains of an erring and fallen brother.

But the members participating in the ceremonies should display some device to indicate that they were doing "penance."

12. *Should any charge be made for Degrees conferred by one Lodge at the request of another, especially when the candidate has paid for all the Degrees in advance, to the Lodge acting on the petition?*

Certainly not. It is simply an act of courtesy on the part of one Lodge toward another, and no Lodge actuated by true Masonic principles would ever think of making such a charge.

We select the following from the report of the Grand Treasurer because of its applicability:

The inconsiderate manner in which appropriations by the Grand Lodge have been made, has, for the past fiscal year, kept the Treasury of the Grand Lodge in debt to the Treasurer during nearly the whole year, and had a resolution of this body passed at the Annual Communication of 1871 been carried out, there would not have been money in the Treasury sufficient to defray the necessary expenses incurred by the Grand officers for stationery, postage, etc.

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I have used the word "inconsiderate" advisedly, because I have myself seen resolutions to appropriate money passed by the Grand Lodge when its communication was nearly ended, and with but a small attendance, which had been rejected at the same communication with a full attendance.

The Committee on "Propositions and Grievances" had a large amount of work to do; and being both practical and charitable, they sought to relieve their successors of considerable labor, and hence in one of their reports suggested "to Pine Forest Lodge the propriety of employing a land surveyor or other competent person to make a careful survey, and determine the metes and bounds of the territory belonging to it."

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M.: W.: John Nicols, Grand Master, and

R.: W.: D. W. Bain, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

## NEVADA, 1873.

The ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was held at Virginia, November 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, 1873.

Thirteen Lodges represented.

Sixteen on the roll.

We have read the Address of the Grand Master very carefully, and cannot forbear the remark that a portion of it does not coincide with our ideas.

We do not believe that a Grand Master should avail himself of the opportunity afforded through the medium of an Address before a Grand Lodge, to present his theological views, or any part of them. Masonry has nothing to do with theology, and no well informed Mason entertains any notion that it has. He says:

This disposition to substitute Masonry for religion is getting secretly and silently too common; and it will, if continued, lead to a collision which will be a death-blow to Masonry; and in such a contest, it ought to die.

Our idea is that if "a collision ever does occur, it will be precipitated upon the Craft by those who are of the "I am holier than thou" persuasion. Masonry asks no questions of its candidate except as to his belief in Deity; it simply says, the man who does not believe in God is not trustworthy, and hence cannot be admitted to its mysteries. Beyond such a belief, Masons may entertain any notions they please, but they have no right to obtrude them in Masonic documents, or in a Masonic Lodge.

We have heard Masons say, "Masonry is a good enough religion for me;" again, "If a man is a good Mason he must be a good Christian." We don't believe in either proposition.

Solomon said something about "answering a fool according to his folly," or "words to that effect."

We most heartily concur in the conclusion of his address:

Brethren, as we are now about to proceed with the business of the communication, let me exhort you not to be hasty in your legislation, bearing in mind that there is greater danger from too much than from too little legislation; and, before adopting any regulation, be satisfied that it is absolutely necessary for the good of the Craft.

Of his decisions as reported, we quote:

1. Any Master Mason, without reference to previous service in any office, is eligible to the station of Worshipful Master.

One reason why we cannot endorse the decision is that it is a violation of one of the "Ancient Landmarks."

2. It is the inherent right of a Master of a Lodge to install his successor in office, and of the newly installed Master to install his subordinate officers, and it is simply an act of courtesy on the part of either or both if any one else—even the Grand Master—be allowed to install the officers.

Omitting the words “even the Grand Master,” and the decision is right.

9. Any brother who regularly contributes, as provided in Regulations 11 and 12, is in good standing, regardless of being a non-affiliate.

Is the money question the criterion of good Masonic standing?

11. If a non-affiliate applies for membership and deposits six months' dues, and his application is rejected, the amount remains the property of the Lodge.

It may be all right in Nevada, but in this country there would be a row if the money was not returned.

6. Any brother raised to the third degree (see Decision No. 12, Rev. Con.) or elected to membership in a Lodge is a member thereof, entitled to all the rights and privileges of such without having signed the Lodge By-Laws, regardless of any provision of the Lodge By-Laws apparently to the contrary. (See Sec. 107 of Con.)

Right; brethren should not be deprived of their privileges of membership because a Secretary had neglected to have the By-Laws in the Lodge room. One is no more amenable to the By-Laws *after* he has signed them, than he was *before*; on being accepted a Mason he agreed to be governed by the By-Laws of any Lodge of which he should become a member.

4. When a brother (a member) objects to the admission of a visitor, he need not give any other reason for his objection than that he will not sit in a Lodge with the proposed visitor, and said objection must be respected, and the visitor be excluded, as long as the objecting member is present in the Lodge room. No one can object to the admission of any one of the six elective Grand Officers, or any special deputy of the Grand Master.

We move to amend by striking out “any one of the six elective Grand Officers,” and insert, the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master; or Senior or Junior Grand Wardens, when on an official visitation.

The feature of the proceedings before us is Brother R. H. Taylor's Report on Foreign Correspondence. It contains not only an elaborate review of the proceedings of each of the forty-seven Grand Lodges in North America, but also a Digest of the Decisions of each Grand Lodge, presented under appropriate headings. The preparation of the latter required not only a large amount of time but also of patience.

One advantage in Brother Taylor's Digest is, that it shows the different positions taken by Grand Lodges on the same subject.

Under the head of California, commenting on the address of the Grand Master, he says :

Our understanding of the matter has always been that the law requiring an applicant to apply to the Lodge within the jurisdiction of which he resides, relates solely to the petitioners for the degrees, and that a dimitted Master Mason may, by the general law of Masonry, apply for affiliation, to any Lodge, without regard to Local or Grand Lodge jurisdiction ; but, that each Grand Lodge has a right to make a rule upon the subject, governing its own jurisdiction.

We assent to the foregoing except the latter clause ; each Lodge is the sole judge of the qualifications of its applicants subject only the old regulations or landmarks.

A Grand Master of the District of Columbia reported having laid the corner-stone of a church on Sunday, Bro. Robertson of Canada, says :

We think that the laying of a corner-stone, albeit of a church, is *work*, and secular work as well, and that it should not be done on the Sabbath day."

To which Bro. Taylor says :

Corner stones ought not to be laid at all ! Because we shall be sure to invade somebody's Sabbath. Masonry is universal, is confined to no nation, sect or creed. Sunday is claimed by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, Saturday by the Jews. Therefore on none of these days let us lay corner-stones, for they are all days of "rest," in which we should do no "work."

In "Rome, do as the Romans do."

Commenting on the Idaho resolutions relative to saloon keepers, he says :

While we fully concur with the committee as to the evils of intemperance, and the other *attendant* vices spoken of, yet we deem it impolitic and unjust to attempt to coerce those who *are* Masons to abandon the business they were engaged in when accepted ; make a new regulation, if you please, that saloon keepers shall not be initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, and that no Mason shall thereafter embark in that business. We would be in favor of such a regulation. But, having conferred the degrees upon a man who was engaged in the business of saloon keeping when he was proposed, we have no right to say to him that he shall quit that business. If he conducts himself in such a manner as to bring Masonry into disrepute, we have a right to discipline him. But if he carries on a business which is legitimate, and does so in an orderly way, and there was no regulation against his conducting that business when he was accepted, it would be an injustice to him to enact a law compelling him to give up that business.

Commenting on Grand Master Nash's lament of the "great want of Masonic information on Masonic law, usages and customs of the Order" among the brethren of this jurisdiction, he says :

Every brother, whether he holds official position in his Lodge or not, ought to own and *study* Masonic works upon the subjects mentioned in the foregoing extract.

In which we most heartily concur.

He questions the propriety of Grand Master Cooley's decision that a brother who had lost his left arm was eligible to the office



of W. : M. : On that we have said our say in a previous part of this report.

He pays us the compliment of quoting from our reports of 1872 and 1873.

Under the head of Nebraska, he says :

We are of the opinion that it is a Landmark that every Lodge has an *inherent* right to be represented in Grand Lodge by its Master *and Wardens*.

Query, is it a landmark? And yet we doubt the right of a Grand Lodge to divest a Subordinate, or "particular" Lodge, of any of its chartered privileges.

Under the head of New Jersey, he says :

"Ambitious Grand Lodges of comparatively recent date" is—like the "mob-led queen"—"good." Brother, let us ask you a question or two. Does the date of the organization of a Grand Lodge furnish any measure of the Masonic age of its members? May not a Grand Lodge of "comparatively recent date" be guided by men of as solid intellect, clear perceptions and sound Masonic judgment as can be found in a "venerable Grand Lodge?" And lastly, are not *all* Masonic Grand Lodges *peers*?

Yea, verily—Minnesota is of "comparatively recent date."

He don't like the term "Order" as applied to Freemasonry, and says, under the head of New York :

The word "Order" as applied to Freemasonry annoys us every time we see it. Sometimes we have expressed this by remarking, we indorse everything in this quotation, except the use of the word Order, etc., etc., but we meet it so often that we can't always stop to note the objection. We do wish that Masonic writers would reform it altogether; and we wish that every "Manual," "Monitor," "Trestle-board," and "Guide" that contains that word as the name of our institution could be incontinently *burned*.

We especially commend the following—which we find under the head of Ohio—to the earnest consideration of the Masters of the Lodges in this jurisdiction. He says :

There is certainly too much ritualism and too little display of brain power in Masonic Lodges generally. It is well that the work and lectures of the degrees be correct, but we should not stop here. The lessons suggested by and growing out of the work and lectures should be made as much the business of the Lodge as the conferring of the degrees. Masons should know their whole duty, and this should be taught them in their Lodges as far as practicable. \* \* \* \* \* They should also be made acquainted with the penalties for violation of those duties.

\* \* \* \* \*

If the Worshipful Master will, each month, study up, with what time and diligence he can command, some *one* subject, and then, after the routine business of the Lodge is concluded, and before closing, will present to the members the *result* of his study, in a condensed form, avoiding tedious details, he may be sure that he will awaken among his members an interest which will excite *them* to study. He does not need eloquence or great erudition for this work. An earnest desire to do his whole duty as Master, and to convey information to his members, will improve him and them as Masons and men, and make his Lodge a more worthy pillar of our venerable institution. We saw, many years ago, a little *brochure* called "Hints to Letter Writers," giving a list of subjects, with suggestions as to

the manner of handling them, etc. We wish we had room here for some "Hints to Worshipful Masters," on a similar model. But we have not space; so we merely say to them, get Masonic books relating to the history, genius, traditions, landmarks and jurisprudence of Masonry, and read them, studying while you read, making notes as you proceed, grouping subjects so that you will know to what different authors to go to get facts upon any given subjects, and you will soon find subjects enough, and matter enough to illustrate them. Determine, some days in advance of your regular Lodge meeting, as to what topic you will devote yourself to, and employ your leisure time from then until Lodge night in storing your mind with all the facts you can gather on that particular topic. Then, on Lodge night *talk it out!* When the members who have been chronic absentees begin to find out what is going on in the Lodge, you will be (but need not be) astonished to find them flocking in. If your Lodge has been languishing, it will revive; if it has been flourishing, it will become still more prosperous under the impetus which such a course will give to it.

Again, having reference to a decision that "Masons should not plead the statute of limitations" in bar of payment of debts, he says:

Unfortunately the plea of "poverty," be it never so well founded, will not be accepted by the courts, either in bar to or abatement of an action. Unfortunately, too, no amount of foresight or providence will avail to avert financial calamity. An honest man may be unable to meet pecuniary engagements when they become due, although solvent when they were contracted. Then may come a struggle to keep the wolf from the door. The closest industry, combined with the strictest economy, may produce but a bare living. During this period his creditors will not sue him. After a while he finds a chance to do something better; he gets a little start, by means of which, if permitted to go on, he will be enabled to satisfy all liabilities. Just as his prospects are ripening into fruition, some active creditor, who has been slyly watching his progress, pounces upon him to show him his "attachment" for him; he is again reduced to financial ruin, and a broken-spirited wife and hungered children again await him at home. If, when he is thus beginning to rise out of his troubles, an action be brought against a Mason, or any other man, and the claim is barred by the Statute of Limitations, we hold that it is his *highest duty* to plead it. On the contrary, if a Mason, or any other man, have the means at hand to pay his debts, without such sacrifice, and the demand against him be a just and honest one, then the interposition of the plea is doing "that which of moral right ought not to be done." A strictly honest man may plead the Statute of Limitations; when he has the ability, an honest man will always pay his debts.

Brother Taylor, noting a misquotation from Shakspeare by one of the Grand Masters, says:

We have always thought that writers and speakers should omit a quotation entirely, unless the exact words of the author fit naturally into the essay or discourse. This is, perhaps, solely a matter of taste; with us, however, it pertains to the very ethics of literature.

And Brother Gibson says:

In this excellent criticism we concur. There is nothing, except enunciating a principle, that one ought, in writing, to be more exact about, than in quoting, to do so correctly. We have heard of a lawyer who, attempting to quote what the prophet Nathan said to David, the King of Israel, gave it thus:

"As the Apostle Paul said unto King Herod: 'Thou art the individual.'"

Whew! we have five sheets of manuscript all devoted to Nevada, and—good bye, Brother Taylor.

M.. W.. Horatio S. Mason was elected Grand Master, and

R.. W.. Samuel W. Chubbuck, Grand Secretary.

## NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874.

The Seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, was held at St. John, September 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1874.

Nineteen Lodges represented.

Thirty on the roll.

The proceedings were brief and of local interest—the pamphlet containing them, including the names of the members of the various Lodges, is comprised in seventy-five small pages.

On the matter of Lodges “of men of color,” the Grand Master says :—

Informal application has been made to me twice during the year, to ascertain whether or not I would consent to the erection in this city, of a Lodge composed exclusively of men of color. There are resident here colored men who have been made in a regular Lodge in the City of Halifax. There are others claiming to have been made Masons in the United States, under an authority not known to, or recognized by this Grand Lodge. Of course, a warrant could only issue to regular Masons, duly affiliated with some Lodge upon our registry. I have explained to the gentlemen who have spoken to me upon the subject, that I do not think it advisable to establish Lodges composed of men of any particular sect, color, opinion, or nationality, as such; it is to unite men of all kinds, on the broad principle of human brotherhood, that the Masonic institution exists. To establish such a Lodge, would simply be to create a distinction where now there is none. I trust, and believe, that the doors of our Lodges are open to all good men without respect to color.

The following resolution was adopted :—

That any brother hailing from a Lodge beyond the jurisdiction of New Brunswick, desiring to be received as a visitor in any Lodge within the Province and who cannot be vouched for, shall, previous to undergoing an examination, be required to procure a certificate from the Grand Lodge to which he belongs; and if he cannot produce such certificate, no examination shall take place, and he shall be refused admission.”

Why will Masons—members of the oldest organization in the world, seek to introduce customs borrowed from the societies of yesterday?

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. John V. Ellis, Grand Master, and

R. W. W. F. Bunting, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

## NOVA SCOTIA, 1874.

Of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, we have the proceedings had at an “Emergent Communication,” January 13th, 1874, and the Ninth Annual Communication, held June 3d and 4th, 1874, each at Halifax.

At the opening of the “Emergent Communication,” the Deputy Grand Master announced that the Communication was held in

"compliance with the third chapter of our Constitution, which requires us, should the Grand Master die within his Grand Mastership, to assemble 'to record the event' and take certain steps in connection with an event of so grave an importance."

The Grand Master, Alexander Keith, died December 14th, 1873, aged seventy-eight years, "a constant member of Virgin Lodge, for a period of fifty-six years."

In accordance with the requirements of their Constitution, a committee of three P. M's. were appointed to invite the last preceeding Grand Master to assume the duties of the office until the next annual election.

M. W. S. R. Siscom accepted the invitation.

At the Annual Communication thirty-seven Lodges were represented.

Fifty-six on the roll.

An item from the report of the Grand Secretary:—

Four Lodges have surrendered their charters within the short space of four years, for want of proper material to sustain life; and one under dispensation had to be arrested in its erratic course by the authority that gave it existence.

Grand Master and Grand Lodge would do well to take warning by the fate of these lifeless bodies, and check the desire in every little cluster of Masons, in doubtful localities, to extend, as they suppose, the benefits of the craft.

We notice that even in Nova Scotia, Masons are not exempt from the frailties of human nature; one of the District Deputies says —

I have observed in some of the Lodges, (but I am happy to say it is not general), great difficulty in getting Brethren to serve in the minor offices, (if they may be so-called). This is decidedly wrong. Brethren should remember that our's is a system of probation; and the junior members should be expected to serve their apprenticeship, if they ever expect to take a seat in the South, West or East.

His "head is level,"—"so to speak."

Transactions of local interest.

An excellent report on Foreign Correspondence, was presented by—Mr. Printer don't make a mistake in the name, or we may get rap'd over the knuckles, as one reporter did, for leaving out the "ers," and another received "particular jessie," in locating our good brother in Delaware;—Bro. George J. Smithers, in which the proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges are faithfully reviewed,—Minnesota included

Commenting on the temperance resolutions of Indiana, he says:—

The consideration of the subject in the light set up by Indiana, appears to come more within the province of such organizations as the Sons of Temperance

and kindred societies. \* \* \* \* The consideration of the subject is *not* one that requires such special legislation at the hands of a Grand Lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

But, if the traffic is reprehensible and unfit to be pursued as an avocation, by a Mason, the 'bull must be taken by the horns,' and the same rule applied to every one who sells by the cask, or by the glass, to the mechanic who builds the distillery, or the artizan who makes the tumbler or decanter.

In his comments on Minnesota, he very judiciously says :

We think the payment of Grand Masters a most injudicious plan. Surely the honor might be sufficient without making it a mere matter of dollars and cents !

Late at night, our eyes,—not very young ones, are getting weary and we can't copy more, as we wish to, from Bro. Smithers' report; if we only had an extra copy we could fix it—Bro. Smithers please see to it, that we get an extra copy next time—we will reciprocate.

M. . W. . J. Wilburn Laurie, was elected Grand Master, and

R. . W. . Benjamin Curren, re-elected Grand Secretary.

OHIO, 1873.

The sixty-fourth annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, was held at Columbus, October 22<sup>st</sup>, 22<sup>d</sup> and 23<sup>d</sup>, 1873.

Four hundred and thirty-four Lodges represented.

Four hundred and seventy-six on the roll.

Ten dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master—mainly devoted to a detailed report of his official acts—contains some practical suggestions. He strikes the right note, in the following, relative to processions :

I have received many applications for dispensations, authorizing Lodges to appear in procession, upon what is known as "Decoration Day," and the Fourth of July; but, believing that our regulations authorize processions of Lodges only upon occasions strictly Masonic, I have in all cases declined granting the permission. I am aware that on former occasions, similar permits have been granted; but I found, upon conference with brethren from all parts of the State at our last annual Communication, that the Fraternity were opposed to such displays of the order, and my own judgment is that no Masonic procession should be permitted except upon occasions strictly Masonic. Personally, I will always render assistance in paying proper honor to those who have laid down their lives in defence of country and its civil institutions, but I do so as a citizen and soldier, and not in the capacity of a Mason. There is a growing tendency in the world to public display, which it would be well, in my opinion, for our lodges to discountenance, so far as, our Order is concerned.

On St. John's day, 1777, the members of the Lodge of Antiquity, London, wearing white gloves and aprons, went in procession to a church near their Lodge room. After the sermon they returned to their hall. One of the results was, the expulsion of Preston, the W. . M. ., by the Grand Lodge.

Extremes beget extremes. To protect itself against the encroachment of "ritualists," those in possession of the genuine! original!! "pure and unadulterated!!!" lectures—having a copy of the "mnemonics" in their pockets—the Grand Lodge of Ohio adopted the following:

No Lodge shall receive instruction in the ritual from any other teachers than the M. W. Grand Master or his proxies, and the District Lecturers appointed by the authority of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master says:

There seems to be an impression among the brethren that the W. M. of a Lodge has no authority to instruct the officers of his Lodge in the ritual. I do not so understand the rule. It cannot be possible that this Grand Lodge ever intended that the officers of a Lodge could not instruct each other and the members of the Lodge.

Which governs, the *letter* or the *intention*? We guess the former, as the Grand Lodge did not act upon the Grand Master's suggestion.

In the old time, it was supposed that the *word* of a Bro. Master Mason was worth something, and when given was received as satisfactory evidence that he was clear of the books of any Lodge; but of late years, Grand Lodges have by legislation declared—by implication, that the word of a Master Mason was not good so far as his indebtedness to a Lodge was concerned, but must have paper evidence. We have always claimed that one who was base enough to *lie* relative to his pecuniary status with his Lodge, would not hesitate at forging a dimit, as it is termed. \*A case in Ohio: Henry Davison was supposed to be a member of Gavel Lodge, No. 448, his name appearing on the charter. For some reason charges were preferred against him. Investigation revealed the fact that his name had been inserted in the charter after it was issued; further, that he was then under sentence of expulsion, and last, that his dimit was a forgery.

The Grand Master has a method of *convincing* brethren of error, that is well worthy of imitation.

A "Lodge had convicted one of its members upon a trial for a Masonic offense, but refused by ballot to determine the penalty therefor."

On learning the facts the Grand Master "issued an order directing the Lodge to proceed, at its next stated meeting thereafter, to determine by ballot the degree of punishment which should be inflicted upon the offender, and that in default thereof *I would arrest its charter.*"

He adds: "I am pleased to say the Lodge was convinced of its error, and sentenced the guilty member to indefinite suspension."

He announced the death of two P. G. M.:

Death, the great leveler of all, has entered our ranks and carried through the dark valley two of our illustrious Past Grand Masters, Bros. Fielding and Thrall. The chairs which for many years they were wont to occupy in this Grand Lodge are vacant. Their words of counsel, prompted by a large and ripe experience, will no more be heard in our midst. They have gone to their long home, "and the mourners go about the streets," but we have the consolation that they are receiving their reward, and that the virtues of these amiable, distinguished and exemplary Masons live on perpetual records in the hearts of those of us who survive them.

Brother Fielding was Grand Master in 1830; his fame was spread "both far and wide" as a ritualist; he learned the lectures from John Snow, who, with others, arranged that which is termed the "Webb work;" he died February 17th, 1873, aged 77 years.

Brother Thrall was Deputy Grand Master from 1835 to 1843, when he was elected Grand Master, and served three years. In 1858 we had the honor, as well as the pleasure, to appoint M. W. Brother Thrall the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota near that of Ohio.

A Masonic intimacy extending through some thirty years enables us most heartily to endorse the eulogistic reports of both the Grand Master and the Committee on Obituaries, relative to Brother Thrall. Another added to the long list of those Masonic worthies whose friendship we enjoyed, now gone home.

On the question of reimbursement for moneys paid out for a sojourning brother, the committee reported:

Your committee to whom was referred the complaint of Cheyenne Lodge, No. 16, of Wyoming Territory, against Belmont Lodge, No. 16, of Ohio, for neglecting to refund moneys claimed to have been expended by said foreign Lodge for funeral expenses in the Masonic burial of a destitute brother, said to have been a member of said Ohio Lodge, and who died in the jurisdiction of said foreign Lodge, have had the same under consideration, and, upon careful examination and consideration, find no evidence that *in fact* said Ohio Lodge has ever received information of such expenditure or the decease of said brother. Nor is there any evidence before this committee that the person buried was a Mason, or, if so, that he was a member in good standing of said Ohio Lodge; and so entitled to claim Masonic charity and burial. Your committee are further of opinion that this Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction to *compel* a subordinate Lodge to refund money voluntarily laid out by a foreign Lodge in Masonic charity to a member of the former; but we emphatically say, and so state as the sense of this Grand Lodge, that Masonic charity and duty require that Lodges should extend to all their worthy destitute members, whether within or without their territorial jurisdiction, all needed help; and that when and wherever such members may die, equally with their more fortunate brethren, they, in their last moments, have a right to Masonic care and sympathy, and, after death, to Masonic burial; and that, if these charitable and friendly offices are kindly extended to members of Lodges within this jurisdiction by foreign Lodges, it becomes the duty of the former, so far as they may be able, to reimburse the latter for their expenditure in so doing.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances reported upon twelve cases of appeals. In one case, where a brother had been convicted of selling liquor in violation of the laws of the State, two reports were presented.

The brother charged with the offense "waived service and the taking of testimony, and filed his admission in writing." We copy from the reports:

That he is the proprietor of the hotel called the Ellicott House, and the owner and proprietor of the saloon or bar of said hotel, and was selling liquor on the premises to be drank when sold. But at the same time he files his exceptions in writing with the Lodge, in the nature of a demurrer to the charge, in which he claims that no Masonic offense is alleged, and that to sell intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises "is not a violation of the laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge, and a scandal and disgrace to the Masonic fraternity;" and claims further, among other things, that he had rented said hotel for a term of years; that he had tried to get along without the sale of liquors, and that in order to prevent him from losing money during the term of his lease and make the same a profitable investment, it was necessary for him to keep his saloon and sell liquor, and he had therefore resumed it; and he further admits that unlawful sales of intoxicating liquor at the time of his trial occurred daily on his premises. The brother was duly tried upon the charges, and admission thereof, and indefinitely suspended.

By decision of this Grand Lodge the sale of intoxicating liquors, contrary to the law of the State, by a Mason, is declared a Masonic offense, and subjects the offender to Masonic punishment. A majority of the committee was therefore of the opinion that the action of said Lodge in the suspension of the brother ought to be approved.

A minority, however, dissented from the foregoing majority report. Say they:

We do not differ with the majority in admitting that the proceedings on the part of the Lodge on the trial of the brother were fair and legal, and that the facts purporting to sustain the charges are correctly stated; but we believe that the resolution of this Grand Lodge, adopted at its communication in October, 1872, cannot have a retroactive force and operation, and that a law adopted by the legislature of the State, subject to be changed by an accidental majority in the legislature, cannot establish and determine for this Grand Lodge an act to be a Masonic offense not in itself an immoral act, practised and permitted and encouraged by good Masons in all parts of the world, and even in this jurisdiction. The brother, by the action of this overvirtuous Lodge, has been indefinitely suspended, and forever deprived of all the rights and benefits of Masonry, for an act which in a few weeks from this session may no longer be a statutory offense, when it will be out of the power of this Lodge to correct the injury done to the brother. The undersigned believe that this brother can not and ought not to be forever deprived of the rights of a Mason because just now it is popular to appear temperate, without thereby being or becoming a better Mason.

The case went to the Committee on Jurisprudence until next year.

Brother J. L. Stettinius presented a Report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-five American and five European Grand Lodges, done up in forty-seven pages.



M. W. Asa H. Battin, Grand Master, and  
R. W. John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary, were each re-  
elected.

N. B. We take this occasion to notify the Craft that Brother Caldwell *does* answer communications *promptly*. We wrote him, and by return mail received the copy of proceedings noted.

#### OREGON, 1874.

The twenty-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, was held at Portland, June 8th, 9th and 10th, 1874.

Forty-eight Lodges represented.

Sixty on the roll.

Two dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master presented an eloquent address, teeming with practical suggestions, evidencing an earnest, laborious worker.

We quote, and hope that our readers will ponder well :

Before proceeding to the labors before us, it would not be unprofitable for us, my brethren, if we would linger a moment longer, and make self-examination as to our Masonic advancement. What evils have we, as individual Masons amended? What vices have we shunned? What positive good have we accomplished during the year now about to close? To assist us in the performance of the duty here suggested, we might with great propriety enquire each one of himself, have I, as a Mason, discharged my duty to God, my neighbor, and myself, as I was solemnly charged when I crossed the threshold of Masonry? Have I been particularly careful in my outward demeanor, to avoid censure and reproach? Have I endeavored by my walk and conduct to enforce obedience to our tenets by precept as well as example? These are pertinent inquiries, and relate wholly to Masonic duty. If we can give affirmative responses to all these, then we have been true and consistent, and have acted agreeably to our professions,—if, on the contrary, our responses are in the negative, then we have been false to our vows, and betrayed our trust.

Masonry requires no service or sacrifice at our hands but such as will inure to our own benefit and permanent good. It is a free and voluntary act on our part that we become her votaries; and, after thorough acquainting ourselves with her principles, teachings, as well as requirements, is it not right and just that we should insist that those teachings and requirements shall be respected, and faithfully observed by those who profess to worship at her shrine?

A law half observed, is not observed at all; for, if we can violate a part without incurring punishment or even censure, we can disregard the whole law with impunity. Offences against our laws or declared principles, even in trifling matters, should be corrected promptly; for, if we quietly overlook or fail to admonish a brother when he oversteps the bounds, it not only gives him license to repeat the offence, but incites others, through his example, to the commission of similar, if not greater offences, and demonstrates before the world that our professions are mere shams, and that we daily live in open violation of those principles for which we claim to cherish such strong attachment, and profess so much devotion.

It then becomes us, my Brethren, as good and true Masons, to act well our part in life, and discharge faithfully the duties and responsibilities which we have voluntarily assumed. Let no act of ours ever tarnish the fair name of Masonry. Let our united efforts go forth to eradicate all existing evils; to correct all abuses; to build up, beautify, and adorn our Masonic temple—then we can enjoy the

happy reflections consequent upon a well spent life, and blessings full fraught shall be repaid us, not with stinted hand, but in full Scripture measure—

“Pressed down, shaken together, runnng over.”

“Work, then, from day to day, nor pause for praise or blame,  
Care not for what men may say, duty is still the same.”

We present from his decisions as follows :

3. The refusal of a Master Mason's widow to allow the Fraternity to perform the burial service, and neglecting other kind offices tendered her in her hour of desolation and affliction, will not debar her at any subsequent time, so long as she remains his widow, to claim relief when in distress, for herself or children. Nor will any act or word of her's release the Fraternity from their obligations to respond. The right of relief inures to her by virtue of her husband's good standing at the time of his death, and the claim should be respected.

4. It is inconsistent with the spirit and intent of Masonry, for a Lodge to entertain any proposition to provide or arrange by the appointment of committees, or otherwise, for Masonic balls. Festivities of this character are wholly foreign to the purpose for which Lodges are congregated, and are very liable to produce confusion among the Craft, even if unanimity prevailed, the act of the Lodge authorizing and consenting to such festivities virtually implies that the expense incurred thereby, will be assumed by the Lodge, which is forbidden by standing regulation No. 3, of the Grand Lodge.

Under the head of “jurisdiction over rejected applicants,” he says :—we omit the name of the party.

On the 10th day of March, 1874, complaint was made by Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, against the action of Tacoma Lodge, U. D., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, alleging as cause, that they had received the petition of, and conferred the degrees upon one \* \* \* who had been previously rejected by Multnomah Lodge:

Prior to this complaint having been filed, \* \* \* visited Oregon City, his former home, and location of Multnomah Lodge, and at a Stated Communication, attempted to visit, but was denied by the Master, on the ground that he was an irregularly made Mason; which act on the part of the Master, I cordially endorsed, at a subsequent visit to the Lodge, and commended him for his watchful care and strict observance of law. When the complaint was filed with me, I forwarded a copy to Most Worshipful David C. H. Rothschild, Grand Master of Masons in W. T., accompanied with a communication asking an investigation of the matter, and requesting that such measures might be adopted as would prevent a recurrence of a similar offense. Grand Master Rothschild, without delay, proceeded to Tacoma, convened the Lodge, investigated the matter, and after due consideration, revoked the dispensation of Tacoma Lodge, and declared \* \* \* an illegally and unlawfully made Mason.

Under date of May 15th, I received official information of this action, which was communicated to the Grand Secretary, with instructions to communicate the same to the Subordinate Lodges, and forbidding them to fellowship with the said \* \* \* until he was regularly healed by competent authority.

We demur: holding, first, that the Lodge had jurisdiction only so long as the party resided within its territory, and, second, the work having been done by a regular Lodge, the party was a legally made Mason; and we cannot see where the “regularly healed by competent authority,” comes in. It cannot, according to their ruling be done in Washington Territory, because the Lodge in Oregon claims jurisdiction over him, having rejected him; it cannot be done in Oregon, because the party does not reside in that “bailiwick.”

'We heartily sustain,—and would not change it if we could, the *American* law, that one negative vote, rejects the applicant for the time being, but we claim that there can be no valid reason why such rejection should follow the applicant through life, and to the ends of the earth.

In Minnesota, so long as the applicant has *resided* the period required by the Constitution within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and of the particular Lodge to which application is made; is free born; of lawful age, well recommended and of good report, we make no other inquiries.

The Grand Lodge of Oregon has been in existence but twenty-four years; about fifty working Lodges in the jurisdiction; pays mileage and per-diem to its representatives, prints a large edition of its proceedings, in much better shape than ours, and yet, has an "Educational Fund" of \$13,194.85.

"Comparisons are odious"—and comment unnecessary.

The Committee on Grievance, reported upon several cases. One was an appeal from a sentence of expulsion. The party was charged with saying, "in private conversation with another brother of the Lodge," that he would black-ball any person proposed by "a certain brother."

The committee recommended that the sentence be changed to a "reprimand in open Lodge," in which the Grand Lodge concurred.

If the party *had not acted* in accordance with his declaration, then we concur with the committee, that the Lodge "was not justified in inflicting the highest penalty known to our laws," the offence being "against the spirit of Masonry, rather than against any law."

The officers of the Grand Lodge were, publicly installed, after which Bro. J. N. Dolph delivered an address, which the resolution of thanks correctly characterizes as "excellent and interesting;" we should like to present extracts, but, we cannot copy a tithe of the good things we find scattered through the different Grand Lodge proceedings.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, containing a review of the proceedings of twenty-nine Grand Lodges, was again presented by P.: G.: M.: S. F. Chadwick, and is in his usual style, terse and fraternal.

It is mortifying that so many of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence fail to receive our proceedings *in time* to notice; we

are inclined to place the responsibility to the credit of the—the—printer! Our Grand Lodge meets in January, and the Grand Lodge of—Oregon, for instance, meets in June, five months later. Any first class office, such as we have, should be able to “set up” and “work off” twenty forms of eight pages each in thirty days; but even allowing sixty days, there is a delay of three months. The delay is chargeable to either the printer, Grand Secretary, or the mails; of course reports of committees are always up to the time. The Grand Secretary is prompt and attends to business; the fault is not *his*. No complaint against the management of our post office has been sustained, or Uncle Sam would cut off the head of the postmaster; and as mighty efforts have been made to relieve his shoulders of the head, we are justified in the belief that the mails are all right.

Hence the *Printer* is to blame because Brother Chadwick—and others, did not receive our proceedings in time to review.

We dare put it on the printer, because he does not weigh as much as we do—he lives ten miles away, from St. Paul, and—we are not afraid of him, even if he is—and deserves to be—District Deputy Grand Master.

[NOTE.—We are willing to *assume* the responsibility, and at the same time would say that we have been waiting a week for the Chairman of the F. C. Committee to furnish us with more copy. See?—*PRINTER*.]

Under the head of Arkansas, Brother Chadwick commenting on a proposition of the Grand Master, says:

Brother DuVal suggests the adoption of an edict requiring each Subordinate Lodge to keep a “Roll of Honor,” upon which shall be enrolled all those who have been regularly affiliated members of the Order for fifteen years or more; and from the date of such enrollment no Lodge dues shall ever thereafter be chargeable to them. The argument for this proposition consists mainly of two points: It would stay in a great measure against the non-affiliation of that large class of brotherhood who, after a membership varying from eight to fifteen years, from Masonic indifference, seemingly the natural result of the increase of the cares and responsibilities of life, sever voluntarily their connection with the Order, or permit suspension for N. P. D. to accomplish it. Second: Fealty and devotion in every relation of life secure, sooner or later, grateful recognition and reward. Now, the Mason who has given the prime of his manhood to the Order, who has “borne the heat and burden of the day,” deserves distinction and assignment to the post of honor. We favor this proposition.

Several years since we assigned Brother Chadwick as being in our class “the old foggy,” now we submit that here is proof that our assignment was correct. Putting forth the proposition that “the Mason who has given the prime of his manhood to the Order, who has ‘borne the heat and burden of the day,’ deserves distinction and assignment to the post of honor,” at home. Preposterous!

On the question of the "right of objection" to a visitor, under the head of Florida, he says :

Our view is, that a brother is not bound to disclose his objection ; but if he does make it known, the Lodge has the right to pass on its validity. If it is confessedly vicious or frivolous, or even if not confessed, and the Lodge has unmistakable evidence that the objection is made by a turbulent and indiscreet member, to destroy the harmony of the Lodge rather than promote it, we think it is the duty of the Lodge to use discipline. The safety and harmony of a Lodge are paramount to the membership of any bad Mason. These cases are exceptions to our rules.

Relative to the " Eastern Star," under the head of Louisiana, he says :

We are tapped a little upon our knuckles for views in regard to the Eastern Star. The committee say : "As Brother Chadwick says he is not a member of the Eastern Star," &c. Since that was written we have had the pleasure of uniting ourselves with that body. We do not propose to extend our remarks on this subject, but will say with Brother Scott, even if he is opposed to conferring degrees upon wives and daughters, that "the social feature of Masonry is too much neglected ; there ought to be more frequent reunions, at which the wives and daughters of the brethren should be present, and an earnest effort made to enlist them in the cause of Masonry, not by conferring on them the so-called degrees, but by giving them our confidence and making them the almoners of our charities to the sick and suffering, to the widow and the fatherless ; make it a sacred duty to see that no applicant can enter the Lodge, unless his private character is such that he can also be admitted into the family circle. We would thus gain woman's influence in our favor." This is the idea that the Eastern Star is based upon. While the Eastern Star is not calculated to sweep over the land like a tornado, or to find a lodgment everywhere, still the object is one that is commendable. The female members know that they are not Masons. But any way to reform the "social feature of Masonry" that "is too much neglected." If the Eastern Star will not answer, give us something else that will.

Under the head of Nevada, he says :

Our brother evidently thinks that an O. B. to support by-laws makes him a member of the Lodge administering it. We think otherwise. I may obligate myself to support the by-laws of the Lodge that made me a Mason, and of the Grand Lodge of which I might never become a member. Where the by-laws require me to sign them before I can become a member of the Lodge, all the obligations to support them I can take will not carry membership with them. It is held in this jurisdiction that where the by-laws require the signatures to them of Masons to become members of Lodges, no brother can become a member without signing them as required.

Suppose that after "raising" or an election, the book of By-Laws was not present—Secretary had left it home—"would bring it next Lodge night;" it was the night for the annual election, or there was to be balloting upon applications, and he wanted, for what he considered the good of Masonry, to cast the black ball, must he be deprived of the privileges of membership, because of the neglect of the Secretary ?

M.: W.: J. B. Congle was elected Grand Master, and

R.: W.: R. P. Earhart, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## RHODE ISLAND, 1873.

We have, in answer to our request, received from the Grand Secretary, the proceedings of the "Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, and the Providence Plantations," for the year 1873.

This Grand Lodge holds a "Semi-Annual Communication" in November, and an "Annual" in May. Hasty legislation is avoided, as even the address of the Grand Master, at the Annual Communication, is referred to a committee whose report is presented at the following Semi-Annual, and matters that require consideration, proposed at the Semi-Annual, are laid over for final action to the next Annual.

At the Semi-Annual, held November 18, 1872, at Providence, twenty-three of the twenty-eight Lodges in the jurisdiction were represented.

The Grand Secretary presented a report, which, among other suggestions, contained the following:

I have been frequently importuned to present a petition to this Grand Lodge for authority to establish Chapters of Star of the East in this jurisdiction, and as the Order is becoming very popular and wide spread through the country, I recommend the subject to your consideration.

At the Annual Communication the Committee to whom the foregoing was referred, reported:

Your Grand Secretary recommends to your consideration the subject of authorizing the establishment of Chapters of the Order of the Star in the East, of so-called Androgynous Masonry. Such a thing, of course, is not Masonry in any sense, and over anything else this Grand Lodge has never in the past sought to have authority or extend its patronage, and in our opinion should not in the future.

It is an affair of no moment to this Grand Lodge under what organization, outside of Masonry, the Brethren may choose to meet socially or otherwise.

In our last, we reported a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, appointing a Committee "to destroy all work *written by the authority* of the Grand Lodge." This Committee reported as follows:

That we met according to appointment, at the office of the W.: Grand Secretary, June 13, A. L. 5872, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and committed to the flames the work of the first degree, written by W.: George O. Olmstead, the second degree, written by W.: Stillman White, and the work written by the custodians; also, all work (by whomsoever written), found at the W.: Grand Secretary's office, on the day aforesaid, was by us destroyed.

Bro. Gibson of New York, comments thusly:

Though we never supposed that anything would make us in favor of it, yet we say, All hail to Cremation! It is the only effectual way of disposing of such a memorial of wrongful and unlawful action leading unto death. The Holocaust, or the burning of the whole, was the requirement of the Book of the Law in ancient times, where the offering was in atonement for a sin committed especially

by a ruler; and the like should be the disposition now of the subject of an offense of the character of the one above described, when committed by a Ruler in our Israel.

We wonder where the "offense" comes in? Is it in the "*written*"? or, is *printing* considered an offense? If so, and all printed copies should be put through the "cremation" process that are used *by authority*, we opine that there would be a "big" fire in some localities that we "wot of."

The decisions of the Grand Master, reported by us last year, were approved.

Bro. Gibson says *relative* to two of them :

Here is realized the saying : 'Blind guides which strain at (out) a gnat, and swallows a camel?' The dwarf, 'scarce *half* made up,' is accepted—he has all the parts of the man, though 'deformed, unfinished'—while the man of full size, and not deformed, though *minus* a thumb, is rejected as deficient.

The last time we saw "Tom Thumb" he sported a "Templar's Cross" as evidence of his having received the "Orders," and affixed the figures "33°" to his signature, claiming that rank also.

The Eighty-third Annual Communication was held at Providence, May 19, 1873.

Twenty-five Lodges represented.

Twenty-eight on the roll.

One dispensation for a new Lodge issued during the year.

The total receipts as reported by the Grand Secretary, were \$2,617.63. The fee for a dispensation for a new Lodge, is one hundred dollars in the State of Rhode Island.

The Grand Master made the following obituary announcement :

R. W. James Salsbury, died June 19th, 5872, aged 80 years. He was a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 4, and held the office of Master in that Lodge three years. He also was Deputy Grand Master of this Grand Lodge in 5843, and also in 5859. He was buried by this Grand Lodge on the 22d of June, 5872.

Bro. Salsbury was a very active Mason in his younger days; he was in possession of some very valuable Masonic manuscripts, which he guarded with jealous care; of two, we tried for years to obtain copies, without success. Bro. Secretary Baker, what became of his papers? Who has possession?

From the Grand Master's decisions we select :

*Question.*—Can a Mason voluntarily withdraw from the Order of Free-Masonry?

2. *Answer.*—It is not within the power of any Mason, or any body of Masons, to voluntarily withdraw from the Order of Free-Masonry.

*Question.*—Can a person who has a deformity of the feet, commonly called 'club feet,' receive the degrees of Free-Masonry?

3. *Answer.*—No man, who is unable to perform every part of the work in the three degrees of symbolic Masonry, without artificial aid, is eligible to receive those degrees.

4. A Lodge of Masons contributing to the relief of a distressed sojourning Mason, has no right to demand reimbursement from the Lodge of which such distressed sojourning Mason is a Member.

5. No Lodge has the right to contribute to the relief of any of its distressed members, while such members are sojourning within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, unless the consent of such Lodge is first obtained.

Solomon was mistaken, "there is something new under the sun," and if he could happen around, he would find some things in Masonry that he never heard of. The last decision quoted above is one of them. This jurisdictional question is playing the mischief with the old Masonry. What next?

Jeremiah McGregor, ninety-two years of age, expelled in 1831, was restored to good standing. Among the parties examined by the committee, was a brother who was Master of the Lodge at the time of the expulsion.

It appears that in 1817, Hamilton Lodge, in connection with McGregor's father, built an addition to his dwelling house, the second story to be used by the Lodge, that soon after by the death of the father, the property came in possession of the son; subsequently the Lodge removed to another town, and claimed to own an interest in the building; the Committee reported:

The petitioner, on his part, stated to the committee that the understanding with the Lodge, at the time of the erection of the building, was that, if at any time it should cease to be used for Masonic purposes, it should revert to the owner of land. He also stated that he was not notified to appear at the Lodge, and never knew, until recently that he had been expelled. The reason that he gave for absenting himself from the meetings of the Lodge, was, that he did attend one meeting after the removal, and was very coolly treated, but that he continued to visit Lodges in Providence.

In view of the advanced age of the petitioner, being 92 years, and of the irreproachable character and moral standing that he has always sustained in the community in which he resides, and that he always speaks highly of Masonry, and also in view of some apparent irregularity in the proceedings of the Lodge at the time of the expulsion, the Committee have come to the conclusion to recommend the granting of the prayer of the petitioner.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M.: W.: N. Van Slyck, was elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: Edwin Baker, Grand Secretary, re-elected.



## SOUTH CAROLINA, 1873.

An Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was held at Charleston, December 9th and 10th, 1873.

One hundred and forty-eight Lodges represented.

One hundred and seventy-five on the roll.

Two dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The Deputy Grand Master presided, and presented the Address of the Grand Master.

To the writer, the Address of Grand Master R. S. Bruns possesses a peculiar interest; it was the last official act of his life. Long before we received it, he had gone to the other world; it was prepared while confined to his bed by a painful disease—a bed from which he well knew he would never arise.

We knew Bro. Bruns intimately for many years, and we sum up his characteristics in two words—"Honor and Duty."

In announcing the death of Past Grand Master James L. Orr, that of J. G. W. James Birnie, and that of the venerable Ebenezer Thayer, he says:

James L. Orr, from a youth of obscurity, rose by his own unaided industry coupled with strong natural gifts, to the highest legal honors of our State, and he long filled a distinguished place in the Congress of the United States, over whose House he at one time presided with dignity and ability. Called since the close of the civil war to a high foreign mission, he was suddenly stricken down in the discharge of the duties which he was performing to the equal satisfaction of the country he represented, and of the great nation to which he was a minister. In announcing his death to the jurisdiction, I concluded with the following words, to which, I am sure, you will give your hearty sanction: "A statesman, a jurist, a leader has been called away from the friends of nearly half a century, closing his history in the midst of the labors of his high office in a foreign land, whose shores feet had scarcely touched. But his work was done, and fitting it is that the eager Knight, whose lance we have seen poised in a hundred arenas, should at last lie with folded palms, and his armor at his feet, wrapped in a peace whose eternal summer shall not fade."

We owe a lasting sentiment of regard, which I take this occasion to present, to the fraternity of New York, for the distinguished courtesies with which they took charge of the remains of the lamented deceased, on their transmission to this country.

The tokens of mourning had scarcely been removed from our altars, when we were again bereaved, and Brother Ebenezer Thayer, so long and widely and worthily known to the Order, was called to his rest. You will not easily forget the brave old craftsman, whose highest joy it was to unite with you in your rites. There he forgot the infirmities which crowded on him in these later years; and to the last his heart throbbed with undying love for the altars at which from early manhood he had knelt.

A few weeks ago intelligence reached me that Right Worshipful James Birnie, our Junior Grand Warden, had also passed beyond the veil. By this dispensation of the All-Wise Architect, our Temple is again shrouded in mourning. Ours is no common loss. Courteous in his manner, loyal in his friendships, earnest in

his duty, gifted with a mind not only clear and penetrating, but capable of sustained thought and action, and with a walk and conversation of unblemished purity, our brother gave tone to the circle in which he moved, and to the Craft, the promise of a brilliant career. But the bow which spanned our heavens has withdrawn its light, and we sit in darkness, illumined only by the "Star in the East."

We most heartily endorse the Grand Master's eulogium of Bro. Orr; he was a true Mason, and remembered its teachings in all the various walks of life. We knew him long years previous to the "late unpleasantness," and gladly—being in Charleston—accepted the invitation to install him in the office of Grand Master of South Carolina. We can never forget the occasion, or the leading idea in Brother Orr's Address, after the ceremony.

The ceremonies were had in Solomon's Lodge—one of the oldest in the country; history says that it was chartered in 1733; we have a certificate issued by it in 1756. The hall was crowded; officers of the "army of occupation"—military and naval—in uniform, sat side by side, as friends and brothers, with officers of another army, that but a short time previous had fronted each other with arms in hand.

Brethren who before and during the war had occupied high judicial and other civil positions both North and South, whose opinions were as far apart as their respective homes, occupying in peace and harmony adjacent seats. All had assembled to participate in the ceremony of installing the Governor of the State as Grand Master of Masons. The occasion and surroundings were opportune—of which Brother Orr, in a singularly eloquent address availed himself—to portray the great cardinal principles of Masonry: FRATERNITY, TOLERATION, EQUALITY.

Alluding to (then) late events, he in terse and elegant terms noted that, while heart burnings, divisions and animosities had occurred in families, in society, in churches, etc., yet in the Masonic Lodges, nothing of the kind had been even whispered. That when sick, wounded, or a prisoner, to know that the sufferer was a brother, was sufficient to ensure a brother's care; that it was only in the Masonic Lodges that peace and concord have held undisturbed sway.

When one whose life has been an exemplification of Masonic principles—who, rising above sectional conventionalisms, lives and

proclaims the truth, because it is the truth—dies, his death is a loss to the country in which he lived.

Brother Orr's death is a public loss.

On the sufferings at Memphis and Shreveport, Brother Bruns says:

The immunity which we have comparatively enjoyed, but turns our hearts to the deeper sorrow to those stricken communities of the West, Shreveport and Memphis, over whose people the dark wings of the pestilence have so recently brooded. In their hour of calamity our profoundest sympathies were with them; every heart throbbed to the tale of their terrible woe, every hand opened in generous response to their cry for succor. Nor is it, I think, undue laudation to add, that in the work of charity by which their distress was softened, and their want in part relieved, the Masonic fraternity everywhere bore no small share. Thrice blessed task! "Still out of evil educating good."

We call to mind the sweet legend, how God called before His Throne His ministers, Truth, Justice and Mercy, and when He asked, "Shall we make man?" Truth answered, "Make him not, for he will pollute Thy sanctuary;" Justice cried, "Make him not, for he will trample on Thy sacred laws;" but Mercy, bending on her knees, implored, "Make man, O God! I will watch over him with constant care, and will remind him ever of his duty to his Creator and to his fellows!"

Then God made man, and said to him, "Go forth to the world, and because thou art the child of Mercy, deal gently with thy brother." So have we ever done; so, by God's grace may we do forever.

And in conclusion [within a month after it was written, he was dead]:

And now I lay down with the office, which your confidence has so long bestowed upon me, my life's work. Those of you who know me best, best know with what unswerving zeal and with what single devotion, from the first hour of my manhood to this day, I have spent and been spent in the service of Masonry. Standing as I do upon that narrow span which divides Time from Eternity, I look back upon that portion of the first which I fain trust will prepare me for the latter, and without any reservation can unfeignedly say, that next to the holy precepts of our Divine Religion, her service has best fitted me (if, save by God's mercy alone, man can be fitted), to answer with trembling hope to the tremendous declaration: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." My heart's desire and prayer is, that our Order may grow in strength and unity, that our counsels may be blest with all wisdom, our officers endued with all knowledge and zeal, and our craftsmen with every perfect gift.

If my tongue falters when it would utter thanks for the large confidence and distinguished consideration with which you have ever honored me, believe me that it is because the heart is too full to give it play. The emotions that crowd on me in this supreme moment beggar language. I can only stammer out a heart-felt God bless you! and a solemn farewell.

P. G. M. Buist, of the committee on the death of Brother Birnie, presented a report, from which we extract the following beautiful and deserved tribute:

The country needs not men who live merely for the hour and achieve success—nor men whose standard of worth is the fickle sentiment of the public, and the applause of self-constituted champions of honor and right, but men who, like the deceased, believe in God, and are ashamed to sin; men who cannot only show us how to live, but, if needs be, can show us how to die!

One of the District Deputies reported the following:

In the same Lodge the question was sprung, whether a brother under charges had the right of voting on an application for membership? I ruled that he had, because in all Masonic trials it is assumed that the accused is innocent until his guilt is established. But to debar a brother under charges of the privilege of voting, is not only to assume his guilt, but he is already *punished* for an offense of which he may not be found guilty. This is revolting to that charity which Masonry teaches!

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, we quote a reference to a question propounded by one of the District Deputies:

"What is the status of a Mason who was a member of two Lodges, and has been erased from the roll of one Lodge for non-payment of dues? Is he a member in good standing in the Craft?" To this inquiry, the current of Masonic decisions seems to reply, that erasure from the rolls of a Lodge for non-payment of dues deprives the brother of membership in that particular Lodge, but does not affect his general relation to the Craft. The question has been much discussed, and is not free from embarrassment, but such is the general current of decisions, and the provisions of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and the committee report in conformity thereto.

The following, from the same committee, was recommitted, together with the action of the Grand Lodge in 1871, with instruction to report at the next annual communication:

*Resolved*, That when a candidate has received a favorable ballot, the naked objection of a member not present at the ballot will not prevent the Degree balloted for being conferred. The objector is required to assign a reason for his objection, or prefer charges, as the case requires, and upon the validity of which the Lodge shall pass.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges—Minnesota not included—was presented by Brother B. Rush Campbell.

Under the head of Illinois, he says:

Among the decisions of the Grand Master, sustained by the Grand Lodge, which is novel to us, but it notwithstanding strikes us as perfectly correct, is the following:

"A brother on trial objected to the admission in Lodge of a non-member, who was an important witness in the case. I held that under the circumstances the objections might be overruled, and the witness admitted."

The great object of the rule, that any member may object to the admission of a visitor, which is intended to preserve harmony in the Lodge, would be defeated by any other course. The brother might be the only witness who could purge the Lodge of an unworthy member who has brought discredit upon the institution, and who, having done so, would necessarily produce discord in his Lodge, as worthy members, conscious of his unworthiness, would be unwilling to sit with him.

There is another point in view from which the decision seems to us correct. The brother on trial, though presumed to be innocent until convicted, is entitled to no more than is the Lodge before which he is accused. He is entitled to a fair trial; it is entitled to a fair examination of the charges. Both are entitled to justice, and justice demands that the accused shall not be placed in position to prevent his accuser from being heard.

Under the same head, quoting the language of the Grand Master relative to Canada and Quebec, he says:

We regret still more that the Grand Lodge followed his suggestion, and we regret most of all that the proclamation of non-intercourse has been issued. We have expressed our opinion on this subject fully in our report on Canada and Quebec. Where there are honest differences of opinion, it seems to us that the true mission of Masonry is to seek to bring together those who should be friends. Severe measures cannot easily accomplish this. A brave man can be moved by love, but never by fear. Threats and harsh methods accomplish but little, and should, in our opinion, only be used when remonstrances have proved useless. We may regret the course which a sister Grand Lodge may see fit to pursue, but it does seem to us that we should carefully abstain from doing any act which is a favor of harshness. We have recognized Quebec, but we should for that very reason, seek to produce harmony between her and Canada. We, should extend to both the hand of good fellowship, and endeavor, as far as may be in our power, to bring about what the good of Masonry demands: a reconciliation of their differences.

Under the head of Tennessee, he comments thusly on the proposed new **SUBJECT**—"total abstinence":

We have had occasion to express elsewhere our opinion of this class of resolutions. We have a fancy for ancient landmarks, and do not like the business of tinkering. Masonry is opposed to intemperance of any kind, but we remember hearing in the Lodge room, very early in our Masonic education, something about corn, wine, and oil, and we are really at a loss to know what good can be accomplished by making new tests and standards. The Mason who conscientiously thinks that a tavern-keeper is an immoral man, has a right of preventing the admission of such a man to the privileges of Masonry in the same way that he could, by his vote, prevent the admission of a butcher, a baker, a merchant, a doctor, a lawyer, a parson, or a gentleman of fortune, who has no business at all, and no man on earth has a right either to know or to question his vote. Intemperance is a vice, and so too are gluttony and hypocrisy. A man by frequenting a tavern may become intemperate, as the liberal patron of the butcher and grocer may become a glutton, and the man who wears the cloak of religion may become a hypocrite, but it by no means follows that the butcher, the tavern-keeper, or the parson, is, by reason of his business, an immoral man.

Under the head of Texas, on the same subject, he says:

He is opposed to retailers of spirituous liquors, and recommends that Masons be forbidden to carry on the traffic. This seems to us an effort to carry into Masonry one of the *isms* of the day—a thing to be avoided as would be a pestilence. We do not wish to be understood as being the champion of the liquor dealer, but we do mean to say, that a man obeying the law and committing no immoral act, believing in the Great Architect of the Universe and doing his duty to his fellow-man, may be a retailer of spirituous liquors, and yet be an excellent Mason, and we are glad to see that the Committee on Grand Officers' Reports express themselves as follows on this subject:

"If this entering wedge is introduced, human foresight cannot tell where it will end. It may next occur to some conscientious brother, that some other vocation is immoral, and a crusade will be inaugurated against it, which will result in excluding its members from our midst; and then another, and another, will follow, until Masonry will degenerate from the high, noble and catholic position which it now holds in the eyes of the world, into a puritanical association, with procrustean shapes, having neither the confidence nor respect of those whose good opinion is to be desired. The ancient charges and our Constitution contain a rule on this subject which is well understood, is of easy enforcement, and is sufficient for the purposes designed by the advocates of this movement."

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"If, however, the Grand Lodge shall undertake to legislate upon these questions, an element of discord will be introduced, which may extend and enlarge until it culminates in a disruption of the best system of morals ever devised by the human mind."

On the "vexed question of the right of visitation," he says:

The second we hope will be settled by a universal declaration that the objection of any member made in his Lodge will henceforth exclude any visiting brother. Masonry is in every respect a social institution. We should regard our Lodge as our family, and admit no person into communion with us who would be objectionable to a single member of our common household. Some injustice, it is true, may at times thus be done, but no other rule would or could insure us peace in the Lodge family.

Upon which Brother Gibson of New York, says:

This is the true doctrine, and has long been the rule in New York. Lodges, like families, have at times affairs to attend to which are emphatically their own business, and to which they do not care to introduce the whole Craft. And so, members of Lodges have in some way had difficulty with a member of another Lodge, or the latter has done the former an injury, and refuses redress, or the injury is not capable of being redressed, or is of a character that the brother injured had rather suffer in silence than give publicity to the cause of offense. In these cases, he has an undoubted right to object—his objection excludes without stating his reason. Indeed the objection stands, and the reason can not be asked. If *that* must be given, he may prefer rather than give it to retire. And thus a brother, a member in good standing, is driven from a Lodge in which he has a permanent memorial laid up in the archives, and for whose life and sustenance he is constantly at labor, merely to give place to another, certainly no *more* worthy than himself, and who is in no wise even a contributor to its maintenance.

M. W. J. B. Kershaw was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. B. Rush Campbell, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Since the foregoing was written, we learn that Bro. Campbell, too, has gone home.

TEXAS, 1874.

The thirty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas was held at Houston. June 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 1874.

One hundred and twenty Lodges represented.

Four hundred and fifteen on the roll.

Nineteen Dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

In his "report," the Grand Master makes the cheering announcement:

I find that with few exceptions, the Lodges are prosperous, and working harmoniously. Their membership is increasing as rapidly as is prudent or desirable. The numbers of non-affiliates are decreasing. The average attendance of the members at the communications of the Lodges has increased in all cases where proper care has been taken in the selection of officers. The Lodges have almost universally gone earnestly to work to enforce discipline and obedience to the moral teachings of our Order. Special attention has been given in most Lodges to the moral fitness of candidates. Brotherly love and forbearance seem to have been the rule of action, and the practice of charity universal.

He reported forty-two "rulings;" having but one copy, we can present but a few of them:

3. That the testimony of a Mason who is suspended for non-payment of dues, cannot be taken orally in the Lodge room, but must be taken by a committee, just as if he had never been a member of the Lodge.

5. That when a Mason dies, being at the time under suspension for non-payment of dues, his family cannot, after his death, pay up his dues and thereby restore themselves to such Masonic privileges as they would have had if he had died in good standing in the Lodge. A Mason's family can have no Masonic privileges except through the Mason himself, after his death his status towards the Order cannot be changed by any act of theirs.

8. That a Mason may be suspended for non-payment of dues without taking the ballot, as provided in the regulations for trials of offenses, and is reinstated upon payment of his dues to the Secretary, without any vote whatever.

Says the Grand Master, "the practice of charity universal" in Texas, and yet the foregoing rulings imply that a brother's status depends upon *money*. Dues not paid, his *testimony* cannot be taken in a Lodge room! but by paying dues—presto change—his testimony can be taken!!

He did not contribute certain moneys to the Lodge, and his family cannot be recognized.

Possibly, he commits a crime—becomes amenable to the civil law; charges must be preferred, testimony taken, and the members give their verdict through the ballot; but he fails to pay dues; and is suspended without ballot. We fail to appreciate the *Charity*. But again:

4. That a candidate who, in answer to the usual questions, tells the S. D. that he had petitioned to, and been rejected by, a Lodge in a distant State twenty years before, is not entitled to proceed and have the degree conferred on him without the consent of the Lodge that rejected him, if it is still working. . . . Neither lapse of time, distance, nor removal from one jurisdiction to another can be held, under our regulations, to defeat the jurisdiction acquired by regular petition and ballot.

A. applies to a Lodge for the degrees; he is in good standing in the community, not a word can be said against his moral worth, but some one, upon whose corns he has accidentally trod, takes advantage of position, and casts a black ball. A. is rejected; members are surprised, and many, perhaps, chagrined; but all must and *should*, acquiesce without comment.

After a time, A. emigrates to another part of the country, and in the course of years concludes that, as he has a favorable opinion of Masonry, and would like to be a member, he will apply to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he then resides. In every respect his moral character stands very high in the community, and is elected to receive the degrees. When ready for initiation the S. D. says, "Mr. A., have you made application to a Lodge and been rejected?"

It is an impertinent question, and it is none of the business of the Lodge or any of its members whether A. had ever been rejected or not.

A. answers, "I was, in Lodge T., where I then resided."

S. D.—"Very sorry, Mr. A., but we can't initiate you without the consent of Lodge T."

A.—"Why, that was upwards of twenty years since."

S. D.—"Can't help it, if it was upwards of a hundred, the moment that you made application to Lodge T., you, without being aware of the fact, forever placed your Masonic fate in its hands."

We regard such "Charity" as—peculiar.

19. A. presented his petition to Lodge No. 20, and the Lodge refused to receive it, because he was not known to five members. A. removes from the jurisdiction of that Lodge. I decided that Lodge No. 20, after A. removed out of its jurisdiction, had no right to act upon a second petition from him without the consent of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided, and that Lodge No. 20 acquired no jurisdictional rights by reason of the rejected petition.

Verily, we think it would puzzle even a "Philadelphia lawyer" to harmonize these decisions.

21. That our funeral ceremonies must not be performed at the grave of a deceased brother more than once. A brother having been once buried with the usual Masonic ceremonies, by a Lodge of which he was not a member, is a full and complete burial, and the Lodge of which he was a member should not again perform the funeral service at the grave.

Our sentiments. Curious, what absurd notions men will get into their heads.

33. A Lodge is at liberty to bury a deceased Mason with Masonic honors, although it may have rejected his petition for affiliation; but a Lodge should not bury any brother unless he in his lifetime, or his family after his death, request it to be done.

On the matter of "vouching," the Committee on Grand Officers' Reports say:

It is a mistake that many young Masons fall into of supposing that they can vouch for a third party upon the endorsement of a Master Mason that they know. This is not true, and one Mason cannot vouch for another unless he has actually sat with him in a duly constituted Lodge.

Queer, that; for near forty years we have entertained a different notion, and have acted accordingly.

The avouchment of one brother to another is amply sufficient, provided each one of the three is present.

Of course, "Oh yes, I know John Smith; he is a Mason," is not sufficient; because it may happen that there are several John Smiths. But John Smith, being present, can be identified as a brother.



The Report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of thirty-nine Grand Lodges—Minnesota included—was again presented by Bro. Cushing. We have heretofore expressed our appreciation of his reports. We regret having but one copy; otherwise we would be more free in making extracts.

Noticing "Masonic Mutual Relief Associations," under the head of Georgia, he says:

Our opinion is, that these Masonic mutual insurance societies are destined to a short life and a waning success. They exist in a number of Northwestern States, and have, so far, paid losses with tolerable promptness; but, from the very nature of the case, when zeal and promptness in their support begin to languish, they will do good on a less magnificent scale. The Georgia Association is now seven years old. Life Insurance Companies do not pass their bridge from doubt to certainty till they are twenty-five years old. We trust brethren will not be disappointed, but we have no confidence in their societies.

It is a mistake calling them "Masonic"; there is no Masoury about them. As a cheap Life Insurance they are a very good institution, provided one dies pretty soon. The trouble is, as Bro. Cushing remarks, in their certainty. In the comparatively few years since their beginning we have known three or four to burst up. But call things by their right names; say, Cheap Life Insurance Society, confined to members of the Masonic Fraternity.

M. W. Thomas R. Bonner was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. Geo. H. Bingham, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### VERMONT, 1873.

An Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont was held at Burlington, June 11th and 12th, 1873.

Ninety-two Lodges represented.

One hundred on the roll.

One dispensation for a new Lodge issued during the year.

The Grand Master does not entertain the same views as does Brother Jacobs, of Louisiana, as noticed in this report. The Grand Master says:

The formal acts of review and legislation and the transaction of the necessary Grand Lodge business, though important, and in some sense the primary object of our meeting, yet they are not the only object. Our assemblage furnishes an opportunity to enjoy the social pleasures and benefits of our Fraternity. Here we greet old friends and meet new ones, and by the mingling together in friendly intercourse, expand the heart, strengthen friendship and broaden the feelings of benevolence and unselfish regard.

The chief design of our meetings, whether in Grand Lodge or in the more frequent gatherings of the Lodge Communications, should be to cultivate us socially and make us unselfish. In the accomplishment of this design is moral culture

attained. Morality consists in the performance of *duty*—in its broadest sense—duty to God, our fellow men and ourselves. It finds root in the unselfish instincts of our nature, and is nourished by friendly intercourse and fraternal greeting. It is the opposite of selfishness.

Relative to Foreign Correspondence Reports, he says :

The system of interchange of Grand Lodge proceedings, and of publishing the reports of Committees on Foreign Correspondence, is doing much good in bringing Grand Lodges into closer intimacy. It serves as a sort of balance wheel to regulate the movements of all, so that they work in substantial harmony as one grand system, differing only in some local and unimportant particulars. By a friendly criticism of errors through this means, each is enabled to view its own faults as others see them, and thus in many instances a correction of them is effected; and by gathering up the gems of truth that sparkle in each, and presenting and distributing them, a feast of good things is furnished which can be partaken of by all. These reports of the Committees of Foreign Correspondence, are invaluable sources of Masonic information, and should be read in all the Lodges, and I earnestly recommend it to all the Masters to cause it to be done as soon as convenient after the printed proceedings are received.

Of the eleven decisions reported we present—

2. In this jurisdiction an unaffiliated Mason, whose residence is within this State may apply to any Lodge in this State for membership, whether he resides within its territorial limits or not. The rule requiring application to be made to the nearest Lodge refers only to candidates for the degrees of Masonry, and not to petitioners for affiliation.

4. When a candidate who has been elected in a Lodge changes his residence to the jurisdiction of another Lodge before he is initiated, the latter may receive and act upon his petition, and if elected confer the degrees upon him without the consent of the former Lodge. In such case he forfeits his deposit fee in the former Lodge.

It appears from the latter that the "Green Mountain" Masons do not recognize the eternal jurisdiction dogma; have some old Masons among them, too—buried four or five during the year who have been active working Masons upwards of sixty years.

The District Deputies, of which there are thirteen, are diligent and faithful officers, as shown by their reports. One of them says in his report :

The frequency with which we are called upon to bury our dead, renders it necessary that each Master of a Lodge should qualify himself for the proper performance of this sad duty. This qualification, I am sorry to say, is very much neglected. The beautiful ceremony of our burial service, when properly rendered, is an appropriate tribute to the memory of the dead, and teaches an impressive lesson which should be heeded by the living.

If not properly conducted, their solemnity and impressiveness are very much lessened, and sometimes entirely lost, by the imperfect manner in which they are rendered. I earnestly recommend that more attention be given to this important matter.

The position of the Grand Lodge on the right of unaffiliated Masons to prefer charges, is not clear to us. The Committee on Jurisprudence presented a report, which appears to us to sustain both sides of the question. They say :

Your Committee in concluding this question have examined such authorities as we had access to, and find them to be in accordance with the decision of the

M. W. Grand Master of last year (decision 6) that an "unaffiliated Mason cannot prefer charges," and they regard this decision as eminently Masonic and proper.

Your committee find that the W. M. of Burlington, U. D., duly investigated said charges before conferring the third degree, and found them to be frivolous, and commend the action of said W. M., as we are of unanimous conviction that the written protest and charges of a dimitted Mason should be duly considered in all cases, and if, on investigation, they are decided to be well founded, should be prosecuted to a trial. The dimit does not release a brother from his obligation to watch the portals of the Lodge to see that "the honor, glory and reputation of the institution may be firmly established, and the world at large convinced of its good effects."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence embraces a brief review of the proceedings of thirty-six American and eight foreign Grand Loges, prepared as usual, by—we found his name, albeit he could not ours—Bro. Henry Clark. We would like to present some extracts from this report, but we have but one copy, &c.

M. W. Park Davis, Grand Master, and

R. W. Henry Clark, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

VIRGINIA, 1873.

An Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia was held at Richmond, December 8th, 9th and 10th, 1873.

One hundred and twelve Lodges represented.

One hundred and thirty-three on the roll.

Five dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

Relative to the gift concert at Norfolk, the Grand Master says:

During the last year, on application of the Masonic Relief Association, of Norfolk, I granted permission to that organization to address a circular to each of the subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction, asking assistance for the completion of a Masonic Temple, by the purchase of tickets to a Gift Concert. My action in this matter was not taken without great hesitation, and strong doubts of its propriety. Believing the tendency of such enterprises, at least of doubtful character, nothing but the entire confidence I felt in the brethren who proposed to conduct it, and a conviction that it afforded the only prospect of relief from a most embarrassing complication, threatening ruinous pecuniary loss to the fraternity of that city, induced me to give my sanction; and though precedent furnished by this Grand Lodge can be cited to sustain my action, yet I feel constrained to indicate my desire that this additional precedent may not hereafter be pleaded to justify a resort, on ordinary occasions, to this method of raising funds.

We must be permitted to express our dissent from resorting to such a method for raising funds even on *extraordinary* occasions.

On Masonic Funerals, in reply to a question from another jurisdiction, the Grand Master says:

In August last I was the recipient of a communication from Most Worshipful Charles F. Stansbury, Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia inquiring as to the "relative positions and authority of the Masonic Fraternity and the Order of Odd Fellows, at funerals, where the deceased had been a member of both organizations." In response, I forwarded him a copy of the resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge, "repealing the law prohibiting persons other than

Masons from acting as pall-bearers at Masonic Funerals," constituting the only regulation on the subject. In this connection I will say, that having been called on by the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 120, to sustain his decision prohibiting the passage of a procession of other organizations through his Lodge when convened to bury a brother, also a member of another order, I did not hesitate to confirm his action. I cannot avoid giving expression to my regret that this Grand Body has opened the door to these embarrassing questions of precedence, &c., by departing from what I am constrained to regard as true Masonic law, in admitting non-affiliates or profanes, within the precincts of a tiled Lodge, duly opened, whether as pall-bearers or otherwise. The exclusiveness of our Order being thus invaded, it becomes exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to draw the line which shall fix the relative rank, dignity and ceremonial, of different organizations on a satisfactory basis.

He submitted fourteen decisions, all of which were confirmed by the Grand Lodge, and a portion of which we copy :

- 2d. That the public installation of the officers of a Lodge is inadmissible.
- 3d. That the testimony of the accused may be taken in Masonic trials; also, that the Junior Warden may act as counsel for the accused when the accuser desires the prosecution to be conducted by another brother.
- 4th. That a Lodge cannot collect one dollar as annual dues from a non-affiliate who has never applied for membership in a Lodge, nor been excused for non-affiliating.
- 5th. That the brother preferring charges has the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge after acquittal of the accused by the Lodge and a commission appointed by the District Grand Master.
- 6th. That a Lodge has no right to enact a by-law "requiring brethren to nurse and sit up with a sick brother under penalty of a fine."
- 7th. That a Lodge may legally act on the petition of an Entered Apprentice of an extinct Lodge.
- 8th. That a Past Master may be suspended by his Lodge for non-payment of dues.
- 12th. That a ballot may be reconsidered when the objector in open Lodge, withdraws his objection.
- 13th. That when objection is made to the initiation of a candidate duly elected, such candidate should not be initiated.
- 14th. That in testifying before any other than Masonic tribunals, it is improper for Masons to divulge any testimony taken before the Lodge; but where a Mason has been expelled by a Lodge, such fact may be stated.

The Grand Secretary who had been directed to reprint the proceedings from the organization of the Grand Lodge, 1777, to date, reported that the delay in publication had been due in part to the condition of his health, and says :

This, however, is not to be regretted, for it induced me, upon mature deliberation, to embellish the volume with a likeness of such of the Grand Masters as could be at this date obtained. This I knew would add greatly to the value of the book, when it is recollected that some of the most illustrious citizens of this or any other country, as statesmen, jurists and soldiers, had given their sanction to the time honored institution of Masonry. Another important addition presented itself, involving a somewhat disputed point, to whom was the honor due of first establishing Masonry in America. This I have proved by authentic records, was accomplished by Virginia, and which required much labor and time, as it necessarily involved a history of Masonry in Virginia from 1733 to 1777, a space of forty-four years before this or any other Grand Lodge was formed according to law.

New Jersey claims that Masonry was established in her jurisdiction in 1729. The basis of the claim is not entirely mythical.

Massachusetts proves an organization in 1733, and presents a continuous record to the present time; but some have been bold enough to question the original authority, or whether there was any.

Pennsylvania comes in with Benj. Franklin's Lodge, claiming to have been in existence in 1732.

Georgia and South Carolina have good grounds for entering the ring. Solomon's Lodge at Savannah, and Solomon's Lodge at Charleston, were each warranted as early as 1733.

But Little "Rhody" would bear off the palm if she could establish the fact reported by tradition, that there was a Lodge held at Newport in 1696.

So far, Massachusetts has a little the best of it, but we are inclined to the opinion that it is because our Boston brethren "took time by the fore top" to put forth their claim, and have supported it with so much pertinacity that others have been scared off the track.

Bro. Wellford again presented a report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of forty-three Grand Lodges—Minnesota included.

Bro. Taylor, of Nevada, in one of his reports, related an incident that occurred with G. M. Hopkins. We marked it last year, but finally overlooked it; we find it again in the report before us. We present it and also Bro. Wellford's "This reminds us of a story."

While the genial Hopkins was Grand Master here, he made a business trip to mountain town in California, and there visited a Lodge. Being, of course, as *Past* Master, seated by the side of the Master of the Lodge, the latter during a lull in the business of the Lodge, fell into conversation, and asked Bro. Hopkins if he knew Bro. abell (Grand Secretary of California.) Bro. H. said he did, and thereupon proceeded to pay some well deserved compliment to the ability of Bro. Abell as Grand Secretary.

"Yes, indeed," said the W. M., "I tell *you* it takes a mighty smart man to to be a good Grand Secretary, but any d—d fool can be a Grand Master!"

Bro. H. heartily responded, "That's so!" but he did not disclose his official capacity to the W. M., who never knew what a "palpable hit" he might have made, if Bro. H. had only been "that kind of a man."

Says Bro. Wellford:

This reminds us of a story that a late distinguished member of the Virginia bar used to tell upon himself, and which has never, we believe, found its way into print: When a comparatively young man he was for several years a member of Congress. During his first term of service, after some bill in which he felt a

peculiar interest, and which had elicited a good deal of discussion, had passed, he observed some defect in the phraseology which suggested the need of amendment. To accomplish this result he moved a reconsideration, supposing that as the merits of the matter had been fully canvassed, the amendment would be acquiesced in, and the bill as perfected passed without debate. Upon the contrary, however, as soon as the motion to reconsider had been adopted, the enemies of the measure re-opened their opposition, and the fate of the bill for a while seemed to be uncertain. Not a little vexed and chagrined, and chafing under the debate, he was promenading in the rear of the speaker's chair, when he encountered the then Nestor of the House, the Hon. Tristram Burgess, of Rhode Island. "Was there ever such a body?" he said to him impatiently, "I verily believe, Mr. Burgess, that if a proposition were submitted here involving the simple assertion that two and two were four, it would provoke discussion, and some members would dispute it." "Not a doubt of it—not a doubt of it, Mr. P.," was the prompt reply, "and as soon as it had been adopted some d—d fool would get up and move a reconsideration."

Under the head of Michigan, noticing the reception by the Grand Lodge of Brother John Farrar, one of its Past Junior Grand Wardens, who was over eighty years of age, and had been for upwards of fifty-eight years a Master Mason, says:

If any one of our Michigan brethren should chance to visit us, we can promise him a no less gratification. Even before he recovers from the embarrassment of introduction and assumes his seat, his attention will be arrested by the presence of a venerable brother sitting at his desk upon the left of the Most Worshipful Grand Master. Our visiting brother will ask his neighbor the name of that venerable brother, and the prompt reply will be fraught with all the pride and affection with which an honest manhood ever turns to an honored ancestry. That venerable man is John Dove, whose name, household word as it is among us Masons in Virginia, is known and honored by all the Fraternity in all the land. There still continue with us some other venerable brethren, who sat with him in Richmond Lodge No. 10, when John Marshall welcomed LaFayette on his American tour these forty-eight years ago. For more than fifty-eight years, day in and night out, the records of the Grand Lodge of Virginia attest his ever punctual presence. Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter for fifty-four years, of the Grand Encampment for thirty-one years, and of the Grand Lodge for thirty-eight years, he is now the oldest living Grand Secretary in the world. For more than half a century in a life which professional engagements rendered always conspicuous, he has illustrated the high character of the Christian Mason, enforcing by precept and example the pure morality of our order. How far his learning and his wisdom has availed in the deliberations of our Grand Bodies, and in the control of their subordinates, no pen or tongue can faithfully narrate. Suffice it that the confidence and esteem of the Craft through these many years has been so maintained as to ripen in the mellowness of age into filial affection and veneration.

Under the head of Maine, discussing the powers, privileges and rights of Subordinate Lodges, he says:

The idea that Lodges have any *reserved* rights is altogether untenable. Whatever it has been in the past, no Lodge can now work lawfully without authority of a charter, which is granted on promise of obedience to the grantor. There is a limitation on the powers of the Grand Lodge, but it is imposed by the ancient landmarks, and not in any sense by the Subordinate Lodges which derive Masonic life from it.

If by "*reserved* rights" Brother Wellford means rights held in *abeyance*, then we concur. But if he means that a Lodge possesses only such rights or powers as are expressly named in its charter,

then we dissent. A Lodge derives its legal existence from the possession of a charter, but from the time a charter is issued, it possesses rights not named in the charter, and which a Grand Lodge cannot alter or change, although it may recall the charter.

M. W. W. H. Lambert was elected Grand Master, and  
R. W. John Dove, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### WEST VIRGINIA, 1873.

The Ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, was held at Wheeling, November 11th and 12th, 1873.

Fifty-three Lodges represented.

One hundred and seventeen on the roll.

Eight dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

We are pleased to be able to note the following from the Address of the Grand Master:

It gives me great pleasure to state that during the year the Lodges in the counties of Jefferson and Berkley, heretofore reporting to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, have transferred their allegiance to this Grand Lodge. Their Representatives are in your midst to-night, and will receive from you a cordial welcome to our fellowship.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported on assessments as follows; the Grand Lodge concurred.

Section 1, chapter 5th, of the By-Laws of Liberty Lodge, allowing levies and assessments on its members by a vote of the majority for extraordinary emergencies, unlimited in extent and against the will and protest of the minority, is a violation of the ancient usages and constitutional shields protecting the membership from involuntary contributions; and we report that, in our opinion, there exists no power to raise money in Subordinate Lodges except by regular dues. Liberty Lodge, therefore, cannot enforce the foregoing by-law.

Also on the loss of one eye:

Brother Atkinson submits the eligibility of a candidate blind of one eye. In answer to which, the requirement of Ancient Freemasonry, that a man should be sound in all his limbs and members, and perfect as a man ought to be, presents a constitutional bar to the reception of a candidate so disabled.

Does the loss of an eye "render him incapable of learning the art?" [See "Ancient Charges.-"]

The Grand Lodge manifested its good sense in refusing to adopt the following proposed amendment to the General Regulations:

*Resolved*, That it shall be incumbent on every traveling brother asking assistance from the brethren in this State to produce, with his application for pecuniary aid, a certificate from the Lodge of which he is a member of his being a Mason in good standing. This certificate shall be good for one year from its date, and shall bear the seal of the Lodge from which the brother holding it hails.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, which is the joint production of Brothers Long and Howard, contains a review of eight



American and several European Grand Lodges, and Brother Taylor's Digest of Decisions. In conclusion the committee say:

To all our brethren of the quill we send kindly greeting, and to all we tender thanks for complimentary mention of the labors of this committee heretofore; feeling, at the same time, that, for the present compilation no credit is due, and no compliments are expected.

We shall engage in no controversy on the matter, accepting as a fact that Brother Long's head is level.

M.: W.: Thomas H. Logan, Grand Master, and

R.: W.: O. S. Long, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

#### WISCONSIN, 1874.

The Thirtieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was held at Milwaukee, June 9th, 10th and 11th, 1874.

One hundred and fifty-six Lodges represented.

One hundred and ninety on the roll.

Six dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The Address of the Grand Master is very brief—embracing but three pages—and confined to home matters. Of the finances, he says:

Our receipts for the year have not been sufficient to meet current expenses, and I have had to authorize the Grand Treasurer to sell from the securities to meet the orders drawn upon him. \* \* \* \* At an early day the old members of the Grand Lodge, many of whom have passed away, very wisely provided for the accumulation of a fund to be used for the erection of a Masonic Temple. This fund has, from year to year, been encroached upon, and instead of increasing to a sum sufficient to produce the desired result, is nearly exhausted.

He recommended the omission of the names of members of the Subordinate Lodges in the printed proceedings, and also that the holding of schools of instruction be dispensed with; the Grand Lodge declined to adopt either suggestion.

The following communication from the "Ladies' Temperance Band" of Milwaukee, was received, read, and "ordered to be published in the printed proceedings":

*To the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Masonic Lodge of the State of Wisconsin:*

The Ladies' Temperance Band of Milwaukee, many of whose members are related to the members of your Order either as daughters, sisters, wives or mothers, and therefore naturally interested in your welfare, knowing by popular report and through the published writings of the fraternity, that intemperance is forbidden by Masonic law, and by the usual instructions given in the Lodges, most respectfully beg leave to call your attention to this subject, and invite you to consider whether there be not an urgent necessity that diligent effort be made to conform the lines and conduct of members in this particular to the ancient principles, laws and traditions of the fraternity. To reclaim, reform and restore the numerous Masons who have fallen from a position which the excellent principles of the Order require them to occupy, is a work worthy of your most serious attention.



Having no other aim in this than the advancement of purity and morality in public and private life, we beg to ask whether your worthy Grand Body might not aid these ends materially by taking such steps as shall be best calculated to induce the Subordinate Lodges, and the individual members thereof, to more fully sustain the principles of the Order in this respect?

Most respectfully presented by order of the Ladies' Temperance Band of Milwaukee:

Had we been a member of that body we would have entered our protest against the printing. If the brethren in that jurisdiction were conscious that the implied censure was deserved,—well,—but —“there is no accounting for taste,” as was remarked concerning a memorable event.

Brother Hoskinson presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a brief review of the proceedings of forty-seven American Grand Lodges, and the New York report on those of Europe, etc.,—a very interesting and useful paper.

Brother Hoskinson, we do not appreciate where our “Grand Lodge acted rather singularly on the District Deputy question.” The Address of the Grand Master contained a recommendation which went to a committee—that committee reported adversely; in the hurry of business, the report was adopted without discussion. When the fact became known, one of the committee moved a reconsideration; the matter was discussed, another committee appointed, their report was fully discussed, and adopted with less than a half dozen dissenting votes; no “singular” action in that!

M.: W.: J. P. C. Cottrill was elected Grand Master, and

R.: W.: Geo. E. Hoskinson, re-elected Grand Secretary.

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## ADDENDA.

While the foregoing was in the hands of the printer, we have received the following:

|                      |      |                        |      |
|----------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| California . . . . . | 1873 | Nebraska . . . . .     | 1874 |
| Kentucky . . . . .   | 1873 | Tennessee . . . . .    | 1873 |
| Kansas . . . . .     | 1873 | Utah . . . . .         | 1873 |
| Montana . . . . .    | 1874 | Washington Territory . | 1873 |

For which we had written to the Grand Secretaries. The Grand Secretaries of the District of Columbia and Delaware failed to notice our letters, and from Pennsylvania we received an answer that the edition was exhausted.

We can give but a very brief notice of either received; the printer is scolding in daily notes, crying—almost howling—*copy, copy, copy*; the Grand Secretary is wearing as grave a face as it is possible for one of his rotundity to get on, while the Grand Master, with that peculiar inflexion of voice which means something, quietly enquires, “when will the proceedings be out?”

### CALIFORNIA, 1873.

The twenty-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of California, was held at San Francisco, October 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1873.

One hundred and seventy-six Lodges represented.

Two hundred and twenty-two on the roll.

Eight dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

From the admirable Address of the Grand Master we select a few passages—the whole is worth reproducing:

What I desire, then, above all things else, to congratulate you upon to-day, is the fact that you have escaped the moral contagion which seems to have assailed and corrupted the body of the people. Again and again and again, within the twelve months past, our moral sense has been outraged by some startling disclosure of infidelity and corruption in the various departments of public affairs. While dishonesty seems to have become the rule instead of the exception, and public virtue is almost a thing of the past—while religion, morals and integrity have been measurably dethroned, and greed and gold have been set up to occupy their places in public esteem—while the communities have been steadily gravitating to lower and more shameful conditions—within your household the converse has been true, and the moral standard of the grand old Order has been steadily advanced. At

no time in the past has the Craft in this State been in as good condition as to-day. While your Lodges are stronger than ever before in numbers and resources, a better observance of Masonic obligations has been everywhere exacted, and obedience to the moral law has been more rigidly enforced. Think not, however, that you are yet perfect. To set up that claim would be to arrogate to yourselves the attributes of divinity. There can be no perfection in any merely human institution; yet, until there is perfection, the time will never come when we should cease to aim at still higher attainments. But you *have* done much—you *are* doing much to make Masonry what it ought to be, what it was under the guidance of its early patrons, and what its founders designed it ever should be.

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Let me remind you that of all things human, character and reputation are the most delicate and sensitive, and their loss a calamity most to be deplored. The light and flippant way in which we too often, in a moment of disappointment or vexation, apply to our brethren coarse and opprobrious epithets, is an evil which calls loudly for correction, and which we cannot be too prompt to abandon. The slanderer's tongue is more venomous than the serpent's tooth, and the wrong he inflicts is, of all, the most incurable. I know you will concur in the views which I have expressed; but something more is required of you. Precept is commendable, but example, practice, and discipline, must unite to correct the evil. The Masonic Fraternity ought to represent the intelligence, the influence, the manhood, and the gentility of the commonwealth, and in your hands lies the power to make it what it thus ought to be.

The Grand Master reported his action in the following case; we hold that the mere *objection* of a *visitor* to an initiation, is of no particular moment; yet if a visitor gives good *reasons* for his objection, either privately to a member, or in open Lodge, the work should stop, and an investigation be had; but Brother Pratt's report:

In one case I have interfered to prevent the initiation of a candidate who had been duly elected, upon the representations and protests of a number of Masons who were members of Lodges other than that in which the election had taken place. I have also had some doubts whether it would have been competent for me to have absolutely forbidden such initiation. The necessity for the exercise of the power did not arise; for I had only to call the attention of the Master to the protest of his brethren, and he promptly and cheerfully applied the remedy himself. But, such a case having arisen, I call your attention to the propriety of devising some plan whereby members of other Lodges may, in extreme cases, effectually object to the initiation or advancement of a candidate. As the law now stands, the Master need not regard an objection unless it comes from a member of his own Lodge; while it must be conceded that any Mason, though not a member of the particular Lodge, has a vital interest in the character of every one who is to be introduced into the Masonic family. When the candidate has attained the distinction of Master Mason, his rights are not limited to the particular Lodge of which he is a member; but all of us must then give him fraternal recognition and support.

Relative to (so-called) sectarian prayers, he says:

Several complaints have come to me as to the form of prayers used in some of the Lodges by the Chaplains, our brethren of the Hebrew faith objecting to seeking Jehovah through the intercession of Jesus Christ as our Lord and Redeemer. I have an indistinct recollection that a committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, some time since, after great labor and research, reached the conclusion that such prayers were proper, unexceptionable, and strictly Masonic. While I respectfully dissent from the conclusion of that committee, I do not think it necessary to dispose of the complaints upon the ground of strict right to use such prayers. Upon their religious faith men are usually sensitive and tender. Such

feelings ought always to be respected; and fraternal courtesy and regard would seem to dictate the omission of non-essential forms and expressions, when known to be really offensive or objectionable to any brother.

Relative to the *status* of colored Masons, he says :

A misapprehension seems to have prevailed to a considerable extent as to the *status* of colored Masons and their right to visit. The question has been several times presented to me, and as it is likely to occur more frequently hereafter until the matter is fully understood, I think it advisable once for all to have it settled in this jurisdiction. I have invariably answered that the color of the skin is a consideration to be entirely disregarded. It is surprising that, with the general intelligence of the Fraternity in this State, there should be any occasion to reiterate the fundamental doctrine that Masonry recognizes no such distinction. It is simply a question of regularity and standing, and whether the skin be black, red or yellow, the applicant to visit is to be tried by those tests, and those only, which are applied to his white brethren. In one case the Master of a Lodge informed me that one of his subordinate officers, whom he highly esteemed, had declared that he could not sit in the Lodge with a black man, and that if the visitor was admitted, he himself must retire. To this I replied that, although it was the duty of a Master to preserve, if possible, the harmony of his own Lodge, yet he also owed a Masonic duty to members of other Lodges than his own; that they had some rights entitled to recognition, and that he did not owe to the members of his own Lodge any such special duty as called upon him to regard an absurd or unmasonic objection to a visitor; and that if I were Master, and a member of my Lodge based his objection on the sole ground of the color of the visitor, I should disregard such objections and let the over-sensitive and offended member retire if he chose to do so. If, however, a member should object without assigning any reason, that would present another question, upon which I expressed my opinions one year ago, and they need not be here repeated. A colored Mason sat in this Grand Lodge from day to day at its last Communication, and I have yet to learn that anybody's manhood has been seriously impaired thereby. I have but little patience with that Masonry which adopts any other tests than those of regularity, character, manhood and intelligence, and it is time that there was an end of this child's babble about colored Masons.

*Concurro.*—The only question is, is the visitor a regular Mason, made in a regular Lodge? color of the skin, or hair, has nothing to do with it. But right here comes in the question, Are the colored Lodges regular? or any of them? As to the *work*, many of them use the "Mnemonics;" we have seen a copy of it in the hands of a colored man,—errata and all,—who read it as readily as any other print, and assured us that it was the work used in many of the colored Lodges.

We do not propose to copy the whole of this excellent address, but we cannot refrain from presenting the following—it is practical and well worth the serious attention of Masons everywhere :

I know there is a venerable theory among certain Masons that Masonic Lodges ought not to accumulate money; that its care and investment tend to draw attention away from the true purposes of the Order; and that the true and ancient charity consists only in individual contributions whenever want and need present themselves. As a theory, this is as grand and beautiful as it is in fact impracticable and absurd. Whatever may be my practice, no man has a keener appreciation of that which is good and beautiful and true in morals, ethics and religion. But we must deal with the world as we find it, and not as we might wish it to be; and the age has become intensely practical and utilitarian. Money, whether right-

fully or wrongfully so, has become the grand lever which moves the universe. Any attempt to ignore its uses in Freemasonry would be as vain and idle as to reject it in the secular affairs of life. It is its abuse only that is to be guarded against, and nothing is more desirable in a Lodge—Grand or Subordinate—than a well stored exchequer.

I would make Masonry as practical as is the age in which we live. I would have you put in practice, day by day, in all the walks of life, the beautiful lessons and sublime theories to which you listen with such rapture in the Lodge room; and poverty and dependence are not the agencies through which such ends can be accomplished. I would have you *do* something for the unfortunate as well as give him magnificent aphorisms and words of comfort and encouragement. I would not have you bid the hungry to be fed and leave him without food. I would not have you tell the naked to be clothed and leave him without raiment. But I would have you stretch forth your mighty arm and lift, and feed, and heal, and save. Give us some godly practice with your noble theories—a little homely relief to season your saintly exhortations to faith and goodness. Remember that man is so constituted that whatever promotes his enjoyment makes him a truer and a better man. Would you make your fellow more virtuous? Begin the task, then, by making him more happy. He who is wretched cannot be greatly good—but the warm glow of enjoyment fills the heart with all tenderness, and sends us out into the dark spots of the world on the divine mission of charity and love. It is want and poverty which fill the brothel and the prison-house. It is the pang of famine and touch of cold which make humanity so reckless, and unmake the image of God in the persons of his children. How long, oh! how long will it require to teach the canting reformers of the age that man cannot live on morals alone, and that the visions of the spirit land, however gorgeous and enchanting they may be, will not keep off the piercing blasts from homeless infancy, nor heal the sick nor feed the famished.

It is idle to talk of virtue to the fallen unless you aid them in the way to redemption. It is a mockery and an insult to stand carping to them about the beauties of holiness when bread is what they are dying for. The pangs of famine cannot be appeased by the miserable cant of schools; and it is the crowning glory of Freemasonry that it compels you to go forward and do those things which its legends teach you that you ought to do. I have seen its excellences. I have stood by the sick bed and at the grave, in the homes of the desolate and distressed, and witnessed its tender ministries. I have seen the grateful tear and heard the tender benediction of the weary sufferer; and I have turned away and thanked Almighty God that there is one human association where such lessons are at once taught and enforced. And when the fateful morning comes on which I, too, must descend into the narrow house and pass the shaded portals which open on the better land, if some few may stand by my last resting-place—be they of my own kindred or of another's blood—some widowed mother whose cares I have lightened—some aged man whose hands I have upheld—some orphan child that has fed at my board and drank of my cup—and say in all sincerity of utterance, here lies one whose heart beat quick for others' woes, a good true man and faithful friend; then indeed I shall not have lived in vain. I ask no other eulogy—no bronze or marble to tell posterity who sleeps beneath.

It is to such views of life and its duties and relations that Masonry leads us ever forward with resistless power. Much, indeed, has been accomplished when we have become thoroughly imbued with a love of its sublime theories and a disposition to perform the duties it enjoins. But there must be practice with theory; there must be the ability as well as the disposition to do; or teaching has been vain, and profession idle and hollow.

The subject of Lodges using their funds for other than Masonic purposes was referred to a committee for examination, it appearing that—

In one case a Lodge gave a "sumptuous collation" to its newly-installed officers, and borrowed a hundred dollars to do it with; in another, a Lodge gave two hundred dollars to assist in the organization of a society for conferring some side

degree or degrees; in another, a Lodge paid two hundred dollars to hire carriages to convey its members, with their families, to some place of entertainment; and in still another, a Lodge hired nurses to wait on one of its members who was abundantly able to pay his own bills.

From the report of the committee, we present :

A Masonic Lodge is established for certain purposes of charity and society, and gathers its funds for the promotion of those purposes. For such purposes it has the inalienable right to expend all its available funds, and, if need be, to call upon its members for unusual contributions. It holds its funds in trust for those purposes and none other, and whenever it uses them, or allows them to be used for any other, it becomes false to its trust, and should be held to strict account.

It is humiliating to know, and knowing, to confess, that there could be found a majority in any Lodge in this State, with so little appreciation of the spirit and objects of Masonry, and with so little regard for the welfare and good name of their Lodge, as to consent to divert its funds from their legitimate uses and employ them for private amusements and gratifications. It is well enough, if the members of a Lodge choose to give dinners or collations to their newly-installed officers, and can afford to pay for them, that they should do so; but it is simply shameful for them to take the funds of the Lodge to pay the bills, and particularly so to borrow money in the name and on the faith of the Lodge for such use.

There is objection to the so-called "side degrees" at all times; but if members of Lodges can find amusement in them and desire to seek amusement in that way, let them foot the bills they contract, and seek for some place beyond the precincts of the Lodge room in which to confer them. If they are too poor or too penurious to pay the piper, let them forego the dancing.

It may be very pleasant for brethren to go to theatres and other places of amusement, and take their wives and sweethearts with them, and go in carriages. This is all well enough if they can afford it; but it is inexpressibly mean for those who *can* afford such amusements to rob the charity fund of their Lodges to pay the scot. If they cannot afford to ride, let them walk; and if they cannot afford to pay the bill, let them beware how they contract it. Those who would be willing to use the funds of a Lodge for their private purposes would naturally be the most anxious to be let alone. Inquiry, therefore, in regard to the disbursements of the funds of the Lodge, would be to them offensive. It is very generally true that when the subject about which inquiry is to be made is an offense, the inquiry becomes offensive to somebody.

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There is no doubt that the Grand Lodge has, and ought to exercise, the right to call any Lodge and its members to account for any improper use of its funds, as for any other Masonic offense.

The following question was referred to a committee in 1871—  
but failed to report:

Have Master Masons, individually or as an association, the right to use either the name or the emblems of Masonry for the purpose of advertising their business and thus inducing the public to believe that such business is conducted under the auspices of the Fraternity? And, if not, are not all Masons connected with the so-called "Masonic Savings and Loan Bank" of San Francisco, violating the laws and edicts of this Grand Lodge?

From the report of the committee at the session of 1873, we extract:

If Masons, being about to engage, or already engaged, in a private enterprise, seek by any means whatever to induce the public to believe that their enterprise is, or is to be, conducted under the auspices, or under the control and manage-



ment, or upon the credit and responsibility of the Fraternity of Masons, they are guilty of a fraud upon the public and an outrage upon Masonry, and should be dealt with accordingly. As to the public, they are seeking its confidence under false pretences, and are unworthy to be trusted; and as to Masonry, they regard not its good name among men, but, for their own private gain, would expose it to the risk of bearing all the odium necessarily attendant upon possible mismanagement and failure.

We have never failed to hear it inculcated that the true spirit and object of the Fraternity on this question is, not to enable us to make gain, but to lead its lovers and followers to willingly help, aid and assist those who, by force of adversity and misfortune, make mute or expressed appeals to its humanities for relief. This spirit, which we believe to be plain and clear, seems to us to denounce, as a mean perversion of the ancient integrity and honor of our Order, every attempt that any Mason may make in the direction to which the question submitted points, for the purpose of filling his coffers or pockets. Its symbols and emblems, its signs and tokens, its name and fame, its rank and honorable titles, belong not to an individual for his own use and benefit, but are talents intrusted to him to be used for special and exclusive purposes. These purposes are purely Masonic, and there is no reasonable excuse for misapprehension of their true and lawful use. That Masonry, or anything which is incidental to it, is intended or contemplated to be hawked about and used in the business pursuits and struggles of men, as capital for making money or for the advancement of their mere personal triumphs, is the grossest perversion of noble aims and the most cheating of popular fallacies.

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Your committee present to the Grand Lodge their opinion that Master<sup>s</sup> Masons, individually or associated, violate the true spirit and unwritten laws of Masonry when use is made of the name or the emblems of Masonry for the purpose of advertising their business; and further, that the Masons connected with the so-called "Masonic Savings Bank" of San Francisco do not violate the "laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge," because no special law or edict upon that subject exists; but the use of the name "Masonic," for their corporation, violates the true spirit and unwritten law of Masonry, and that it would be a correct assertion of its dignity, and is due to the Fraternity, that the Grand Lodge declare that it does not give countenance to, and has no sympathy with such misuse.

We would gladly notice some of the other reports, but space forbids. The reports evince that their committees are composed of able men, who take time to examine the questions referred, and use great care in their discussions.

Suffice to say of the report on Foreign Correspondence, that it was presented by Brother Wm. H. Hill.

The report reviews the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Under the head of Alabama, noticing a decision which we quoted last year, that one being a Mason, had *quasi* renounced, by becoming a Romanist, and was not entitled to relief, he says:

Good again, we say, most heartily. We can see no reason why our brethren should be so mealy-mouthed as they have been towards an ecclesiastical tyranny that makes no secret of its undying and malignant hostility to Masonry and Masons under all circumstances. If it thus draws the sword and throws away the scabbard, then let it be a war to the hilt. We want no subjects of such an unrelenting and unprincipled despotism in our fraternity.



We opine that our Delaware brethren are in favor of doubling up business, judging from the following from Brother Hill's report:

In July the Grand Master attended a double celebration, which was decidedly unique in character, so far as our knowledge of Masonry is concerned. This was the *laying the corner stone* of a new hall, and the *dedication* of the hall at the same time. By way of explanation we are informed that "a space had been left in the northeast corner of the building for the stone and the appropriate deposits." Physically, and inasmuch as the corner-stone is now more of a symbol than an actual support of the building, we can well see how all this might literally be. But, then, what a burlesque upon the very fundamental idea of a "corner-stone upon which the future superstructure is to be reared." We wonder what Solomon or Hiram would have thought of the suggestion to lay the corner-stone of the Temple and have the services of the dedication at the same time! We are aware that Masonic tradition has something to say about a missing stone, but that we believe was the key of the arch, and not the "sure foundation-stone of the corner." We cannot but think, therefore, that little Delaware has made a new discovery in the way of economizing time and expense of ceremonies. The nearest approach thereto which ever came under our observation was at the laying of a corner-stone of an African Methodist Church, we being merely a looker-on. The sable brethren and sisters went through with all the necessary motions, including music, exhortations, etc., and then the corner-stone was carefully conveyed to an adjoining building, to remain for several days until the workmen should get the walls ready for it.

Noticing the report of the Chicago Masonic Relief Committee, he says:

We have perused this report with great interest. It has increased our love for our noble Fraternity. It furnishes one of those delightful episodes in life that tell us, that after all, poor human nature is not quite so bad as some of the gloomy ascetics in religion would maintain. There is, at least occasionally, a silver and even a golden lining to the dark cloud of selfishness and crime, and long will thousands, made happier by these contributions of Master Masons "throughout the world," bless Masonry for what it is and what it does. We point to this one glorious record of facts as a triumphant answer to all the sneers and opposition of the "anti-secret society" mawworms; at least, until they can show a brighter or an equal record.

From the report he copies the following:

A brother, a clergyman, on his way to California with an invalid daughter, while *en route* to this city (Chicago), was robbed of his money. Arriving in Chicago, he found himself destitute, and making himself known, requested two second class tickets to San Francisco, which were furnished him by order of the Grand Master. Through the fraternal kindness of Brother E. St. John, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, the brother was furnished with letters which secured to him and his daughter the privileges of first class fare over all the roads to their destination. The brother reached his home in safety, and soon after sent a letter expressing his grateful acknowledgments for the favor, and inclosing a check for the full amount advanced to him.

Of this, Brother Hill, himself a clergyman, says:

It is thus that Masonry is ever doing the "church's work," even while being bitterly denounced by zealots, who "understand neither what they say nor whereof they affirm." We venture to say that that brother might have remained in Chicago until this time if he had waited until his church had done as much for him. He knew, but too well, to which institution to make his application in his hour of need.

Commenting on the "Mississippi case," he says:

If the Grand Lodge has not the power *wholly* to correct the evil and wrong doing by a Subordinate Lodge, then the latter can inflict gross injustice upon a

worthy brother and he have no remedy without serious inconvenience to himself. Charges may be trumped up, a trial jury packed and the brother expelled. The Grand Lodge reverses all this, but yet a single vote can keep the wronged brother from again entering his still loved family and home. It may be said that he can apply to another Lodge, and in a large city this might not practically be of much importance. But in the sparsely settled country, where the next Lodge may be scores of miles distant, the wrong becomes palpable at once. We throw out these suggestions, believing that the questions involved should undergo a thorough review.

Minnesota receives a lengthy and favorable notice. Of P. G. M. Cooley's address he says :

It is of interest to the Craft inside as well as the brethren outside the jurisdiction. Brother C. writes a little too sophomorical for our old fashioned tastes, as when he speaks of Old Time as the "spirit of the glass and scythe." All very pretty, but we prefer plain Anglo Saxon to all such painted flowers.

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He publishes eight of his decisions, from some of which we dissent ; as for instance, when he decides that an Entered Apprentice, or Fellow Craft, can be stopped from advancement by a single objection, *without reasons or examination thereof*. We are glad to say that such is not the law here, and we believe our regulation to be more in consonance with "Ancient Landmarks" and the personal rights of Masons.

But such is not, nor has not been, the practice in this jurisdiction. On Brother Cooley's decision "that a brother could be elected and installed W. M. of his Lodge, who had lost his left arm," Brother Hill says :

What say our sticklers for the "Ancient Landmarks" to this? We are decidedly non-committal, but are inclined to take sides with Brother Cooley.

Quoting our P. G. Treasurer's report, "that he had neither received nor paid out any moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge since the last session thereof. He has still on hand the same *four dollars and twenty-two cents*, as stated in last annual report," he says :

We trust that his bondsmen are not at all anxious about their liability, especially as to that odd twenty-two cents.

If the Grand Secretary *don't pay over*, the Grand Treasurer *can't pay out*.

Relative to that "photograph" resolution, which he copies, he says :

Here is a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge, which, had it come from New England, we should call a "Yankee notion." How would Brother Abell like the idea of a rogue's gallery in his office?

Of our report he says,—well, thank you, Brother Hill.

Brother Abell, please send us an extra copy of your proceedings, we frequently want to refer to past transactions.

M. W. Isaac S. Titus was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. A. G. Abell, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## KENTUCKY, 1873.

The seventy-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at Louisville, October 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th, 1873.

Three hundred and ninety-five Lodges represented.

Five hundred and thirty-one on the roll.

Eight dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

Amongst the decisions of the Grand Master, we note:

If a brother wishes to prevent the installation of the Master elect, he must do so at the proper time and in the proper place, which is in the Lodge when the installing officer is about to install him in the Lodge, and his reasons for objecting must be in writing and be valid ones.

He says, after reporting his decisions:

The above are a few, very few, of the questions we have answered during the past year. Why is it that brethren will persist in asking the Grand Master for a dispensation to confer degrees out of time—to initiate cripples “who are good fellows and in every way qualified, and whose fathers have been Masons for fifty years, and whose mothers are the best Christians in the whole neighborhood?” Now, this is too much, for it is impossible to pick up a Grand Lodge report where these questions are not decided.

The Grand Master reported a case, wherein objection was made to the installation of the officers of a Lodge, for two reasons:

First. Because the officers were voted for by members who were disqualified to vote by the laws of the Lodge, because they were in arrears for dues.

Second. Because the officers elect were ineligible, they being in arrears for dues at the date of their election.

The Grand Master decided the disqualifying clauses of the laws unconstitutional and void. He says:

Entertaining these views, I ordered the officers elect to be installed, and sent my proxy to the Deputy Grand Master to act for me in the premises. He attempted to do so, and the Master of Clark Lodge No. 51, took what he sees fit to call an “appeal” from the decision of the Grand Master. This, so far as I know, is an unusual procedure. The Grand Master in vacation is the Grand Lodge, and his will is the supreme law and must be obeyed until the sitting of the Grand Lodge, to whom alone he is amenable, and his decisions can not be rendered null and void, and of no effect, by an appeal. Whether the views entertained by us in this matter are correct or not, we feel that, by the non-installation of the officers elect, the prerogatives of the Grand Master have been invaded, and if so, after inquiry, we expect the Grand Lodge to present the guilty parties.

The subject was referred to a select committee; from their report, which was concurred in by the Grand Lodge, we quote:

It is the opinion of the committee that it is one of the rights and privileges of a Master Mason to hold office, of which he can not be deprived by the mere operation of a by-law of a Subordinate Lodge. To debar him of office, and of voting, as a penalty for the non-payment of dues, antagonizes a fundamental principle of Masonic justice, and contravenes the provision of the Constitution. A suspended Mason can neither vote nor hold office. The constitutional penalty for the non-payment of dues is suspension, which must be preceded by citation to appear before the Lodge and show cause why suspension should not be visited upon the delinquent. Clark Lodge No. 51, in its by-laws, has instituted an independent

penalty, unknown to Masonic Jurisprudence. Article IV of the Constitution, II Part, clearly says: "The *only* penalties known to Masonry are reprimand, suspension for a definite period, and expulsion." We therefore decide that the disfranchisement of members of Clark Lodge No. 51, in consequence of non-payment of dues, when there has been no legally executed suspension is unconstitutional, and that the decision of the Grand Master in this respect, is correct.

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With regard to the second question, relating to the prerogative of the Grand Master, while we hold adversely to his view that he is the Grand Lodge during vacation, decide that his decisions must be obeyed *ad interim*. While the M.W. Grand Master is the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge while it is sitting in executive legislative session, the Grand Lodge is *his* Master when sitting as a court of appeals. A brother can take an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge, but, pending the time intervening the hearing of this appeal, the mandate of the Grand Master must be obeyed. If this were not so there would be no propriety in asking his opinion.

The Master should have required Clark Lodge to obey this mandate, and upon the refusal of its officers to submit to his decisions, until reversed by the action of the Grand Lodge, to regard it as revolutionary and take its charter into custody.

And yet not even a reprimand was administered to the offending Master; but it should not be a cause of surprise, considering that the Grand Lodge recognizes the "previous question"! which was done in the instance of this report of the committee.

In our last, we made brief extracts from the speeches and songs of the "Orphans" belonging to the "Home" under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. During the session of 1873 another exhibition was had; from the report of a daily paper, copied by the Grand Secretary, the occasion must have been of thrilling interest. Ninety-one orphans, supported by the Grand Lodge, appeared before it, during intermission. Their songs, speeches and recitations created so much enthusiasm for the Orphan that \$274.35 was then and there contributed by the members of the Grand Lodge, and sent to the Orphans of Memphis, as a donation from the children of "The Home."

The donation was announced by telegraph, and the following reply received:

God bless you all. Kentucky has done too much for us already. All that we can say now is, that amid tears and anguish we send you the Orphans' thanks, and the Masons' love and gratitude.

A. J. WHEELER,

*Sec. Masonic Relief Board.*

So say we. "God bless" the Kentucky Orphans' Home, and the Kentucky Masons. We will forget that "previous question," and also the failure to discipline that W. . M. . of Clark Lodge.

One of the Lodges adopted as an amendment to its by-laws, as follows:

*Resolved*, When requested in the usual form by a brother, or his family, this

Lodge *shall* be called to attend upon his funeral without reference to other Orders; and should it be the request of the deceased that other Ritual than ours be used, then we shall accompany the remains to the grave in the usual order of procession.

We present the resolutions appended to the report of the committee to which the matter was referred:

*Resolved*, That when other Orders, not Masonic, have exclusive charge of the body, and are to perform the funeral ceremonies in the burial of a Master Mason, who was also a member of such other Orders, Master Masons should not attend the burial except as citizens and friends. But, when such other Order, or Orders, have not the exclusive charge, the Masons, as an Order, may also officiate, provided they shall have precedence, and occupy the post of honor in the rear.

*Resolved*, That in all interments with the formalities of Masonry, the whole ceremonies should be under the general direction of the Lodge, and not under that of an officer of any higher degree in Masonry.

*Resolved*, That an unaffiliated Master Mason, in good standing, is entitled to Masonic sepulture whenever a Lodge, within whose jurisdiction he dies, or may be buried, is willing to perform the solemn rites over his remains.

All of which was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Brother McCorkle again (the fifteenth) presented the report on Foreign Correspondence. No wonder he styles our report of last year "voluminous," when he contrives to squeeze his review of forty-four Grand Lodges in fifty-three pages. Commenting on the Alabama resolution that dues accruing during suspension must be paid before reinstatement, he says:

By his suspension, the party is debarred from all his rights and privileges as a Mason; he cannot visit a Lodge, because he is unable, or has neglected to pay his dues, and yet he is to be charged with, and before he can be reinstated, is made to pay for privileges which are denied him. There is no *quid pro quo* in this. His punishment is for failing to pay the Lodge certain shekels, and to be restored he must pay, not only them, but other shekels in addition. We think the rule in our Grand Lodge is right, that payment of the amount due at the time of suspension, of itself restores the party to his former rights.

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We are glad to find that he agrees with us in the opinion we advanced that a dimitted Master Mason, in good standing, has a right to Masonic sepulture, provided any Lodge within whose jurisdiction he dies, is willing to perform the solemn rites over his remains. We earnestly object to the disposition manifested by some Grand Lodges to make Masonic pariahs of dimitted Masons.

Under the head of Texas, he says:

We are somewhat surprised at the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Texas, that prevent a *Deist* from becoming a Mason in that State, but makes a special permission in favor of those of the Jewish faith. This is forcing some men to be Christians or Jews. Men who though not of "Jewish Faith," yet are not Trinitarians, or even perhaps Unitarians, and yet are good, upright, honest men, and believe as firmly in God as the Christian does. How would the Turk or Hindoo gain admission to a Lodge, if this rule was enforced?

\* \* \* \* \*

While we are an advocate for temperance, we cannot see how the Grand Lodge can prevent the use or sale of liquors. We cannot see the difference between the

rich man who sells by the lot, and the poor man who sells by the gallon or glass, in the eyes of God. We believe one to be as guilty as the other. We have read the Grand Master's remarks on this subject with some pleasure, but cannot indorse the statement that money is the *dram-vender's* god any more than that of any other vocation. The report on the address by the committee, subsequently presented, confirms our views.

We feel inclined to get a new hat, one of the tall kind, to get two or three lifts put upon the heels of our boots, and to wear a stand-up collar; Brother McCorkle says of one of our reports: "It is voluminous and exceedingly interesting, and is without a signature, but it evidently bears the 'ear marks' of our esteemed brother, A. T. C. Pierson."

Consider that we have made several—if not more—genuflections.

M.: W.: Thomas J. Pickett—way back yonder Grand Master of Illinois—was elected Grand Master, and

R.: W.: J. M. S. McCorkle, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### KANSAS, 1873.

The eighteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas was held at Lawrence, October 15th, 16th and 17th, 1873.

Eighty-one Lodges represented.

One hundred and twenty-nine on the roll.

Eighteen dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

In reference to dispensations for new Lodges the Grand Master, in his address, says:

The Grand Lodge, at its last session, adopted a resolution that no Lodge should recommend the granting of a dispensation to form a new Lodge, until the Worshipful Master of the proposed new Lodge should exhibit a certificate from some member of the Board of Custodians, showing that he was in possession of the Adopted Work of the State, and qualified to work and teach it. Most of the Lodges recommending the granting of dispensations for new Lodges, through ignorance of this recent provision, failed to require the necessary certificate. In every instance, however, I have declined to issue the dispensation until the proposed Master had obtained the requisite certificate. The experience of the past year has demonstrated the wisdom and usefulness of this regulation. While on this subject, I desire to add that chartered Lodges are not as particular as they should be, when asked to recommend that a dispensation be granted to form a new Lodge. They do not examine the proposed three principal officers with the care and scrutiny that they should. It is too often the custom to recommend them as a matter of courtesy, or to avoid the appearance of being unfriendly or *unneighborly*. In many cases the official recommendation of some Lodges is followed by a confidential letter from some of the officers or brethren, advising, and sometimes *protesting*, against the granting of the dispensation. Now, while such a course may not be wrong, nor unmasonic, nor cowardly, it is, at least, a *very ingenious* way of avoiding responsibility on their part, and placing it upon the Grand Master. The reason that our laws require the recommendation of the nearest chartered Lodge, and their examination of the three principal officers, as to their proficiency in the ritual and work of the Order, and their ability to teach it to others, is to enable the Grand Master to judge of the fitness of the proposed officers, and to determine correctly whether or not the interests of Masonry will be promoted by the organization of the proposed new Lodge.

Under the head of "General Remarks," he says:

A disturbing element in some of our Lodges, is the practice on the part of some brethren of bringing their private business matters into the Lodge, and there seek to have their wrongs redressed by preferring charges and having an investigation. It is clearly improper, if not unmasonic, to attempt, through the instrumentality of the Lodge, and its Code of Trials, to enforce the payment of debts, although incurred in good faith, and may be justly due, and ought to be promptly paid. All such matters are simply and purely business transactions, and should be referred to the courts for adjudication.

We wonder if the Grand Master ever read the "Ancient Charges?" We have heard opinions similar to the above enunciated in this jurisdiction, and hence we quote the "Ancient Charges" on the question:

If a brother do you injury, or if you have any difference with him about any worldly or temporal business or interest, apply first to your *own* or *his* Lodge, to have the matter in dispute adjusted by the brethren. And if either party be not satisfied with the determination of the Lodge, an appeal may be carried to the Grand Lodge; and you are never to enter into a *law-suit*, till the matter cannot be decided as above. And, if it be a matter that wholly concerns *Masonry*, law-suits are to be entirely avoided, and the good advice of Prudent brethren is to be followed, as they are the best referees of such differences.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thus shall we show to all the world the benign influences of *Masonry*, as wise and *faithful brethren*, before us, have done from the beginning of time; and as all who shall follow us, and would be thought worthy of that name, till architecture shall be destroyed, with the great fabric of the world, in the last general conflagration!

We think the foregoing extract demonstrates that the Grand Master does not appreciate one of the objects of Masonry.

On balloting, he says:

It is improper for a Mason to disclose to a profane that a candidate has presented his petition to the Lodge, or that he was elected or rejected, or any other of the private affairs of the Lodge. It is also improper for one brother to demand or inquire of another the character of his ballot, and a brother violates his conscience, and his duty to himself and his Lodge, if he discloses to any one how he voted, or his reasons for casting a negative ballot. It is the duty of the Worshipful Master not to permit any discussion upon the rejection of a candidate, or to allow a reconsideration of an unfavorable ballot. It is imperative that the secrecy of the ballot, at all times, and under all circumstances, should be fully maintained. On the faithful keeping of the esoteric transactions of our Lodges depend the unity, safety and permanency of our institution.

Minnesota says:

Divulging his ballot subjects a brother to Lodge discipline; *Provided*, that a brother voting in the negative may, of his own volition, state his reasons for so doing; but that had (if at all) better be done *before* than after a ballot.

We quote Brother Drummond's comments on the foregoing extract from the Grand Master's address:

We dissent from a part of this; we hold that a brother casting a *negative* ballot, may disclose that fact to the brethren, as well as his reasons. A case once happened which might have illustrated this, if the objector had given his reasons. A very worthy, excellent man, had the misfortune to have a namesake whose stand-

ing in the community was not exactly like his own. The former petitioned for the degrees of Masonry and was rejected, to the surprise of all who knew him. He applied again; just as the ballot was to be taken, a brother arose, and having obtained permission to make a suggestion, said he desired to call the attention of the Lodge to the fact that the candidate was Mr. B. *the merchant*, and not Mr. B. *the broker*. *The ballot was clear.*

Of the eighteen decisions reported, we select :

1. A Lodge has the right to adopt, alter and revise its own by-laws, if not in conflict with the Constitution, By-Laws and Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge.

Of course ; but who is to decide whether "in conflict" or not ?

2. A Lodge can remove from one hall to another, *in the same town*, without permission from the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

4. By a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting, a Lodge can make a reasonable assessment on its own members for charitable purposes, or legitimate Lodge expenses, but not to assist in building a Masonic hall. Funds for the latter purpose must be raised by voluntary contributions.

If "assessments" are legitimate in one, they are in each of the cases named. We question the power of a Lodge to levy any assessment and oblige *all* its members to pay.

5. A Lodge cannot grant a brother a new trial. If aggrieved, his remedy is by appeal to the Grand Lodge, and that body can order a new trial.

6. Lodges cannot compel non-affiliated Masons to pay dues.

7. Lodges, while under dispensation, cannot affiliate Masons—cannot admit its members—cannot lay corner-stones of public buildings—cannot dedicate Masonic halls—cannot recommend a petition for dispensation to form a new Lodge—can not give permission to another Lodge to advance a brother—cannot try one of its members for unmasonic conduct—in fact, can only *initiate, pass and raise* Masons, according to the express terms of their letters of dispensation.

8. When a brother received the first and second degrees in one Lodge, and, by its request, the third degree was conferred in another, he becomes a member of the Lodge conferring the third degree, on signing the by-laws.

We have always supposed that membership in a Lodge could only be acquired by a clear ballot. Lodges conferring degrees by *the request* of another Lodge, do it as a matter of courtesy, and does not entitle to membership, without a ballot.

12. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues cannot sit in a "Lodge of Sorrow."

We may be obtuse, but it strikes us as a—queer decision.

We have attended gatherings—in different parts of the country, styled "a Lodge of Sorrow," but in every instance the public were admitted. What has a *Grand Master* to do with a "Lodge of Sorrow," any way? A Grand Lodge knows nothing of such a *Lodge* ; no charter for a Lodge of Master Masons contains a warrant for such a Lodge.

Such gatherings serve a useful purpose ; commemorating the virtues of a deceased brother, stimulates the living ; but a Grand



Master, or a Grand Lodge, as such, possess no authorities in the matter.

18. In 1870, Grand Master Brown decided that it was a Masonic offense for a Master Mason to keep a dram-shop, or to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The Grand Lodge approved and confirmed the decision. I have held, in numerous cases submitted to me, that the above decision was the settled jurisprudence of this Grand jurisdiction on the subject; and have further held, that if it was a Masonic offense for a Master Mason to keep a dram-shop, for which he should be suspended or expelled, then, for the same reason, a keeper of a dram-shop was not a suitable candidate for the degrees.

In earlier days we were taught to look to the East for light; but that is reversed—we must look West. We labored under the erroneous impression that it was “internal” and not external qualifications that recommended; that it was the man himself, and not his business, that was to be considered.

We have known very excellent men—and Masons—who were proprietors of Hotels, where liquors of all kinds were for sale on draught; such Hotels come under the definition of “dram shops,” but—.

Our objection to this whole matter is, that it is endeavoring to make Masonry play second fiddle to the Temperance Societies of the day. That such decisions and corresponding legislation by *Grand Lodges* is impolitic, is evidenced by the experience of those jurisdictions, including Kansas, where this coercion business has been tried. We have the spectacle, in each jurisdiction, of Lodges proceeding to try parties under charges of *retailing* liquors, finding them guilty, and yet *refusing* to inflict any penalty.

But why say “dram shops?” why not apply the rule to any and all persons engaged in any way in the traffic! Why say saloons or dram seeps? 'tis not in such places that the disease of drunkenness is contracted. Why attempt to “shut the stable door after the horse is stolen?” It is in your hotels, your druggist shops, your club rooms and at social gatherings, where gentlemen only do congregate, that the first steps are taken, where all the surroundings are pleasant and agreeable—nothing to alarm, or arouse a thought of danger.

Better make *treating* a penal offence; there is the starting point of the evil.

As we said in a report to another body, “We believe that the whole category of fermented liquors are poisonous to the human system, and deleterious even when given as a medicine; that even

the occasional use is sowing the seed of disease—drunkenness, which must and will grow fruit.” We are a convert to the “touch not, taste not, handle not,” persuasion, and wish that all mankind, but more particularly the brethren were with us, but all that is outside of Masonry.

We would be rejoiced to see the whole liquor traffic abolished, making, selling or drinking, but we are opposed to “new departures” in Masonry—we are opposed to saddling the job on the Masonic fraternity as such, and would leave the whole question where the fathers left it.

Bro. John H. Brown presented an admirable report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of forty Grand Lodges—Minnesota included.

We won’t back out of that phrase, “admirable report,” and yet—well a clergyman and a Mason once said to us, relative to some ideas we gave utterance to, “Bro. P., you are very good on Masonry, but I would advise you not to meddle with theology.” We saw the point—do you, Bro. Brown?

Under the head of California he says—and we endorse every word of it:

We hold no man can be a Mason in deed and in truth, who indulges in the practice of gaming, intemperance, profanity, evil speaking and their concomitants. They should be shunned by every Mason as they would shun a viper. Too much cannot be said by our Grand Masters touching these vices. We say denounce them wherever you may find them existing, whether it be indulged in by those occupying high places or among the humblest.

Under the head of Colorado—our Louisiana brother will please note that we stand not alone:

Grand Master Teller is right; there is too much exclusiveness, selfishness existing among the brethren. Let them talk more about Masonry to their wives; tell them that they are going to the Lodge, and will return at such a time, and have an occasional Masonic sociable, with their wives present, and the result will be that they need not leave the “home of love, and light, and joy,” gloomy and soured, apprehensive of a “curtain lecture,” for their ladies will take an interest in the Order. The wife of a kind, judicious, true man is never opposed to the Fraternity.

Under the head of Illinois, he says:

We heartily indorse the decision of Grand Master Cregier. When clergymen receive the degrees gratuitously, as a rule, they do not appreciate the favor, and seldom make good Masons. Better make them pay, or let their friends pay for them, and if they prove themselves worthy, at some future time a donation visit can be made which will be appreciated far more than the remission of the initiation fee.

Ditto—our sentiments.

The following sound doctrine is enunciated in his notice of New Jersey :

We have never been of the number who favored the establishment of what is known as German Lodges, and recognizing the right to work in the German languages. It certainly makes confusion among the craft in many essential particulars, and the practice should not be tolerated. We believe in the old adage, "When you are among the Romans, do as the Romans do." We think these separate organizations working in their native language is productive of more evil than good, and fosters and keeps up old and clannish ideas and notions peculiar to their nation, which we do not believe in. We believe it to be the duty of every brother mason to do all within his power to harmonize the various elements in our Order, and see to it that none of the old clannish notions are permitted to come into our institution. There are many other and various reasons why such practice is not advisable, and we shall continue to entertain the hope that the day is not far distant when it will no longer be countenanced by any Grand Lodge in America.

We hope to hear from Bro. Brown again.

M. W. Owen A. Bassett was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. John H. Brown re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### MONTANA, 1873.

Montana sends us another beautiful specimen of the Typographical Art, in her proceedings for 1873.

The ninth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Helena, October 7th, 8th and 9th, 1873.

Sixteen Lodges represented.

Eighteen on the roll.

One dispensation for a new Lodge issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master was very brief. We quote one of his decisions :

The question submitted upon which the appeal was taken was this : Charges of unmasonic conduct were regularly filed against a member of Virginia City Lodge No. 1, accepted by the W. M. and Lodge, a committee appointed to take testimony, the committee reported and discharged, and the charges indefinitely postponed. I decided that indefinite postponement of charges was an improper manner of disposing of them, therefore, the proceeding in thus disposing of the case being unmasonic, was declared null and void, and I ordered Virginia City Lodge No. 1 to proceed with the trial.

Subsequently he suspended the Master of Virginia City Lodge from office for drunkenness. During the correspondence which took place in reference to this case, it transpired that at the installation of this Master, a member and Past Master of the Lodge, protested against his installation on the ground of habitual drunkenness; but the protest was disregarded. The Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge, to whom the matter was referred, reported as follows :

As to the action of the installing officer in proceeding to install the W. M. elect

of one of the Lodges when a protest against such installation had been made by a brother present at the proper time, raises a question not so easy of solution. It might well be supposed that the books would be full of authority upon a question so liable to frequent recurrence, but none accessible to us seems to direct the course to be pursued in such an exigency. That the inquiry prescribed by the ceremony of installation is not an unmeaning ceremony, may be safely asserted. That the objection of a brother to an installation distasteful to him can operate indefinitely to suspend it can, with equal safety, be denied. But midway between these extremes, what principle should guide and what rule be adopted is not so easy of determination.

The objection of a brother to an installation cannot have the effect to absolutely prevent the installation, nor should it be given the force that is given to an objection to the initiation of a brother once elected to receive the degrees of Masonry. In the latter case, the brother objecting could, according to our rules, have prevented the initiation of the brother at all; and we do not permit a brother to wholly lose his right by an absence which may have been unavoidable. But to no one, two, or more brethren, short of an actual majority, is it given to say who shall hold a given elective office, and hence no one brother has the right to object up to the hour of the installation. The installing officer represents, for the time being, the Grand Master. Whether he should exercise his own discretion when an objection is made, or suspend further proceedings until the decision of the Grand Master shall be obtained, is a question to be determined from various considerations.

His relations to the Grand Master, his knowledge of his views, the convenience or inconvenience of submitting the matter to him, the character of the objection, all enter into this question, and affect its determination. A merely frivolous objection should be overruled by the installing officer, and the ceremony completed. If the objection is one which might furnish a good reason for not electing the candidate to the office, but does not bring his candidacy within the prohibitions of the landmarks of Masonry or the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, then ought the brethren, by a majority vote, to decide the course to be pursued. Charges should be preferred, or the installation should proceed.

He reported his action in the case of another trial:

I issued an order declaring the action and verdict of Helena Lodge No. 3, in a trial for unmaasonic conduct, void. The ground of this order was that the Senior Warden, having been properly or regularly charged with the crime of gambling, and upon the reading of the charges he confessed the same to be true, and on the evening of the trial he plead not guilty, the Lodge proved the charges and specifications to be true, and at the close of the trial the accused brother again confessed the charge true.

Yet, in the face of these facts, the Lodge voted him not guilty. I set aside the decision of the Lodge, and ordered a new trial. This action by me was based on the conviction, clearly produced on my mind from personal presence and observation, that the decision of the Lodge was a deliberate defiance (on the part of some of the members) to the authority of the Grand Lodge, thus declaring that the vice of gambling, proven and confessed, was not a crime, and believing that it was my duty to either arrest the charter of said Lodge or declare their action a nullity, I thought it best to give the Lodge another opportunity to vindicate themselves from so grave a charge as that of attempting to render the laws of the Grand Lodge of no effect, and I am gratified that upon a second trial they voted him guilty as proven, by competent testimony.

The subject matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, both it and the Committee on Appeals reported adversely to the right of the Grand Master to order a new trial, the latter saying that

The Lodge having by ballot declared the accused innocent, the power to revive said action, belongs to the Grand Lodge.

The former committee reported the following:

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, notwithstanding its judgment that the acquittal by Helena Lodge, No. 3, of its Senior Warden, after he had confessed his guilt and was proven guilty, was an error which demands correction, yet the Grand Lodge claims for itself the determination of questions so grave as that involved in such correction.

After considerable discussion, during two days, the following substitute was adopted:

*Resolved*, That, from the trials had in subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, and the verdicts therein rendered upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, this Grand Lodge does not approve or recognize the right of appeal to the Grand Master. Appeals in such cases should be to the Grand Lodge alone, at its next Annual Communication, but in cases arising in his immediate presence, under his direct observation, the Grand Master has power—if in his opinion a verdict has been rendered contrary to clear evidence or open confession, and in defiance of the resolutions and laws of Grand Lodge—to go even to the extent of setting aside such verdict, or arresting the charter of such Lodge, as he may deem either course best calculated to preserve harmony, secure the ends of justice and discipline, and maintain respect for and obedience to the authority of Grand Lodge; and from such decisions, and from all decisions rendered by the Grand Master during the recess of Grand Lodge, no appeal shall be made by an individual brother to the Grand Lodge, but in all such cases his action should be reported by himself to Grand Lodge when convened, and they shall have full power, by committee or otherwise, to consider such action, and may hear the statements of any parties feeling aggrieved thereby, and may affirm, modify or reverse such action.

*Resolved*, That in trials in Subordinate Lodges, when the accused confesses the truth of the charges, the question of guilt or innocence should not be submitted to the vote of the Lodge, but merely that of the degree of punishment to be inflicted, and in such cases, if the Lodge refuse to inflict any higher degree of punishment, the W. M. shall administer a reprimand without submitting the question to vote.

If we had “stood in the shoes” of the Grand Master, we would have *suspended* the accused until the session of the Grand Lodge, instead of ordering a new trial.

Bro. Cornelius Hedges presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a critical and fraternal review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges—Minnesota included. Of our report, he says:

Bro. Pierson is an experienced reviewer, and his report occupies three-fourths of the volume. It seems to us that Bro. Pierson has used the scissors more than usual.

On that “scissors” question, Bro. Hedges, we never attempt to give another brother’s views on a given question in our own language, but quote his; then there can be no misconception.

Again, we thought it would be of more advantage to the Craft here to make up our report of extracts, than to give our own views, of which, perhaps, our brethren were already informed; we desired then to be posted in the views of other brethren.

We have only space for an extract from our brother's able report. We "*scissors*."

One reward of our labors we have received already. Our love for and pride in Masonry have been greatly increased. No one can read these reports with half attention, and fail to discover that Masonry is a power in the land! that it has enlisted the services of the best character and talent in the nation; that its aims are pure, and vast, and high, becoming yearly clearer and higher. We venture the assertion that no department of church or state can boast of an equal number of men of decided character and talent, or of equal usefulness to the Grand Masters of Masonry in America. Nor do the records of our judicial tribunals show any, where more patient investigation, keen criticism, and impartial solicitude to discover the truth for truth's sake, and administer justice without fear or favor, than are to be observed all through these proceedings.

M. W. Solomon Starr was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. Cornelius Hedges re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### NEBRASKA, 1874.

The seventeenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held at Omaha, June 24th, 25th and 26th, 1874.

Thirty-eight Lodges represented.

Forty-four on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master was a very brief report of his official acts.

The Grand Secretary's report is made up of practical suggestions relative to the business of his office, and tending to expediting the business of the Grand Lodge.

But that "embossing seal for the Grand Master," is a queer device,—a wolf's claw rampant, surrounded by the words "Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska."

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Masons holding dimits over one year old shall not be competent petitioners for dispensations granted by this Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

Queer, that.

Transactions of local interest.

Brother Wise presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of forty-seven Grand Lodges. Compliments our Grand Master by making lengthy extracts—five pages—from his address of 1874.

M. W. Frank Welch, was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. William R. Brown, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## TENNESSEE, 1873.

The sixtieth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, was held at Nashville, November 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1873.

Three hundred and twenty-five Lodges represented.

Four hundred and thirty-eight on the roll.

Five dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master occupies but four pages of the proceedings. Relative to the "epidemic at Memphis," he says :

On the 5th of October I called on the Masonic Fraternity through the daily papers, to aid our suffering brethren in Memphis. The call received an immediate and liberal response from all parts of the United States. Among other responses, I received the following from the M. W. Grand Master of Illinois :

\* \* \* \* \*

The large number of contributions received from this and other jurisdictions will be duly acknowledged by the Masonic Board of Relief of Memphis. *Promptly, nobly and generously* has the Masonic Fraternity responded to our call. Never, so long as memory lasts, and reason holds her sway, can the Masons of Tennessee forget the many expressions of fraternal sympathy and the generous aid extended to our suffering brethren of Memphis. Without disparagement to others, I venture to present one other response : "The Masons of Ohio, in convention at Columbus, give five hundred dollars to Memphis, and say, if more is needed, the call will be answered by every Lodge in Ohio." In the name of the widows and orphans of Tennessee, I say, from the very depths of my soul, God bless our noble brethren of sister jurisdictions.

\* \* \* \* \*

I deem it my duty to commend the brethren of the Masonic Board of Relief at Memphis for their faithful discharge of duty in the cause of suffering humanity. When Memphis was stricken with that terrible epidemic which has made so many homes desolate—when the inhabitants were fleeing from the scourge—when the dead and dying were being deserted, and but few were left to administer to the wants of our suffering brethren—the members of this Board, with a heroism born of the true spirit of Masonry, bravely, nobly, stepped into the breach, and in their administrations of love and mercy, held their lives not dear in the cause of suffering humanity. One of their number, the deeply lamented Bro. George D. Plummer, gave up his life in his devotion to duty. Truly have these brethren thus exemplified the principles of our brotherhood.

From the "13" decisions reported by the Grand Master, we select :

1. I have received several petitions asking for Dispensations to confer degrees in less time than that required by the edicts of the Grand Lodge. I have invariably decided that the Grand Master had not the power to dispense with, set aside, or annul, a positive law of the Grand Lodge.
2. A brother is eligible to the office of Worshipful Master, if he has regularly served as Warden in this or any other jurisdiction.
3. The remains of a brother who commits suicide ought not to be buried with Masonic honors.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported on No. "3," as follows :

3. We respectfully dissent from the ruling of the Grand Master on the subject of burying Masons who have taken their own lives; and in lieu of it, and of Edict No. 75, we recommend the following :

"Subordinate Lodges may bury deceased Master Masons within their respective jurisdictions with Masonic rites (when requested by the deceased, or by his near relatives), whose lives have accorded with the principles taught by Masonry, and conformed to the edicts of the Grand Lodge interdicting immorality."

Which was adopted by the Grand Lodge. •

4. Edict 78 is not an imperative order from the Grand Lodge to its subordinates; it is only advisory.

10. Edict 78 refers to those only who sell by the drink.

Edict "78" referred to in the foregoing decisions, is as follows :

That the disreputable occupation of keeping a tippling saloon, for the purpose of retailing ardent spirits, is derogatory to the character of a Mason, and when any Mason is known to be engaged in such business, and refuses to abandon the same, when requested and admonished by his Lodge, or brethren, he should be suspended or expelled.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported as follows :

13. As to the resolution submitted to the committee on the subject of the traffic in liquors, and declaring the moral obligations of Masons discharged in bankruptcy, and all other propositions looking to the regulation, by the Grand Lodge, of the occupation and calling of a brother, and attempting to prescribe his duty in discharging his pecuniary obligations, we believe that they are not the proper subjects of legislation by the Grand Lodge.

Section 1, of Article 4, of our Constitution, empowers the Grand Lodge to legislate upon all subjects pertaining to Masonry in Tennessee, with the wholesome reservation that such legislation shall not conflict with the "Ancient Landmarks of Masonry," nor violate "the reserved rights of Subordinate Lodges." One of the "Ancient Landmarks" teaches us that "the moral law is the rule and guide of every Mason." Another is, "Respect for, and obedience to, the civil law."

One of the inherent powers of a subordinate Lodge is, "To decide who shall be admitted members of, or initiated therein, of such as may be properly qualified." (Text-book, page 275.) An eminent Masonic writer, largely quoted from in our Text-book, asserts that "the inherent powers of a subordinate Lodge cannot be interfered with, even by the Grand Lodge." This doctrine has been asserted time and again in the Text-book, and in the Resolves of the Grand Lodge. It cannot be denied that all "inherent rights" must necessarily be "reserved rights." If, therefore, subordinate Lodges have an inherent right to decide who shall be admitted members of, or initiated into, their folds, subject only to the qualifications as prescribed by the Ancient Landmarks, it must follow that any attempt by the Grand Lodge to prescribe new tests will be in violation of the inherent rights of the subordinate Lodges.

Believing, as we do, that the legislation sought, and all similar legislation, would violate the Constitution, and would result in the destruction of the sovereignty of the subordinate Lodges, we recommend, in lieu of all resolves on this subject, and in lieu of Edict 78, the following :

"The Grand Lodge has no authority to declare what occupations or contracts are in conflict with Masonic duty and Masonic character, when authorized by the laws of the land. But recognizing the 'moral law' as 'our rule and guide,' and 'that every Mason is bound by his tenure to obey it,' the subordinate Lodges are, therefore, admonished, under penalty of forfeiting their charters, to maintain, in the uniform conduct of their members, this high standard of Masonic deportment."



Which was postponed to the next annual communication, and the Lodges requested to instruct their delegates on the subject.

7. An expelled Mason can only be restored by the Subordinate Lodge which expelled him, or by the Grand Lodge under the jurisdiction of which the Lodge which expelled is holden.

8. The Grand Lodge alone has the power to reverse the action of a Subordinate Lodge.

9. A suspended Mason cannot, for any purpose, be admitted into a Lodge. If on trial, he can only be heard through his counsel.

11. Would it be right and proper for the Lodge to go through the form of burial over the grave of a brother who, owing to the inclemency of the weather, or for other cause, had been buried without Masonic honors?

*Answer.* It would not.

The Committee, agreeing with the Grand Master as to "11," reported the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the Grand Lodge condemns as unmasonic the practice of performing the funeral service except in cases where it is performed immediately preceding and at the time of the burial.

The Grand Lodge disagreed with the report.

13. A Lodge asked for a dispensation to confer the degrees upon two individuals. One had lost a leg, the other an arm; and the only reason assigned why the Grand Master should disregard the edict of the Grand Lodge was, that they were gentlemen of education, and therefore would not become a charge upon the institution.

Another Lodge asked for a dispensation to confer the degrees upon a gentleman who had lost a leg, and the Grand Master was earnestly solicited to grant the request, because of the high social position of the applicant.

These requests seem to me to exhibit an erroneous idea of the powers of the Grand Master. It seems as if he was thought to be above all law—one who can, with one stroke of the pen, sweep away all the regulations and edicts of the Grand Lodge of which he is the executive officer. Whatever may have been the prerogatives of Grand Masters prior to the organization of Grand Lodges, it certainly cannot now be held that they possess any such power as lineal descendants of King Solomon, and thence derive their authority by an unbroken succession.

These applications, and all others of a like character, were refused upon the ground that the Grand Master does not possess the power to suspend, by dispensation or otherwise, the operation of any edict or regulation of the Grand Lodge, and that no case of emergency can possibly be presented which would authorize the attempt to do so.

The Committee on Appeals reported on an unique case:

The defendant was charged and tried by said Lodge for unmasonic conduct—for courting a young lady in good standing, obtaining her affections, promising to marry her, appointing the time for the nuptials to be solemnized, and finally deceiving her and marrying another. The Lodge found him not guilty, and a member of the Lodge appeals to the Grand Lodge. We have examined the record, and think from the proof that defendant is guilty of conduct highly immoral and unbecoming a gentleman or a Mason, and which should not be tolerated or winked at by Masons. The proof shows that in December, 1872, the engagement was made between him and the young lady, and in January, 1873, the time for the marriage to take place agreed upon, to wit, June 25, 1873—that he visited her regularly up to February 28, 1873. March 13, 1873, he was married to another, without giving any notice to the first of his intention to abandon her until March 3, 1873, when he wrote a letter notifying her of his intention, which she did not

receive until March 13, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. The proof, we think, shows clearly that he has intentionally, to make the least of it, practiced a deception on the young lady highly immoral in its character, which, as before stated, we think, should not be tolerated or winked at by Masons.

\* \* \* \* \*

We recommend that the Grand Lodge reverse the decision of the Lodge below, and find him guilty as charged, and expel him from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The Grand Lodge remanded the case to the Lodge for a new trial.

The report on Foreign Correspondence by Brother Frizzell, acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges, Minnesota included, embracing a digest of the decisions of the Grand Lodges, and an account of the Orphans' Reception, from the Kentucky proceedings. He says:

We have ventured to depart from the custom which has prevailed in this, as well as most of the other Grand Jurisdictions in this country, and have not, in this report, reviewed the proceedings of the different Grand Lodges separately and in detail. We do so, because we conceive it to be the duty of committees on correspondence to ignore their own gratification, as well as the mere desire to present specimens of literary taste and merit. We regard the practical good which may result to the Fraternity in this jurisdiction from the perusal of these reports as of paramount importance. It is for our profit this labor has been performed, and not merely our gratification. Should this manner of preparing these reports not meet the approval of our brethren in this jurisdiction, it is requested that they will not hesitate to say so, and we will endeavor to place ourselves in full fellowship with our genial and whole-souled brethren of the "Mutual Admiration Club."

M. W. James D. Richardson was elected Grand Master, and  
R. W. John Frizzell, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### UTAH, 1873.

The second annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Utah, was held at Salt Lake City, November 11th and 12th, 1873.

Four Lodges, all on the roll, represented.

One dispensation for a new Lodge issued during the year.

As this Grand Lodge is the youngest in the "sisterhood," we are disposed to make liberal quotations, that our brethren may be advised of the spirit that animates our brethren who reside in Brigham Young's bailiwick.

The Grand Master says:

Notwithstanding the political, religious and financial conflict of ideas that has disturbed and agitated our community, and which, in some particulars, is peculiar to Utah, Masonry has pursued the even tenor of her ways, participating not in strife, but always teaching those great moral principles that lie at the very foundation of our institution, and which tend, at all times and in all nations, to promote brotherly love and fraternal fellowship; and which teaches men to clothe and shelter the destitute and helpless, feed the hungry and provide for the needy, and always promote "peace upon earth, and hushes the war-cry of hatred."

While we look upon our history with pleasure rather than regret, let us learn wisdom from the past, and apply it for the more faithful discharge of our duties in the future; and as we go forth to perpetuate the work so nobly commenced, never forget the lessons of morality and fraternity so carefully inculcated about our altar.

\* \* \* \* \*

From the report of the Grand Secretary, it appears that there has affiliated with our Lodges during the year, fifty-one Masons. And yet, from the best information I have been able to gather, it is safe to say there are as many, if not more, non-affiliated Masons in our jurisdiction than there are contributing members.

During the last year our Lodges have given more than eleven hundred dollars, aside from individual contributions. (which have been large), principally for the relief of non-affiliated Masons. While we cannot go amiss in relieving the distressed and in providing for the needy, yet such brothers should be taught that while they carry their dimits in their pockets they cannot receive the same privileges and charities as those who contribute to the support of our institutions. It is therefore, well for these, and other good reasons, that this Grand Lodge pass some law restricting the number of times that non-affiliated Masons can visit Lodges in this jurisdiction, and not leave that matter to Subordinate Lodges, as our present regulations do.

\* \* \* \* \*

We want "good men and true." Our position is peculiar, and our surroundings anomalous. We must grapple with the situation as we find it, and "let justice be done, though the heavens fall."

Some of our sister Grand Lodges seem at a loss to understand us. One smiles at our diminutive proportions, while another wonders why the head of the church is not at the head of the Masonic Fraternity in Utah. To such we say, in our Lodge room we know no creed, either in politics or religion. The universality of Masonry is such that we cannot, even if we desired. And yet we distinguish here, as Masons do elsewhere, between law-abiding and law-defying citizens: and we shut our Lodge doors against those persons who have—and I believe would again—prostitute Masonry for the building up of priestly rule and power. Neither do we want, nor do we intend to have, the history of Masonry in Nauvoo repeated in Utah. We must allow no discordant element to enter our Lodges. It would disturb the peace and harmony that prevails among the Craft.

Brothers, let us, with zeal and fidelity, continue this good work, neither turning to the right nor the left, and I assure you that "that Order of Brotherhood which teaches men to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly before his God," will live and continue to increase in power. Its quiet and loving influence will penetrate the remotest parts of our Territory, and be felt in every hamlet of our beautiful valleys; and it will do much to correct the wrong now existing, and to redeem our fair Territory from the curse of polygamy and its concomitant evils.

Bro. Jacobs, of Louisiana, styles Bro. Diehl, "The atlas of the Grand Lodge of Utah," and we guess that he is about right. In addition to the office of Grand Secretary, he fills the positions of Chairman of the Committee on Lodges U. S. D. ; on Foreign Correspondence; on the History of the Masonic Board of Relief, and Grand Librarian; and presented reports under each head.

As Grand Secretary, he says:

The correspondence and clerical duties of the Grand Secretary's office have been very large and extensive for so small and young a Grand Lodge. Notwithstanding my time being very limited, I have endeavored to discharge my duties in that respect to the best of my ability. To my own knowledge, no letter or

package of books or pamphlets have been left unanswered or unacknowledged; and even such letters in which the Grand Secretary was called upon as a sort of an "Intelligence Office Holder," were answered, and, if within my power, the desired information given. That kind of letters I knew I need not answer, as Grand Secretary, but I considered it my duty to do so, as a gentleman. But no matter how great the labor has been, it has given me the greatest of pleasure, and "satisfactory evidence" that Masonry centers within its orbits the noblest and best of men. Many letters received were to me like the oasis to the weary wanderer in the desert; they will never be forgotten, and green and radiant will they live in my memory during all coming events.

We can bear witness to his promptitude in answering communications.

In his report as Librarian, he says:

"The day is past when the ignorant Mason can shine." The time has come when more is demanded of a "bright" Mason than the knowledge of the "Ritual." The Mason who claims to-day to be "well posted" must read; he must inform himself of the origin, the history, the philosophy, the law and the literature of our art, or he is a drone in our hive, and only valued for the dollars and cents he pays into the Treasury of his Lodge. Knowledge makes prosperity, and prosperity freedom; and he who has not these three qualifications is not a fit Craftsman, and cannot be used on the building of that Temple, Masonry of our time intends to erect. It therefore behooves us, and, in my opinion, is a part of the duty of this Grand Lodge to furnish the brethren in its jurisdiction with the necessary implements to enable them to pass from the Middle Chamber into the Sanctum Sanctorum, radiant with that Light which ought to characterize every true and skillful Mason. "No one who has not studied the literature of Masonry can ever dream of its beauty and extent! no one who has studied it, can have failed to receive the reward that it bestows."

He presented a Report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges, which was referred to a special committee, who reported in favor of printing the "General Report," and recommended that, owing to the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, that the "review" should "be preserved in the archives of the Grand Lodge, until such time as the Grand Lodge shall see fit to publish the same."

We regret the action of the Grand Lodge, as his other reports indicate that we outsiders have lost a rich treat.

In a note, he says of the action of the Grand Lodge:

To his brethren of the Masonic "*chor literate*," the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence will here state, that he was perfectly satisfied with the report of the committee, and pleased with the action of the Grand Lodge thereon, and that he himself suggested the same. The printing of the review would have cost at least five hundred dollars, and as our Grand Lodge is too young and too poor yet, and not a shareholder or part owner in either the "Emma," "Flagstaff," or "Mono" mine, we must do "*mitout*" such luxuries—if they be any—and live according to our means. *Perhaps* we will do better next year! We trust our colleagues will extend to the work of the Grand Secretary the charity we have prayed for as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, and we have no fear they will grant us this humble request, and their favor—if deserved.

It is at this writing, one o'clock, A.M., and we can make one but extract from the "General Report:"

And now only a few words to our colleagues of sister Grand Lodges, as a salutory. We are a German by birth, an American citizen by adoption, and a Freemason from choice. The language of our fatherland is our favorite. The English language we have learned because we had to, to earn a livelihood, but not in school, not in college, only in the common walks of life. In writing our report we have not used fifteen thousand words, as Shakspeare has done in writing his works, nor eight thousand, as Milton used for his. We have used plain English; our time was too short to hunt up words not used every day. We often had to think a sentence in our native tongue and translate it into English; and for this reason, we must have a Webster and an Adler on our table when we write. We are a laboring man, and have to toil during the day to support our family, and the only time we have to read, study, and write Masonry, is at night and Sundays. Nevertheless, we have loved the work, because we love and esteem Freemasonry. We have but little commended. We are only five years a Mason, and "green" in the business. Our Grand Lodge Library, and other facilities to make comments, are too limited. We have, however, not feared to defend the Grand Lodge of Utah, whenever we found it proper to do so, because it is the duty of every man to protect his home. Considering all this, will you lend a willing Brother a helping hand, or will you make him disappear from the face of the earth? We will await your bullets like a brave warrior! May they be just, may they be charitable! May you all, in passing your criticism, be true Masons, and may our next Grand Master appoint some one more competent to wield the pen of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, than we have been.

M.: W.: Louis Cohn was elected Grand Master, and

R.: W.: Christopher Diehl, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### WASHINGTON TERRITORY, 1873.

The sixteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory was held at Olympia, September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th. 1873.

Fourteen Lodges represented.

Nineteen on the roll.

Two dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master, in his address, acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the proceedings of "The Masonic Mutual Benefit Society of Indiana." After quoting some of its business operations, he says:

As our members are few it might be, perhaps, premature to establish such an institution in this jurisdiction at present. But the Territory is rapidly increasing in population, and we may soon be in condition to move in this matter; therefore would recommend that a committee be appointed to collect the necessary details connected with the formation and government of such an institution, and report at our next annual communication.

Commenting on the foregoing extract, Brother Gibson of New York, says:

It is to be hoped that if an increase in the number of Masons in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington will only enable them to enter into speculation in life insurance, or any other mere business matter, that they will never increase. Brethren of Washington, "let the dead bury their dead." You have nothing to do with the matter. It is not Masonry! "Where the carrion is, there will the

vultures gather," to riot on and enjoy the carcass. But you have a nobler work before you—one worthy of all the spare time you can devote to it—give *that* your Masonic attention! And let business, as Masons and as a Grand Lodge, alone!

Which we endorse. A Grand Lodge has no business to have any part or lot in such operations. Such associations, as a business matter are well enough, but as there is no Masonry in any of them, we protest against deception upon the public by the use of the word "Masonic" in that connection.

The Grand Master had revoked the Charter of "Alaska Lodge No. 14," and the Grand Lodge approved. A large proportion of his address is devoted to a defense of his action in ordering a reversal of the judicial proceedings of the Subordinate Lodges, and restoring a brother that the Lodge had expelled, and in concluding, correctly says:

It is not *the* Lodge who can best perform "*the work*" as it is sometimes called, and deliver the Lectures accurately, that makes it the best Lodge—for each Lodge is expected to have sufficient training for all this. Masons in this respect are like learned scholars who are expected to spell correctly, for which they deserve no special credit, but if they fail in spelling, they deserve special execration.

The good Mason is ever studying the hidden meanings of our symbols—perfecting himself in speculative Masonry, and practising the precepts of our Order. He is the "Brother who can best work and best agree." He is no sluggard, but is ever passing from the W. to the E. in search of Light; by careful study and industry purifying his intellect and rising higher and higher in the scale of humanity. He when reviled, reviles not, for a soft word turneth away wrath. He can listen without being offended to the criticisms of his enemies and of the envious, as they are more likely to expose the weak points in his nature and conduct than the criticisms of friendship, and thereby enable him to become a more perfect ashler. He will, by little acts of kindness and of charity make himself dear to his brethren, and perhaps to the people at large, so that when he enters upon the Level of Time in that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns, he will be missed—the void will be felt, and we may be proud of our departed brother.

The higher teachings of Masonry say truly, "Those things that can survive us—our works—our words—our immortal thoughts—our influences—and the effects of good deeds—are more to the world that survives us, *than we ourselves are.*"

Bro. T. M. Reed presented an excellent report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-eight (all of the) American Grand Lodges, and of Chili.

Under the head of Connecticut he says, on granting of dispensations rather than charters:

We are inclined in this particular to the "probationary" system, regarding it as the best method of testing the *metal* and capabilities of the petitioners. Give them an equal show with chartered Lodges in power and authority for the time being, and if they prove themselves incapable or untrustworthy, let the experiment stop at once. A little practice for a time is a far better test than much of the speculative judgment of a committee, be that ever so wise and scrutinizing.

Referring to the style in which the proceedings of Kentucky are "got up," he says:

The printing in the volume before us is so poorly executed, the text so dim,

and the paper so miserably unfitted for its use, that we have to give an extra rub to our glasses and employ an extra kerosene burner in our work, and with all, can scarcely decipher many of the words. If the typographical art is so far behind the times in the great city of Louisville, that no better specimen than this can be sent broad-cast over the world, we suggest to Bro. McCorkle to send us his manuscript next year and we will guarantee him a decent job of printing, and at reasonable rates; yes, even here in the quiet little village of Olympia, on the pleasant shores of Puget Sound, where clams and oysters "run wild" in their native glory, and "venison hams" grow in peace and quietude upon the tide flats.

Judging from the specimen before us, Bro. Reed may with propriety boast of the capabilities of the "typos" in his far off home.

Under the head of Michigan, he says:

If no good and valid reason exists for the formation of a new Lodge, prompt refusal to recommend it is a wise Masonic act. We much regret to observe in "these latter times" a tendency not only to "push things" to an undue extent in the outer workings of the Order, but an ambitious desire to *change and improve* (!) the ritualistic and esoteric work. This is all wrong. It is far better to "make haste slowly." Masons of long experience, and those whom we delight to honor as "wise in council," see the fallacy of all these modern improvements, which wither and fade before the sunlight of experience, while the pure and golden landmarks, which have passed the fiery ordeal of ages, continue to reflect their own wisdom, strength and beauty.

Commenting on the address of Grand Master Fox of New York. he says:

The address is not lengthy, but able and comprehensive. He briefly recites his official acts during the year, making such suggestions and recommendations as seem most pertinent, and as appear conducive to salutary legislation. In the variety of questions of law and usage submitted for his decision, he seemed not to have found any occasion to propagate new theories or principles, but had kept strictly in view the established law and constitutional provisions. This is most commendable in the Grand Master. This point is too often overlooked by Grand Masters in their earnest desire to *benefit* their brethren and *distinguish* themselves. It would seem that there are laws and precedents enough, especially in the older Subordinate Lodge.

A deserved compliment.

Commenting on a resolution of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, requiring the several Lodges in that jurisdiction to examine in open Lodge in each year, each of its resident members as to his proficiency in the third degree, Brother Reed says:

The Grand Lodge determined to rub some of the "rust" from the more careless and indifferent brethren of its jurisdiction, and we would that Grand Lodges would emulate the example by the adoption of like precautionary and *sanitary* measures. We think it would be decidedly healthful to the growth of pure and genuine Freemasonry, both in the spirit and ritual. Without some knowledge of the ritual and forms, the casket which contains the gems, little knowledge of the teachings and great designs of the Fraternity can be retained in the mind or treasured in the heart.

Referring to a matter which was before our Grand Lodge, he says: "Some matters do not improve by long standing." The matter referred to assuredly did not.

We have purposely avoided alluding to the comments of various reporters on that subject. "The least said soonest mended," is applicable in this case; it is not understood by brethren outside of our jurisdiction, and by but few in it—and we do not wish that it should be. Its getting into the proceedings, was one of those mistakes incident to a Grand Lodge having none but printed records.

We are glad to notice that Brother Reed is of the same opinion with us, relative to the right of Masons to apply for membership anywhere, and relative to the new fangled everlasting jurisdictional doctrine.

M. W. David C. H. Rothschild was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Thomas M. Reed, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### CONCLUSION.

Three o'clock A. M.—Our task is done. We have—with Brother Drummond—during the year "received documents printed in English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, Hungarian, Modern Greek, and (to us) Egyptian Hieroglyphics! The latter is undoubtedly very interesting, but reading from which side or end of the page makes it the most so, we have not yet ascertained!" and intended availing ourselves of portions of the New York reports, and also of translations from the Italian, made for us by the wife of P. D. G. M. Goodrich, but are obliged to postpone the matter to a "more convenient season."

The "howls" of the Printer—the scowls of the Grand Secretary—and the lengthened visage of the Grand Master—advise us that it is time this matter was "played out."

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON, *Chairman.*

One request of Grand Secretaries, or Reporters: Please send us a separate copy of your Proceedings, directed A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul, Minn. We will reciprocate.



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APPENDIX B.

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DISTRICTS,

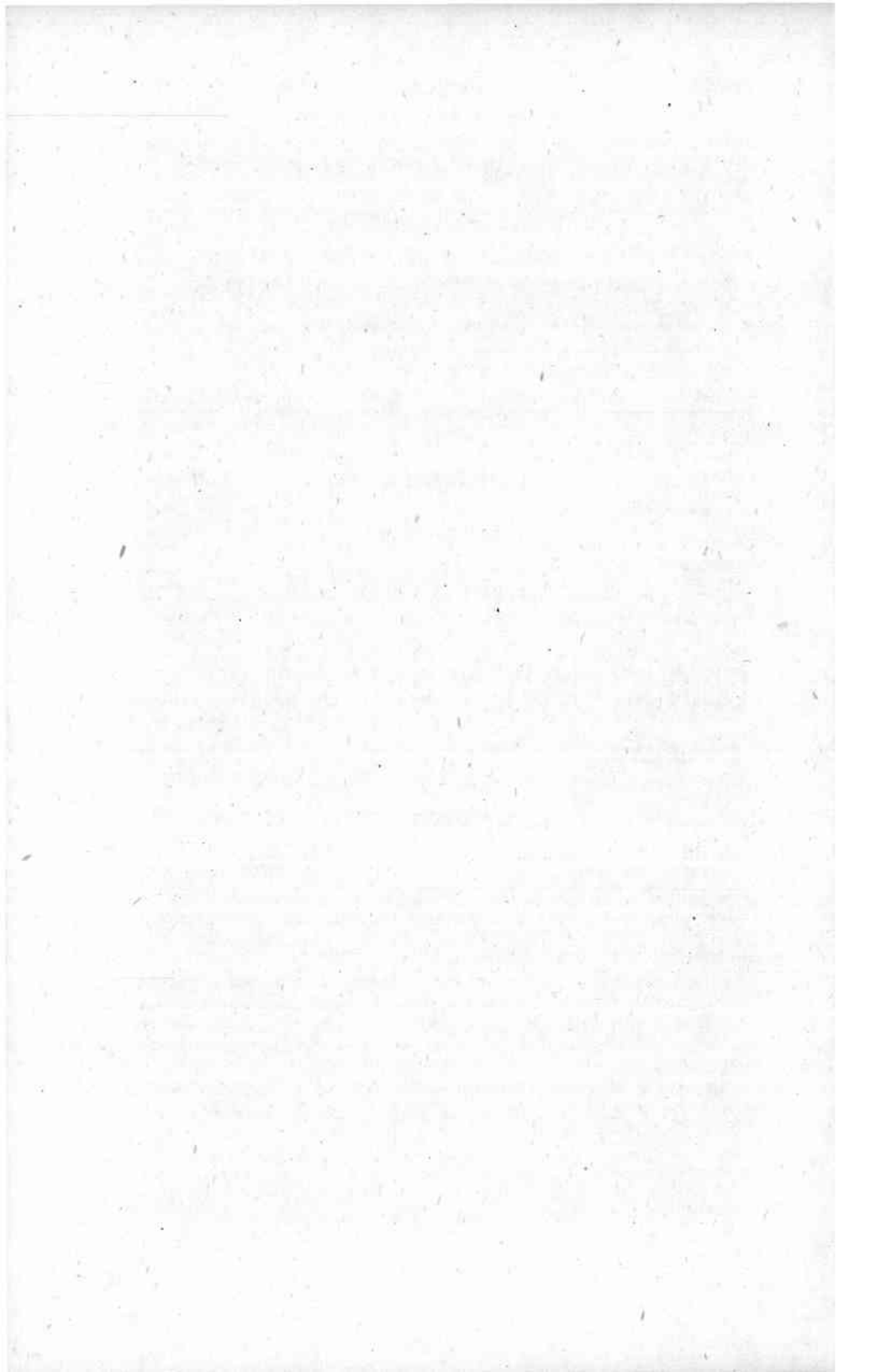
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS,

AND

REPORTS.

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## FIRST DISTRICT.

R. W. B. F. WRIGHT, - - - ST. PAUL,

*District Deputy Grand Master.*

| NAME OF LODGES.            | Nos., | LOCATION        |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| St. John's . . . . .       | 1     | Stillwater.     |
| St. Paul . . . . .         | 3     | St. Paul.       |
| Ancient Landmark . . . . . | 5     | St. Paul.       |
| Dakota . . . . .           | 7     | Hastings.       |
| Oriental . . . . .         | 34    | Cannon Falls.   |
| Mt. Moriah . . . . .       | 35    | Hastings.       |
| Acacia . . . . .           | 51    | Cottage Grove.  |
| Zion . . . . .             | 55    | Taylor's Falls. |
| Golden Rule . . . . .      | 65    | Lakeland.       |
| Newport . . . . .          | U. D. | Newport.        |

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., DISTRICT No. 1,  
ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 21st, 1874. }

*To the M. W. G. M. of Masons in Minnesota:*

In obedience to instructions contained in your letter, under date of February 10th, 1874, inclosing a commission constituting me District Deputy Grand Master of the First District of Minnesota, I have the honor to submit a report of the condition of each Lodge of my District, visited by me since my appointment.

The First District comprises the Lodges at Stillwater, St. Paul, Hastings, Red Wing, Cannon Falls, Cottage Grove, Lakeland, Taylor's Falls, and the Lodge under dispensation at Newport. I have visited each Lodge, at either a stated or special communication, with the exception of Golden Rule, No. 65, at Lakeland. I had an engagement to visit this Lodge, but owing to pressure upon my time, I was unable to visit the brethren at Lakeland, as I had intended.

Some time in June I received from the Grand Secretary a dispensation for brethren at Newport to open a Lodge, and a request that I visit them and assist them in getting started. I did so at my earliest convenience, and made a report to you at the time of my visitation.

July 6th, I visited Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 35, at a stated communication. I found the Lodge in a flourishing condition, the records well kept, the hall suitable and convenient. I saw no degrees conferred, but from the manner of transacting business, and the general working of the Lodge, I inferred that the officers were worthy and well qualified. The Lodge is out of debt, and owns two hundred and eighty acres of land in Pope County, Minnesota.

On the evening of July 20th, I visited St. John's Lodge, No. 1, at Stillwater, at a stated communication. I found the records well kept, the attendance and interest of the members commendable. The hall is one of the finest in the State. It is furnished with good taste, and the members may well be proud of its appearance. Owing to a large expenditure in furnishing their hall, the brethren are somewhat in debt.

July 22d, I visited Dakota Lodge, No. 7, at a stated communication. Owing to the extreme heat, attendance was small. The first degree was conferred fairly by Bro. Scott, W. M. I examined the records, and found everything in good order. The Lodge owns a city lot in Hastings, valued at one thousand dollars, and has in its treasury about six hundred and fifty dollars.

July 25th, I visited Taylors Falls. I found that the Lodge had "called off" during the summer months. I visited the Lodge room, which I found convenient and safe; examined the records and books, which were kept in excellent condition. Zion Lodge, No. 55, is weak in numbers, and but little work has been done in the last two years, and the attendance has been small. From what I could learn, I concluded that dissensions among the membership had impaired the interest and usefulness of the Lodge.

July 29th, I visited Acacia Lodge, No. 51, and conferred the first degree. The attendance was quite small, perhaps owing to the season of my visit. I found everything in good condition, and the Lodge out of debt.

On the evening of August 3d, I visited Red Wing Lodge, No. 8. I found the brethren at home, in a convenient, commodious hall, nicely furnished, and a commendable interest in all that pertains to our Order manifested by the brethren.

August 15th, I visited Oriental Lodge, No. 34, at Cannon Falls, and found the Lodge in a flourishing condition. It owns the building in which their Lodge room is situated, and the lot on which it stands. The property is valued at fifteen hundred dollars. They have just purchased new regalia for the Lodge, at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars.

On the evening of December 3d, I made an official visitation of St. Paul Lodge, No. 3. This Lodge has for some years been struggling with a large debt, and in consequence the interest of its members has declined. I found what I considered the beginning of a better state of things. The debt almost paid, and an increased interest among its members.

My own Lodge, Ancient Landmark, No. 5, I have visited at nearly every stated and special communication during the year. It is out of debt, and about one thousand dollars in the treasury. The Secretary is well skilled, and the records well kept.

I have received for expenses from the several Lodges visited, as follows, viz:

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| From Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 35, - - - | \$4. 00 |
| From Dakotah Lodge, No. 7, - - -     | 4 00    |
| From Red Wing Lodge, No. 8, - - -    | 6 00    |
| From Oriental Lodge, No. 34, - - -   | 10 00   |
| From Zion Lodge, No. 55, - - -       | 5 00    |
| From Acacia Lodge, No. 51, - - -     | 2 00    |
| From St. John's Lodge, No. 1, - - -  | 5 00    |

Total, - - - - \$36 00

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. WRIGHT,

*District Deputy Grand Master, 1st District.*

## SECOND DISTRICT.

R. W. FRED. L. SMITH, - - MINNEAPOLIS,

*District Deputy Grand Master.*

| NAMES OF LODGES.        | Nos. | LOCATION.          |
|-------------------------|------|--------------------|
| Cataract . . . . .      | 2    | Minneapolis, E. D. |
| Hennepin . . . . .      | 4    | Minneapolis, W. D. |
| Minneapolis . . . . .   | 19   | Minneapolis, W. D. |
| Anoka . . . . .         | 30   | Anoka.             |
| Hope . . . . .          | 42   | Glencoe.           |
| Watertown . . . . .     | 50   | Watertown.         |
| Temple . . . . .        | 59   | Hutchinson.        |
| Star . . . . .          | 62   | Rockford.          |
| Howard . . . . .        | 82   | Howard Lake.       |
| Golden Fleece . . . . . | 89   | Litchfield.        |
| Sharon . . . . .        | 104  | Willmar.           |
| Carver . . . . .        | 111  | Carver.            |
| Khurum . . . . .        | 112  | Minneapolis, W. D. |
| Excelsior . . . . .     | 113  | Excelsior.         |

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., DISTRICT NO. 2, }  
LITCHFIELD, MINN., Dec. 23, 1874. }

M. W. Charles Griswold, Grand Master Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., Minnesota, St. Paul:

M. W. and Dear Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Second District. I have only visited Minneapolis No. 19, and Litchfield No. 89, for these reasons:

First. Nearly all the Lodges in this District hold their regular meetings on Saturday evenings. To visit at a regular meeting

would require me to be from home over Sunday. During the spring and summer months, to call a special meeting for a visitation I thought would bring but few out, as my experience as Master of a Lodge has taught me that during these months but little work is done in a country Lodge, and the attendance small. I had designed to visit during the fall months, but during the month of October I was called from home, and during November and this far in December, I could not be absent from home and business.

Second. I judge of other Lodges by my own, and believe that they, like individuals, are sensibly affected by the stringency of the times; the condition of my own finances would not permit me to visit at my own expense, and I thought with all the demands for legitimate expenditures, and calls for charity, the country Lodges could hardly afford the expense of a visitation; the cost, I thought, might better be bestowed upon brethren in this and adjoining States suffering for the necessities of life.

Third. The Lodges in Minneapolis I knew were well officered and in good working condition. The officers of the other Lodges, except Anoka whom I did not know, I knew were men well qualified, and the work and business of their Lodges were being well done; there was, therefore, in my judgment, no imperative demand on these grounds for a visitation.

I have received reports from all the Lodges in this District except Anoka No. 30, Hennepin No. 4, and Minneapolis No. 19.

All the Lodges reporting have suitable Halls in which to meet, except Hope No. 42, at Glencoe, which at present has no place in which to meet, and has not had for more than a year last past. The Lodge hopes to procure a Hall during the coming winter.

Star Lodge No. 62, Rockford, own their Hall; Cataract No. 2, East Minneapolis, has built a fine Hall during the past year, which you will dedicate on the 28th inst., I suppose. Golden Fleece Lodge No. 89, Litchfield, during the past summer, began the erection of a Hall 26x74 feet. It is enclosed, and will be finished before the lease of their present Hall expires—June 30, 1875.

The Preparation Room and Tiler's Room in some of the Lodges are small, but in all furnished and secure.

Each Lodge reporting is supplied with the necessary furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels. Some, of course, more costly and valuable than others.

The by-laws of Sharon Lodge No. 104, Willmar, and Hope Lodge No. 42, Glencoe, have never been approved by the Grand Master, but will be submitted for approval.

The financial condition of the Lodges is good; none are in debt, and some have considerable assets. Cataract Lodge No. 2 is perhaps the wealthiest Lodge in the State. Its property is worth about

\$25,000. Star Lodge No. 62 has assets of the value of \$850; Temple Lodge No. 59, \$200; Watertown No. 50, though its contributions to charity have been large for the past two or three years, has \$300; Hope No. 42, \$350; Golden Fleece No. 89, \$1,000.

On the whole, the Craft in this District seems to be in a prosperous condition. The outer door appears to be well guarded, and peace and harmony prevail within.

Fraternally, yours,

J. C. BRADEN,

*Dist. Dep. Grand Master, 2d Dist.*

### THIRD DISTRICT.

R. W. E. P. BARNUM, - - SAUK CENTRE, \*

*District Deputy Grand Master.*

| NAMES OF LODGES.           | Nos. | LOCATION.     |
|----------------------------|------|---------------|
| Monticello . . . . .       | 16   | Monticello.   |
| North Star . . . . .       | 23   | St. Cloud.    |
| Clearwater . . . . .       | 28   | Clearwater.   |
| Star in the West . . . . . | 60   | Sauk Centre.  |
| Paynesville . . . . .      | 71   | Paynesville.  |
| Constellation . . . . .    | 81   | Alexandria.   |
| Fraternal . . . . .        | 92   | Princeton.    |
| Unity . . . . .            | 93   | Sauk Rapids.  |
| Sherburne . . . . .        | 95   | Elk River.    |
| Corner Stone . . . . .     | 99   | Fergus Falls. |

No report.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. W. C. N. DANIELS, - - FARIBAULT,

*District Deputy Grand Master.*

| NAMES OF LODGES.           | Nos. | LOCATION.     |
|----------------------------|------|---------------|
| Faribault . . . . .        | 9    | Faribault.    |
| Mantorville . . . . .      | 11   | Mantorville.  |
| King Hiram . . . . .       | 31   | Belle Plaine. |
| Star in the East . . . . . | 33   | Owatonna.     |
| Washington . . . . .       | 38   | Waseoja.      |
| King Solomon . . . . .     | 44   | Shakopee.     |
| Social . . . . .           | 48   | Northfield.   |
| Cannon River . . . . .     | 52   | Morristown.   |
| Corinthian . . . . .       | 67   | Farmington.   |
| Hiram a Bi . . . . .       | 83   | Kasson.       |
| Relief . . . . .           | 108  | Dodge Centre. |

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., DISTRICT NO. 4,  
FARIBAULT, MINN, Dec. 7th, 1874. }

*To the M. W. Chas. Griswold, G. M.*

Dear Sir and Brother: Agreeably to the instructions contained in your circular dated Red Wing, Minn., February 14, 1874, I have visited all the Lodges in the 4th District, either at stated or special communications, and am happy to report that, with but three exceptions, they are in a healthy and prosperous condition, and all we might reasonably hope to expect.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 67, Farmington, has a suitable hall in which to meet, safe and convenient, well furnished, lighted and carpeted. Preparation and Tyler's rooms properly furnished, and have the necessary working tools, clothing and jewels. By-Laws approved. *No Lodge Register.* Minutes correct, and well kept. Rent \$100 per annum.

## ASSETS.

|                             |       |          |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------|
| Cash in hands of Treasurer, | - - - | \$ 68 22 |
| Amount of dues outstanding, | - - - | 140 60   |

|              |       |          |
|--------------|-------|----------|
|              |       | \$208 82 |
| Liabilities, | - - - | 66 90    |

|                                     |     |          |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Assets, over and above liabilities, | - - | \$141 92 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----------|

King Solomon, No. 44, Shakopee. Records substantially correct. New hall, in the third story of a stone building, perfectly safe, convenient, well furnished, proper ante rooms and furniture. Working tools and jewels, clothing, &c. By-Laws approved by G. M. Peace and harmony prevails.



## ASSETS.

|                                    |   |   |   |   |                 |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Cash in Treasury,                  | - | - | - | - | \$134 22        |
| Invested in Scott County Bonds,    | - | - | - | - | 300 00          |
| Due from members for dues,         | - | - | - | - | 108 50          |
| Rent due from Globe R. A. Chapter, | - | - | - | - | 56 25           |
|                                    |   |   |   |   | <u>\$598 77</u> |

## LIABILITIES.

|                             |   |   |   |   |          |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|
| One quarter's rent of Hall, | - | - | - | - | 37 50    |
| Assets over liabilities,    | - | - | - | - | \$561 27 |
| Usual attendance limited.   |   |   |   |   |          |

King Hiram, No. 31, Belle Plaine, meets in same old hall in which it has met for years. It is safe, convenient, and has the necessary furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels. By-Laws approved. Records substantially correct. The work of the Lodge is fair, but not correct. Usual attendance small.

Assets over liabilities, Nov. 18, 1874, \$149 22.

Social Lodge, No. 48, Northfield, has a good hall, safe, good furniture, clothing, working tools and jewels, all in good order. Ante rooms convenient and well furnished. By-Laws approved. Records faulty. Discord in the Lodge—needs discipline. Work fair. Lodge in debt.

Relief Lodge, No. 108, Dodge Center. A new, safe and convenient hall. Preparation room, and Tiler's room, and reception room convenient and well furnished. Lodge has the necessary furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels. Records correct. Good work and true work. Lodge has no Secretaries' convenience book. Usual attendance good. Peace and harmony prevails. The Lodge is in debt \$90, over and above their assets, owing to furnishing the new hall.

Huram a Bi Lodge, No. 83, Kasson. Lodge meets in a public hall, the Grange also meets in the same hall. The hall is safe, and has convenient ante rooms, and properly furnished. No floor carpet. Records correct. All necessary books. All necessary clothing and jewels. Odd Fellows occupy same hall. By-Laws approved. Very correct in the work, so far as exemplified. Peace and harmony prevails. Usual attendance good.

## ASSETS.

|                                                |   |   |   |   |                 |
|------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Cash on hand,                                  | - | - | - | - | \$113 53        |
| Due from Patrons of Husbandry, for rent,       | - | - | - | - | 25 00           |
| Amount outstanding for dues,                   | - | - | - | - | 215 25          |
|                                                |   |   |   |   | <u>\$353 78</u> |
| Certificates of indebtedness, held by members, |   |   |   |   |                 |
| due in 5 and 10 years,                         |   |   |   |   | 143 00          |
| Assets over liabilities,                       | - | - | - | - | <u>\$210 78</u> |

Mantorville Lodge, No. 11, Mantorville. Hall in second story frame building, rather too near the ground to be perfectly safe. Preparation and Tiler's rooms convenient, and furnished. Lodge has necessary furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels. By-Laws approved by G. . M. . The records are correct in the main, have not followed the form in all respects. Grange and Odd Fellows meet in the Lodge hall. Lodge has no convenience book. The Lodge work is very well done. Peace and harmony prevails among the members.

|                                                 |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Liabilities on notes and scrip held by members, | \$457 72     |
| Cash on hand, - - - - -                         | \$10 00      |
| Amount due for dues, - - - - -                  | 268 55       |
|                                                 | <hr/> 278 35 |

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Liabilities over assets, - - - - - | \$179 37 |
|------------------------------------|----------|

Washington Lodge, No. 38, Wasioja. Lodge meets in the same hall it has for years. It might be improved, but is as good as the place will afford. Records irregular in many respects. By-Laws conflict with Constitution. Ordered them to be sent up for approval. *Work very poor.* The officers are not posted in the work at all, and never will be. I think that the good of Masonry demands that no work be done here. Only seven members live in the village, and very difficult to meet with sufficient numbers to constitute their locality.

Liabilities over assets, \$44 31.

Star in the East Lodge, No. 33, Owatonna, has a new and commodious hall, well fitted up with all the furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels. Ante rooms convenient and properly arranged, and furnished. One of the finest halls in the State. Records correct. By-Laws approved. Work very well. Usual attendance good. Peace and harmony prevails. Made corrections in the work.

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Assets—Cash on hand, - - - - - | \$70 00        |
| Amount due for dues, - - - - - | 250 00         |
|                                | <hr/> \$320 00 |
| Liabilities, - - - - -         | 250 00         |

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Assets over liabilities, - - - - - | \$ 70 00 |
|------------------------------------|----------|

Faribault Lodge, No. 9, Faribault. A large and convenient hall, well furnished. Ante rooms well furnished and convenient. All necessary working tools and clothing. Jewels old and well worn; not fit to wear on public occasions. Records correct. All the necessary books for records. By-Laws approved. The Lodge is in very good working condition, when the officers are all present. There has a practice prevailed in not giving the Lecture at the time of doing the work, but appointing a special for that purpose. The result has been, no specials have been appointed for that purpose, and the candidates are without the Lectures usually given in conferring the several degrees. Peace and harmony prevail in the Lodge.

Cash assets, over and above all liabilities, \$450.

Cannon River Lodge, No. 52, Morristown, has not a suitable hall in which to meet and work. They have changed their place of meeting from one building to another, which is very unsafe. There is no convenience whatever in doing Lodge work—the building is a one and a half story. Stairs enter the hall in the centre. No ante rooms. No Lodge furniture of any account. The Grange meets in the same room. Records substantially correct. No Lodge Register. I do not think the good of the Order is promoted, or will be, by the continuance of a Lodge here, under the present circumstances.

• Assets over liabilities, \$129 36.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

C. N. DANIELS,

*District Deputy Grand Master, 4th District.*

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. FRED. JOSS, - - - LAKE CITY,

*District Deputy Grand Master.*

| NAMES OF LODGES.      | Nos. | LOCATION.    |
|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| Wapahasa . . . . .    | 14   | Wabasha.     |
| Mystic Tie . . . . .  | 37   | Pine Island. |
| Cornelian . . . . .   | 40   | Lake City.   |
| Hermon . . . . .      | 41   | Zumbrota.    |
| Illustrious . . . . . | 63   | Plainview.   |
| Tyrian . . . . .      | 86   | Mazeppa.     |
| Elgin . . . . .       | 115  | Elgin.       |

No Report.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. W. I. B. CUMMINGS, - - - WINONA,

*District Deputy Grand Master.*

| NAMES OF LODGES.         | Nos. | LOCATION.       |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------|
| Winona . . . . .         | 18   | Winona.         |
| Rochester . . . . .      | 21   | Rochester.      |
| Pleasant Grove . . . . . | 22   | Pleasant Grove. |
| Harmony . . . . .        | 43   | Lewiston.       |
| Evergreen . . . . .      | 46   | Troy.           |
| Rising Sun . . . . .     | 49   | St. Charles.    |
| Ashlar . . . . .         | 61   | Eyota.          |
| Minneiska . . . . .      | 74   | Minneiska.      |
| High Forest . . . . .    | 85   | High Forest.    |
| Adoniram . . . . .       | 107  | Dover.          |
| Pickwick . . . . .       | 110  | Pickwick.       |

*Chas. Griswold, Esq., M. W. G. M. of Masons of Minnesota :*

Most Worshipful Sir: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular issued February 14th, 1874, I have, as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District, visited all the Lodges, with one exception (Rochester No. 21—the Hall being occupied by another branch of the Order the evening I purposed visiting there), at stated or special communications, and would most respectfully report as follows: That the condition of the Lodges in this district is, in most respects, satisfactory. The most have fair, and some large memberships. The amount of work done, if less than in some former years, indicates a healthy and steady increase in numbers. Most of the Lodges have good apartments, and the recording officers are nearly all of them well informed as to their duties, and the work in no instance, when exemplified, been glaringly imperfect.

I may mention that I have been present at almost every meeting of Winona Lodge No. 18 (my own Lodge,) the past year. This Lodge room is large, and has good furniture. Preparation and Tiler's rooms, properly furnished and secure. This Lodge has good working tools, clothing and jewels, and funds on hand, above all liabilities, to the amount of five hundred and seventy-six 08-100 dollars. I do not purpose to speak of it more in detail, preferring to leave that duty to my successor.

Thursday, November 5th, I visited Pickwick Lodge U. D. at Pickwick, at a regular communication, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree. Their Lodge room is of good size and carpeted. Suitable Preparation and Tiler's rooms. Furniture in keeping with Hall. They have in their treasury, above all liabilities, seventy-four 88-100 dollars.

November 11th, I visited Adoniram Lodge No. 107, Dover, at a special communication. The notice having been some way delayed, the attendance was small; witnessed the exemplification of the work on the E. . A. . degree. This Lodge room is not carpeted: has Preparation and Tiler's rooms in keeping with Hall. Lodge room is well furnished with charts and working tools; jewels are of tin; have expended, the past season, some ninety dollars, in furniture; liabilities thirty-seven dollars. By-laws approved by G. . M. . They received no copies of G. . L. . Proceedings, of the last session.

November 12th, I visited Evergreen Lodge No. 46, Troy, at a special communication; a good number of the brethren were present; exemplified the work on the E. . A. . degree, in accordance with the ritual. This Lodge room is of good size, not carpeted, is well furnished with working tools, clothing and jewels. Anterooms proper for the purposes designed. By-laws approved by G. . M. ., and copies of proceedings of G. . L. . on file. This Lodge has funds on hand, above all liabilities, to the amount of five hundred fifty-five and 97-100 dollars.

November 13th, I visited Rising Sun Lodge No. 49, St. Charles, at a special communication; a large number of the brethren were present. At the request of the W. . M. . I conferred the M. . M. . degree in accordance with our work. This Lodge room is of good size, carpeted, and well furnished; has good working tools, clothing and jewels. Anterooms convenient and suitable for the purposes designed. By-laws approved by G. . M. ., and G. . L. . Proceedings on file. It is unnecessary for me to say that the affairs of this Lodge are well managed, when they are known to be in such hands as R. . W. . Brother Hyde's.

November 17th, I visited Pleasant Grove Lodge No. 22, Pleasant Grove, at a regular communication, and found a full attendance of the officers and members. Witnessed the conferring of the E. . A. . and M. . M. . degrees. This Lodge is in a prosperous condition; Lodge room carpeted, and well furnished; has good clothing and jewels. They have also a fine organ and good organist. The two-story building in which the Lodge is held is owned by them, and valued at about six hundred dollars. Total liabilities, one hundred dollars. By-laws not approved by G. . M. . Copies of G. . L. . Proceedings on file.

Wednesday, November 18th, I visited High Forest Lodge No. 85, High Forest, at a regular communication. A fair attendance of the brethren were present. Witnessed the conferring of the E. . A. . degree, and at the request of the W. . M. . exemplified the M. . M. . degree in accordance with our ritual. The officers are zealous, and desirous of being proficient in the work. Lodge room small, but large enough for the present, not carpeted. Anterooms in keeping with the Hall; furniture and jewels suitable for the place. By-laws approved by G. . M. . Copies of G. . L. . Proceedings on file. Amount in treasury, above all liabilities, twenty-five dollars.

November 19th, I visited Ashlar Lodge No. 61, at Eyota, at a special communication, and found a good attendance of the officers and brethren. Witnessed the exemplification of the work on the E. . A. . degree. I found the officers well posted, and with but few verbal differences, in accordance with our ritual. Lodge room of good size, not carpeted, well furnished with furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels; by-laws approved by Grand Master; copies of Grand Lodge Proceedings on file; no funds in treasury.

November 27th, I visited Minneiska Lodge No. 74, Minneiska, at a special communication, and found a fair attendance of the brethren. Witnessed the exemplification of the work on the E. . A. . degree; Lodge room small and convenient, carpeted, have necessary furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels; resources above all liabilities, one hundred and four 89-100 dollars; by-laws approved by Grand Master; copies of Grand Lodge Proceedings on file.

November 30th, I visited Harmony Lodge No. 43, Lewiston, at a special communication; owing to the inclement weather, there were but a few of its members present. Exemplified the work on the E. . A. . degree in accordance with our ritual. This Lodge room is of good size, carpeted, and well fitted up with charts and furniture; have good working tools, clothing and jewels; ante-rooms suitable for purposes designed; no funds in the treasury; by-laws approved by Grand Master; copies of Grand Lodge Proceedings on file.

I regret that circumstances have been such that I could not give more attention to visiting the Lodges than I have done. Early in the year my business was such I could not be absent from home; later in the year I was not much better situated; hence my visits have been of necessity short, and my investigations of the condition of the Lodges in this district less thorough than I intended. I have, wherever I have visited, endeavored to point out such errors as have occurred in the opening and closing exercises of the Lodge, the exemplification of the ritual, form of Minutes, Lodge Register, &c., as time and circumstances permitted. Through this district there is a hearty disposition to comply to the very letter, with the requirements of the M. . W. . M. . and the regulations of the M. . W. . Grand Lodge.

In all my official intercourse with the Lodges in this district, I have been received and treated with the kindness and courtesy due your representative. I have enjoyed much pleasure in the discharge of the trust which you so kindly committed to my care, and have endeavored to carry out your views and wishes in all matters connected with the same. With many thanks for the honor of my appointment as your representative, I am

Fraternally, yours,

I. B. CUMMINGS,

*District Deputy Grand Master, Sixth District.*

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. B. A. MAN, - - - LANESBORO,  
*District Deputy Grand Master.*

| NAMES OF LODGES.        | Nos. | LOCATION.      |
|-------------------------|------|----------------|
| Hokah . . . . .         | 17   | Hokah.         |
| Caledonia . . . . .     | 20   | Caledonia.     |
| Morning Star . . . . .  | 29   | La Crescent.   |
| Preston . . . . .       | 36   | Preston.       |
| Meridian . . . . .      | 56   | Chatfield.     |
| Spring Valley . . . . . | 58   | Spring Valley. |
| Mystic Star . . . . .   | 69   | Rushford.      |
| Brownsville . . . . .   | 73   | Brownsville.   |
| Mystic Circle . . . . . | 78   | Houston.       |
| Orient . . . . .        | 84   | Money Creek.   |
| Lebanon . . . . .       | 102  | Lanesboro.     |

No report.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R. W. THOS. MONTGOMERY, - ST. PETER,  
*District Deputy Grand Master.*

| NAMES OF LODGES.    | Nos.  | LOCATION.        |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|
| Mankato . . . . .   | 12    | Mankato.         |
| Union . . . . .     | 45    | Le Sueur.        |
| Concord . . . . .   | 47    | Cleveland.       |
| Nicollet . . . . .  | 54    | St. Peter.       |
| Henderson . . . . . | 80    | Henderson.       |
| Antiquity . . . . . | 91    | Redwood Falls.   |
| Keystone . . . . .  | 94    | Sleepy Eye Lake. |
| Charity . . . . .   | 98    | New Ulm.         |
| Sunset . . . . .    | 109   | Montevideo.      |
| Granite . . . . .   | U. D. | Granite Falls.   |
| Delta . . . . .     | U. D. | Marshall.        |

ST. PETER, MINN., December 1st, 1874.

*Rev. Charles Griswold, Grand Master, St Paul:*

M. W. Sir and Brother: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the present condition of the various Masonic Lodges in the Eighth District, in the order of visitation.

The Lodges throughout the district are, in the main, in a very satisfactory condition, notwithstanding drawbacks in several places, and the pressure of hard times all over.

Harmony and brotherly love prevail, and although the growth of the Order has been slow, yet the brethren have thus had more time at their meetings to learn more perfectly the three principles of the Order—Friendship, Benevolence and Brotherly Love.

I have had the pleasure of meeting in open Lodge the brethren at New Ulm, Sleepy Eye Lake, Le Sueur, Marshall, Granite Falls, Redwood Falls, Mankato and St. Peter.

I also visited Cleveland and Henderson, and inspected the Lodge affairs at those places.

I was unable to extend my visit to Sunset Lodge, at Montivedeo, but submit in another place such information as was furnished me by a correspondence with its officers.

To avoid repetition elsewhere, I will here say that with exceptions hereinafter named, all the Lodges are supplied with Grand Lodge Proceedings, their By-Laws are approved by the Grand Master, and signed by the members. Their Lodge Register, Account Books and Records are neatly and correctly kept, and their halls, Tiler and preparation rooms are generally well furnished, lighted and warmed.

The Masters, Secretaries, and many of the brethren, have placed me under many obligations for their uniform kindness and courtesy. Have cheerfully aided me in obtaining all necessary information, and with one or two exceptions, have promptly and generously met my expenses. I have devoted about ten days time to my official duties, and have traveled 500 miles, at an expense of about \$40,

Charity Lodge, No. 98, New Ulm, has a commodious and well furnished hall. The interest and attendance is good, some having come 26 miles to attend on the night of my visit, March 24th, Books and papers are neatly kept, and work well understood and performed. Assets, \$150 to \$175. Liabilities, Jan. 1, 1875, \$41.

Keystone Lodge, No. 94, at Sleepy Eye Lake, has a small and rather insecure hall, though neatly furnished. They expect to build and fit up a fine hall in the spring. The brethren take a great interest, however, in their Lodge, and do pretty good work. A new Chapter was started there last August. Lodge assets \$127. No liabilities.

Union Lodge, No. 45, at Le Sueur, visited Nov. 5th. Attendance good. Hall and other rooms well suited for Lodge purposes, roomy and well furnished. The work of the 3d degree was exemplified by its officers in a very creditable manner, and the *entire* lecture given the same evening. How often do Masters omit this most essential part of each degree, postponing it for an alleged want of time, when twenty minutes would suffice, and as a result the candidate is seldom more than half instructed. A commenda-



ble feature of their hall is the display of every member's portrait on the walls, in separate frames, those of deceased brethren being draped in mourning. Assets, besides unpaid dues, \$70. No liabilities.

Delta Lodge, U. D., at Marshall. I visited Marshall, in Lyon County, Nov. 16th, and assisted in starting Delta Lodge, U. D. Bro. Tripp, W. : M. : , has been untiring in his efforts since last June, in fitting up a hall, and is deserving of all praise for what has been done. The hall is well arranged, carpeted, well lighted and warmed, secure and pretty well supplied with the necessary furniture, &c. The three degrees were exemplified, and W. : Bro. A. Marden, of New Ulm, remained several days, imparting further instruction. I am confident that a flourishing Lodge will soon be built up at Marshall, as there are now a great many Masons in the vicinity. The brethren desire their dispensation renewed for another year without fee.

Granite Lodge, U. D. at Granite Falls. Visited November 17th. Has at present a poor hall, but expects to provide a better in the spring. It is secure enough, though on the ground floor, but is not furnished nor fitted comfortably. They soon intend to provide a full supply of necessary Lodge furniture, &c., which is now lacking. Records kept on loose sheets of paper—no register or account book, but these will all be provided and posted as soon as they can be obtained. The attendance is good, some members coming regularly twelve miles to attend the meetings. I endeavored to instruct the brethren fully in all points appertaining to the internal workings of a Lodge, and am satisfied that a pretty good Lodge will yet be built up at that point. The work is understood, and as well performed as can be expected, in view of their many drawbacks. They wish their dispensation renewed (without fee) for another year. Assets \$100. No liabilities.

Antiquity Lodge No. 91, at Redwood Falls, seems to be in first class working order. Hall small, but comfortable, and completely equipped with Lodge furniture, including pillars and steps for second degree. Very little work has been done for a year or two, but regular meetings are held and well attended. Assets \$57. No liabilities.

Concord Lodge No. 47, at Cleveland. Building in which they meet is owned by Lodge. Their Hall in second story, although quite small, serves their purposes very well, is papered, carpeted, and reasonably well furnished. Attendance small and irregular; consequently much labor and responsibility in keeping up the Lodge devolves on the Master, Brother Hall. Assets \$140, besides unpaid dues. No liabilities.

Mankato Lodge No. 12, at Mankato, visited Nov. 28th. This is a large Lodge, but the attendance and work done the past year has been quite small. Their Hall is old, and for a place like Mankato,

is not very inviting; which perhaps partially accounts for the slim attendance. It is the intention of the brethren to fit up a fine new Hall in the spring, the various Masonic bodies having for that purpose a fund of about \$2,000. The officers are competent and well posted. Assets, besides unpaid dues, about \$460. No liabilities.

Henderson Lodge No. 80, at Henderson. This is a very feeble Lodge, and have had no meetings for several months, for want of a quorum in the town. Many of the members, whose business led them away during the summer, are returning, and the Master therefore expects to hold regular meetings during the winter. An active warfare has been carried on by the Catholic Priests against the Lodge, perhaps because the Master and several members are Catholics, but the brethren are plucky, and are determined to keep their Lodge alive at all hazards. They have a pretty good Hall, but not very well furnished, for want of means—there being no assets.

Sunset Lodge No. 109, at Montevideo. Hall in second story, 22 x 24 feet; anterooms 8 x 11 feet. For want of funds their Hall is scantily furnished, and lacks many essentials of comfort and convenience. Attendance regular; very little work done. Assets \$6.55; liabilities \$18.95.

Nicollet Lodge No. 54, at St. Peter. This (my own) Lodge was officially visited December 1st. It occupies the largest, and one of the best furnished Halls in the district. Membership large, but attendance rather small the past year, and very little work has been done. Steps have been taken to increase the interest in the meetings, and thus to promote a better attendance. Officers are competent and well posted. Assets \$400. No liabilities.

The brethren at Kasota and Fort Ridgely have consulted me in regard to starting new Lodges at those points. No steps have yet been taken to organize, and I think it would be unwise, for the present, to increase the number of Lodges in the district.

Thanking you for the honor of my appointment, and hoping that my successor may more efficiently discharge the onerous and responsible duties belonging to the office.

I am, fraternally, your obedient servant,

THOS. MONTGOMERY,

*District Deputy Grand Master, 8th District.*

## NINTH DISTRICT.

R. W. L. Z. ROGERS, - - - WATERVILLE,

*District Deputy Grand Master.*

| NAMES OF LODGES.       | Nos.  | LOCATION.   |
|------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Wilton . . . . .       | 24    | Wilton.     |
| Western Star . . . . . | 26    | Albert Lea. |
| Sakatah . . . . .      | 32    | Waterville. |
| Fidelity . . . . .     | 39    | Austin.     |
| Lansing . . . . .      | 72    | Lansing.    |
| Eureka . . . . .       | 75    | Le Roy.     |
| Tuscan . . . . .       | 77    | Waseca.     |
| Doric . . . . .        | 87    | Wells.      |
| LaFayette . . . . .    | U. D. | Brownsdale. |

WATERVILLE, LE SUEUR COUNTY, MINN., }  
 December 31, 1874. }

*M. W. Chas. Griswold, Grand Master of Masons of Minnesota:*

Worshipful Sir and Brother: When you notified me of my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master for the 9th District, I was fearful I might not be able to visit all Lodges.

October 5th, I visited Wilton Lodge No. 24, as per previous appointment; found present only the Worshipful Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden; no meeting. Their Hall, Preparation and Tiler's rooms are safe and comfortable; second story; furniture, tools, clothing and jewels, very fair; by-laws approved by Most Worshipful Grand Master, and has full set Grand Lodge Proceedings. Lodge books well kept; Lodge out of debt, has some \$300 funds, and owns half of building and lots; twenty-nine members, much scattered.

October 22, '74, visited Tuscan Lodge No. 77, Waseca. Fine Hall in connection with the Chapter, and with Preparation and Tiler's rooms ample, convenient and well furnished. Good clothing, jewels and furniture; by-laws approved by Most Worshipful Grand Master. Books well kept and complete; Lodge out of debt, and has some \$60 on hand, and dues to Lodge of some \$130. Forty-three members—attendance good. Third degree conferred by the Lodge in a manner *highly* creditable to them, as officers and members.

Sakatah Lodge No. 32. Membership 38; good Hall, Tiler and Preparation rooms; furniture, tools, jewels, &c., all new and complete, the Lodge having refitted and refurnished in every part in a superior manner; out of debt, with \$300 or \$400 assets; by-laws approved by Most Worshipful Grand Master; full copy of Grand Lodge Proceedings.

I have been unable to visit the other Lodges, and addressed to each a letter regretting it, and asking them to favor me with statistics to report to you, and have received communications from—

Fidelity, No. 39, Austin, and I compile: Hall and rooms as they should be; by-laws approved by Most Worshipful Grand Master; full set of Grand Lodge Proceedings. Financial condition: about \$150 due the Lodge.

Lansing Lodge No. 72, Lansing, reports he (W. M.) can give me no report to assist me in my report.

Western Star Lodge, No. 26, Albert Lea, reports good Lodge room, third story, brick, 90x22; Lodge, Tiler, Preparation and Banquet rooms; by-laws approved by Most Worshipful Grand Master; full set Grand Lodge Proceedings; Register full and complete. \$200 in treasury; good attendance of members and officers.

No returns to my letters from—

Eureka, No. 75, LeRoy;

LaFayette, U. S. D., Brownsdale;

Doric, No. 87, Wells.

If received, will forward the same to you.

Fraternally, yours,

L. Z. ROGERS,

*District Deputy Grand Master, 9th District.*

## TENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. F. DANIELS,

FAIRMONT,

*District Deputy Grand Master.*

| NAMES OF LODGES.            | Nos. | LOCATION.        |
|-----------------------------|------|------------------|
| Blue Earth Valley . . . . . | 27   | Winnebago City.  |
| Blue Earth City . . . . .   | 57   | Blue Earth City. |
| Chain Lake . . . . .        | 64   | Fairmont.        |
| Madelia . . . . .           | 66   | Madelia.         |
| Joppa . . . . .             | 76   | Garden City.     |
| Good Faith . . . . .        | 90   | Jackson.         |
| Libanus . . . . .           | 96   | St. James.       |
| Prudence . . . . .          | 97   | Windom.          |
| Fraternity . . . . .        | 101  | Worthington.     |
| Bethel . . . . .            | 103  | Lake Crystal.    |
| Ben Franklin . . . . .      | 114  | LuVerne.         |

FAIRMONT, MINN., December 2, 1874.

*Rev. Charles Griswold, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Minnesota, A. F. & A. M.:*

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find herewith transmitted my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic District of the State of Minnesota:

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE NO. 27, A. F. & A. M.,  
WINNEBAGO CITY, MINNESOTA.

- 1st. I visited Blue Earth Valley Lodge No. 27, Nov. 9, 1874.
- 2d. I find they have a suitable Hall in which to meet; very secure and well furnished.
- 3d. I find the Preparation room and Tiler's room properly furnished and secure.
- 4th. I find the Lodge is amply supplied with furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels.
- 5th. I find the by-laws correct, and have been approved by the Grand Master, March, 1871; also find the Lodge have a full set of Grand Lodge Proceedings.
- 6th. I find the Lodge Register, account books and records are kept in proper shape.
- 7th. I find the total assets of the Lodge to be \$600. The Lodge have no liabilities.
- 8th. I have given the necessary instructions to the Master and Secretary in regard to making out Grand Lodge reports.
- 9th. I have corrected some irregularities in the manner of doing the work and conducting the Lodge. The attendance of officers and members about an average. I find the Lodge to be in a very prosperous condition.

BLUE EARTH CITY LODGE NO. 57, A. F. & A. M.,  
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA.

1. I visited Blue Earth City Lodge No. 57, Nov. 7, 1874.
2. Find they have a suitable room in which to meet.
3. I find the Preparation room and Tiler's room properly furnished and secure.
4. Find the above Lodge amply supplied with furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels.
5. I find the by-laws correct, and approved by the Grand Master; also the Lodge is in possession of a full set of Grand Lodge Proceedings.
6. I find the Lodge Register, account book and record are kept in proper form.
7. I find the total assets of the Lodge to be \$427; liabilities, \$37.47.
8. Gave Master and Secretary full instructions in making out Grand Lodge report.
9. I have corrected a few irregularities that existed in the manner of doing the work and conducting the general business of the

Lodge. The general attendance of officers and members about average. The above Lodge is worthy of much credit for the manner in which they have fitted up their room, and the general interest they take in the Order.

CHAIN LAKE LODGE NO. 64, A. F. & A. M.,  
FAIRMONT, MINNESOTA.

1. I visited Chain Lake Lodge No. 64, Nov. 30, 1874.
2. I find they have a suitable Hall in which to meet.
3. I find the Preparation and Tiler's rooms properly furnished and secure.
4. I find the Lodge is provided with necessary furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels.
5. I find the by-laws correct, and approved by the Grand Master, and have a full set of Grand Lodge Proceedings.
6. Have inspected the Lodge register, account book and record, and find them kept in proper form.
7. The total assets of the Lodge are \$200, with no liabilities.
8. I have given the necessary instructions to the Master and Secretary in making out report.
9. I have corrected some irregularities which have existed in the manner of doing the work and business of the Lodge. The attendance of the officers and members rather light, as many are compelled to leave their homes to support their families.

MADIELIA LODGE NO. 66, A. F. & A. M., MADIELIA, MINNESOTA.

1. I visited the above Lodge, No. 66, Nov. 16, 1874.
2. I find the Lodge has a suitable Hall.
3. I find the Preparation room and Tiler's room are properly furnished and secure.
4. The Lodge is suitably supplied with furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels.
5. I have inspected the by-laws, and find there is no provision contrary to the constitution, general regulations and resolutions of the Grand Lodge; the by-laws were approved by the Grand Master Nov. 14, 1867, and have no amendment since; the Lodge is in possession of a complete set of Grand Lodge Proceedings.
6. I have inspected Lodge register, account books and records, and find them correct.
7. I find the total assets of the Lodge \$218, with no liabilities.
8. Have fully instructed the Master and Secretary in making out annual returns to Grand Lodge.
9. I find the Lodge in excellent working condition; the attendance of officers and members about average.

JOPPA LODGE NO. 76, A. F. & A. M., GARDEN CITY, MINNESOTA.

1. I visited Joppa Lodge No. 76, Nov. 11, 1874.
2. I find they have a suitable Hall in which to meet.
3. I find the Preparation and Tiler's rooms properly furnished and secure.

4. I find the above Lodge is properly provided with furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels.

5. I find the by-laws correct, and approved by the Grand Master Jan. 16, 1869, and no amendments since; also have a full set of Grand Lodge Proceedings.

6. I find the Lodge register, account book and records to be kept nearly correct—some few irregularities, which were corrected.

7. I find the total assets to be \$200 over and above all liabilities.

8. I gave instructions to Master and Secretary in making out Grand Lodge report.

9. I corrected some irregularities in the manner of doing the work and conducting the business of the Lodge. The general attendance of officers and members is rather light. I find the above Lodge in a very fine and prosperous condition.

GOOD FAITH LODGE NO. 90, A.°. F.°. & A.°. M.°.,  
JACKSON, MINNESOTA.

1. I visited Good Faith Lodge No. 90, Nov. 28, 1874.

2. I find the Lodge has a suitable Hall in which to meet.

3. I find the Preparation and Tiler's rooms are properly furnished and secure.

4. I find the Lodge is properly supplied with furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels.

5. I find the by-laws correct, and approved by the Grand Master May 7, 1872; no amendments since approval; also, they have a full set of Grand Lodge Proceedings.

6. I have examined the Lodge register, account book and records, and find them kept in proper form.

7. The total assets of the Lodge are \$125, with liabilities amounting to \$16.40.

8. I gave full instructions in regard to making out Grand Lodge report.

9. I found but few irregularities in the manner of doing the work and conducting the business of the Lodge; I find this to be one of the best Lodges in the Tenth Masonic District. The attendance of officers and members has been light, as many have been compelled to leave their homes to support their families.

LIBANUS LODGE NO. 96, A.°. F.°. & A.°. M.°.,  
ST. JAMES, MINNESOTA.

1. I visited Libanus Lodge No. 96, Nov. 18, 1874.

2. I find they have a suitable Hall in which to meet.

3. I find the Preparation and Tiler's rooms furnished and secure.

4. I find the Lodge is furnished with ample furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels.

5. Have inspected by-laws and find them correct, and approved by the Grand Master; and have a full set of Grand Lodge Proceedings.

6. I find Lodge register, account books and records kept in proper shape.

7. I find the total assets of the Lodge to be \$326, with no liabilities.

8. Have given full instructions to the Master and Secretary in reference to making out annual return to Grand Lodge.

9. I found but few irregularities in the manner of doing the work and conducting the business of the Lodge. The brethren of the Lodge are worthy of much praise for the manner in which they are fitting up their Hall, and the great interest they manifest in conducting the work of a Lodge.

PRUDENCE LODGE NO. 97, A.°. F.°. & A.°. M.°,  
WINDOM, MINNESOTA.

1. I visited Prudence Lodge No. 97, Nov. 19, 26 and 27, 1874.

2. I find the Lodge room in which they meet is not suitable without the greatest caution is used, as there is a family living below, and the floor is not properly deadened.

3. I find the Preparation room very insecure, as there is a stove-pipe passing up through this room from a room below; the Tiler's room answers very well.

4. I find them supplied with the necessary furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels.

5. Have inspected the by-laws and find them correct and approved by the Grand Master; also they have a full set of Grand Lodge Proceedings.

6. I find the Lodge register, account books and records kept in very good shape.

7. I find the assets of the Lodge to be \$75.00; their liabilities, \$50.00.

8. I fully instructed the Master and Secretary in making out the Grand Lodge report.

9. I have corrected many irregularities that existed in the manner of doing the work. I find the attendance of the officers and members to be very light, in consequence of many being obliged to leave home to support their families. I trust the brethren will take hold with renewed energy, and bring the Lodge up to a higher standard of work.

FRATERNITY LODGE NO. 101, A.°. F.°. & A.°. M.°,  
WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA.

1. I visited the above Lodge, No. 101, Nov. 25th, 1874.

2. I find they have a suitable Hall in which to meet.

3. I find the Preparation and Tiler's rooms properly furnished and secure.

4. I find they are furnished with furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels.

5. I find the by-laws are correct, and were approved by the



Grand Master, Dec. 19, 1873; no amendments since approval; also have a full set of Grand Lodge Proceedings.

6. I find their Lodge register and account books kept in proper order, but the records have not been kept in accordance with forms laid down.

7. I find the total assets of the Lodge to be \$158; liabilities, \$48.

8. I have instructed the Master and Secretary in making out Grand Lodge report.

9. I have corrected some few irregularities that existed in the manner of conducting the work and business of the Lodge. Attendance of the officers and members above average. Upon the whole, I find this Lodge fully up to the average, with prospects of becoming one of the best in the State.

BETHEL LODGE NO. 103, A. F. & A. M.,  
LAKE CRYSTAL, MINNESOTA.

1. I visited the above Lodge, No. 103, Nov. 11, 12 and 13, 1874.

2. I find they have a suitable Hall in which to meet.

3. I find the Preparation and Tiler's rooms properly furnished and secure.

4. I find the Lodge is provided with necessary furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels.

5. I find the by-laws correct, and have been approved by the Grand Master, Feb. 7, 1873; also find they have a full set of Grand Lodge Proceedings.

6. I find the Lodge has no register, but I requested them to procure one; the account book and records have been kept nearly correct, with some few irregularities, which were corrected.

7. The total assets of the Lodge are \$189, with no liabilities.

8. I gave the necessary instructions to the Master and Secretary in making out the Grand Lodge report.

9. I have corrected many irregularities in the manner of doing the work, and many more still exist. The attendance of officers and members is about an average. I cannot report the Lodge in as good working condition as I should be glad to, but I trust that time, patience and perseverance will bring them in good working condition.

BEN FRANKLIN LODGE, U. D.,  
LU VERNE, MINNESOTA.

1. I visited Ben Franklin Lodge U. D. Nov. 21, 23 and 24, 1874.

2. I find the Lodge has a suitable Hall in which to meet, provided great caution is used, as the Hall is over a school room.

3. I find the Preparation room and Tiler's room are very fair, but the Lodge is not in condition to furnish them properly yet.

4. I find the Lodge has a fair supply of furniture, working tools, clothing and jewels.

5. Lodge has not, as yet, adopted a code of by-laws. I find the Lodge has a full set of Grand Lodge Proceedings.

6. I have examined Lodge register, account books and records, and find them all correct.

7. I find the total assets of the Lodge to be \$69.73; liabilities, \$8.03.

8. I gave the necessary instructions to the Master and Secretary in making out Grand Lodge annual report.

9. I have corrected many of the irregularities which existed in the working and business of the Lodge; attendance of officers and members above average.

I find the Lodge in very good condition, under the circumstances. It is composed of first class material, and will, no doubt, ere long, become as good a working Lodge as can be expected on the frontier; and I would recommend that a charter be granted them at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

In performing the duties of my office, I have visited the several Lodges within the Tenth Masonic District; I find the Lodges generally to be in as good shape as I could expect under the circumstances; the extremely hard times have forced many of our brethren to leave home to secure employment to support their families, which has made the attendance of the Lodge meetings very light, and consequently, work in the Lodges has been very light. The Lodges generally have very fair rooms in which to do their work, which, with the Preparation and Tiler's rooms, are as comfortable as can be expected on the frontier.

I deem the Lodge room of Prudence, No. 97, at Windom, to be very insecure; I also find the Preparation room to be entirely unfit for the purpose for which it is used. (For particulars, see Report of Prudence Lodge No. 97.) I requested the Worshipful Master, Brother C. H. Smith, to use the utmost caution in doing the work of his Lodge.

The amount of money received by me for Masonic relief purposes, from the various Subordinate Lodges in the State—in compliance with the circular issued by the Grand Lodge in July last at my request—is as follows:

|                                             |                 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Received from Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 5, | \$100 00        |
| “ “ Aurora “ “ 100,                         | 64 00           |
| “ “ Hermon “ “ 41,                          | 50 00           |
| “ “ Corinthian “ “ 67,                      | 30 00           |
| “ “ Relief “ “ 108,                         | 17 50           |
| “ “ Wilton “ “ 24,                          | 15 00           |
| “ “ Anoka “ “ 30,                           | 10 50           |
| “ “ Star “ “ 62,                            | 10 00           |
| “ “ Oriental “ “ 36,                        | 9 92            |
| “ “ Monticello, “ “ 16,                     | 5 00            |
| Total, - - - -                              | <u>\$311 92</u> |

The money has been disbursed as follows:

|                      |             |      |   |   |          |
|----------------------|-------------|------|---|---|----------|
| Chain Lake Lodge No. | 64,         | -    | - | - | \$ 94 50 |
| Fraternity           | " "         | 101, | - | - | 85 05    |
| Prudence             | " "         | 97,  | - | - | 66 15    |
| Good Faith           | " "         | 90,  | - | - | 47 25    |
| Ben Franklin         | " U. S. D., | -    | - | - | 18 90    |

Total disbursements, - - - \$311 85

This money has been disbursed in accordance with the wishes of the Masters of the various Lodges to whom it has been sent. This money has, in every case, been distributed to heads of families; the above amount has been divided among thirty-three of the most destitute brethren in the Tenth Masonic District. There are still many others who are in very destitute circumstances, and in much need of relief; but the small amount at my disposal would not reach all who are worthy objects of this charity. Much more aid is required to prevent suffering amongst our brethren, and I would earnestly recommend that the Grand Lodge, at its next annual communication, take hold of the matter, and see that the members of the Order are not allowed to suffer for want of food and clothing during the coming winter. I have taken great pains to inquire into the condition of the brethren in the various Lodges in the district. I find two or three of the Lodges have from one to three members each, who are very destitute; but they will be cared for by their respective Lodges. Peace and harmony prevail in every Lodge in this district, and I trust a little more prosperity in the future among our people will bring the various Lodges up to as high a standard of work as any in the State.

I remain, fraternally yours,

J. F. DANIELS,

*Dist. Dep. Grand Master, 10th Dist.*

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. THOS. C. SHAPLEIGH, - BRAINERD,

*District Deputy Grand Master.*

| NAMES OF LODGES.    | Nos. | LOCATION.    |
|---------------------|------|--------------|
| Palestine . . . . . | 79   | Duluth.      |
| Aurora . . . . .    | 100  | Brainerd.    |
| Shilo . . . . .     | 105  | Fargo, D. T. |
| Mt. Tabor . . . . . | 106  | Detroit.     |

BRAINERD, JUNE 18th, 1874.

*Dear Sir and Most Worshipful Grand Master, Chas. Griswold:*

In reporting the action I have taken with Yellowstone Lodge, No. 88, at Fort Buford, I submit the following:

At Fort Buford, D. T., June 6th, A. D. 1874, A. L. 5874, after learning the condition the Lodge was in financially, and satisfying myself that there were none of the brethren posted in the work and lectures, so as to enable them to do the work, and but very little interest taken among the brethren, I advised them to surrender their charter, which they did, to me. I then sold the building, and what stuff would not pay for shipping away from there, for enough to pay my expenses and time, and gave the parties who bought it a title of the property, under my hand and seal, as having authority from the Grand Master.

The charter, seal, records, and all the papers I could find, I have this day sent to E. D. B. Porter, G. S. St. Paul; also a photograph of some of the officers and brethren, which they wished you to have framed and hung in the Grand Lodge room.

The jewels, aprons, ballot-box, triangle, letter G, 24-inch gauge and common gavel, I turned over to Bismarck Lodge, U. D. at Bismarck, D. T., taking their receipt therefor, the same to be returned to the Grand Lodge with their Dispensation and records; the above articles they will buy when they receive a Charter.

Hoping my action in the matter will meet your approval,

I remain, your ob't serv't,

BENJ. L. PERRY,

*Dist. Dep. Grand Master, 11th District,*

Brainerd, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, NOV. 21ST, 1874.

*To the M. W. Grand Master, Chas. Griswold, Red Wing, Minn.:*

Agreeable to a letter of instruction received from you, and dated February 14th, 1874, I have visited the several Lodges in District No. 11, of which I am District Deputy Grand Master, and therefore shall report the following:

I visited Palestine Lodge, No. 79, Nov. 13th, 1874. I find they have one of the best furnished Lodge rooms in the State, which was fitted up under directions of R. W. Edgar Nash, and his subordinate officers, of which the present Master, Bro. John La Vague, was Junior Warden. The expense of furnishing their rooms was about \$2500. This is paid for. This shows that great interest has been taken to make this Lodge foremost in promoting this great and good work. The attendance is small, but this is caused in a great measure for reasons which I will mention hereafter. Their records, and all the books, are kept in ample form, and the Secretary deserves great credit for his regular attendance in the performance of his duties. The W. M. spares no time or pains to make their meetings of high moral worth to the brethren.

The financial standing of this Lodge is as follows:

|                                       |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Delinquent dues, - - - -              | \$494 16 |
| Rent due from Keystone Chapter, - - - | 191 03   |
| Money due from J. B. McLean, - - -    | 40 02    |
|                                       | <hr/>    |
|                                       | \$725 21 |
| Amount liabilities (for rent), - - -  | 389 55   |
|                                       | <hr/>    |
|                                       | \$335 66 |

November 14th, 1874, I visited Aurora Lodge, No. 100, at Brainerd, having been absent since July 1st, 1874. I have been Master of this Lodge for the past two years, and although the members have been scattered about, as most all of them were connected with the railroad, yet we have kept up a very fair attendance. The Lodge has suffered a great loss of members the past year, and it will be necessary to strike some names from the roll the coming year. We have a very good and convenient place to meet, and everything necessary to carry out the design of the institution. I take great pleasure in saying that our records are kept in splendid style, for which Bro. F. H. Harvey deserves the highest esteem. The finances of the Lodge are as follows:

|                                        |          |
|----------------------------------------|----------|
| Money in hands of Treasurer, - - -     | \$262 95 |
| Dues in arrears, - - - -               | 56 25    |
| Rent due from the Odd Fellows, - - -   | 30 00    |
|                                        | <hr/>    |
|                                        | \$349 20 |
| Liabilities—Due E. H. Bly, for rent, - | 52 00    |
|                                        | <hr/>    |
| Cash in Treasury, - - - -              | \$297 20 |

November 16th, 1874, I was present at a special meeting of Mount Tabor Lodge, No. 106, Detroit, Minn. The Worshipful Master was absent, but the work was performed in the second and

third degrees. They have a very good Lodge room, and are doing the work very well for a new Lodge. The Secretary has all the records in ample form, and I think the Lodge is in a prosperous condition. Their finances are as follows:

|                              |   |   |   |       |    |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|----|
| Money in hands of Treasurer, | - | - | - | \$133 | 69 |
| Unpaid dues,                 | - | - | - | 31    | 00 |
| Total,                       | - | - | - | \$164 | 69 |

Rent paid one year in advance.

November 17th, 1874, I visited Shilo Lodge, No. 105, at Fargo, D. T. This Lodge was Under Dispensation fifteen or eighteen months, with W. H. Smith as W. : M. : Bro. Smith is one of the best posted Masons in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and the brethren are very thorough in the work and lectures. Bro. Roberts, who is W. : M. :, was Junior Warden from the foundation of the Lodge, and has used great care in selecting material, as is very necessary in the frontier towns. They have done but very little work, and have done that little well. They have a nice set of jewels and working tools, and the room in which they meet is well secured from the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers. The finances of the Lodge are as follows:

|                               |   |   |   |       |    |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|----|
| Money in hands of Treasurer,  | - | - | - | \$23  | 08 |
| Money loaned to the brethren, | - | - | - | 74    | 03 |
| Rent due from Odd Fellows,    | - | - | - | 50    | 00 |
|                               |   |   |   | \$149 | 11 |
| Dues in arrears,              | - | - | - | 21    | 50 |
|                               |   |   |   | \$168 | 61 |

Rent paid in advance.

I have not visited Bismarck Lodge, U. : D. :, as the road was shut up before I got away to go out west. I was there when they got their dispensation, in June, and stayed one week, and instructed them in the work and lectures. The brethren all seemed to take a great interest in the work, and as they have good material, I can see no reason why they will not succeed in having a good Lodge. One great reason which I said I would mention of small attendance, is this: You are aware that when the N. P. R. R. started, a great many men rushed to the frontier, and now that work of construction has stopped, they have had to leave the country. This cause applies to all the Lodges in my District, though I am confident that by the use of the dark ball, and keeping the Lodges clear of poor material, they will prosper and be of great benefit to the worthy brethren on the frontier.

After performing this, my last duty before the Grand Lodge is to meet, I shall ask you to see that another District Deputy Grand Master is appointed in my place another year, as I have left the District, to live in Minneapolis. I am, fraternally yours,

B. L. PERRY,  
*District Deputy Grand Master, 11th District.*

## Appendix C.

## REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

## Grand Lodge of Minnesota,

NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

| GRAND LODGE<br>OF              | GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.       |                      | WHEN<br>APPOINTED. | BY WHOM<br>APPOINTED. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
|                                | NAMES.                       | RESIDENCE.           |                    |                       |
| Alabama . . . . .              | M. W. J. McCaleb Willy . . . | Troy . . . . .       | 1859               | G. M. Pierson.        |
| Arkansas . . . . .             | " Luke E. Barber . . .       | Little Rock . . .    | 1869               | " Nash.               |
| California . . . . .           | " Alex. G. Abell . . .       | San Francisco . .    | 1859               | " Pierson.            |
| Canada . . . . .               | " A. A. Stevenson . . .      | Montreal . . . . .   | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Colorado . . . . .             | " Henry M. Teller . . .      | Central City . . .   | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Connecticut . . . . .          | " Nathan Dikeman . . .       | Waterbury . . . .    | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Delaware . . . . .             | " G. W. Chaytor, M.D. . .    | Wilmingon . . . .    | 1861               | " Pierson.            |
| District of Columbia . . . . . | " Chas. F. Stansbury . .     | Washington . . . .   | 1871               | " Nash.               |
| Florida . . . . .              | " Thos. Brown . . . . .      | Tallahassee . . . .  | 1859               | " Pierson.            |
| Georgia . . . . .              | " Thos W. Chandler . . .     | Atlanta . . . . .    | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Idaho . . . . .                | " Geo. H. Coe . . . . .      | Idaho City . . . . . | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Illinois . . . . .             | " Wm. Lavly . . . . .        | Springfield . . . .  | 1861               | " Pierson.            |
| Indiana . . . . .              | " Wm. Hacker . . . . .       | Shelbyville . . . .  | 1861               | " Pierson.            |
| Iowa . . . . .                 | " Z. C. Luse . . . . .       | Iowa City . . . . .  | 1874               | " Griswold.           |
| Kansas . . . . .               | R. W. Isaac B. Sharp . . .   | Wyandotte . . . .    | 1875               | " Griswold.           |
| Kentucky . . . . .             | M. W. Elisha S. Fitch . . .  | Flemingsburg . . .   | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Louisiana . . . . .            | " J. Q. A. Fellows . . .     | New Orleans . . . .  | 1863               | " Pierson.            |
| Maine . . . . .                | " James C. Stevens . . .     | Bangor . . . . .     | 1859               | " Pierson.            |
| Maryland . . . . .             | R. W. James W. Brown . . .   | Baltimore . . . . .  | 1875               | " Griswold.           |
| Michigan . . . . .             | M. W. S. C. Coffinbury . .   | Constantine . . . .  | 1860               | " Nash.               |
| Mississippi . . . . .          | " George R. Peam . . . .     | Natchez . . . . .    | 1871               | " Nash.               |
| Missouri . . . . .             | " Saml H. Saunders . . .     | Otterville . . . . . | *                  | "                     |
| Montana . . . . .              | " N. P. Langford . . . .     | Helena . . . . .     | 1869               | " Nash.               |
| Nebraska . . . . .             | " J. Jordan . . . . .        | Omaha . . . . .      | 1867               | " Nash.               |
| Nevada . . . . .               | " Geo W. Hopkins . . .       | Virginia City . . .  | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| New Brunswick . . . . .        | " B. Lester Peters . . .     | St. Johns . . . . .  | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| New Hampshire . . . . .        | " G. H. Hubbard . . . .      | Manchester . . . . . | 1859               | " Pierson.            |
| New Jersey . . . . .           | " Wm. S. Whitehead . . .     | Newark . . . . .     | 1867               | " Nash.               |
| New York . . . . .             | " Elwood E. Thorne . . .     | New York City . . .  | 1871               | " Nash.               |
| North Carolina . . . . .       | " Robert B. Vance . . .      | Ashville . . . . .   | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Nova Scotia . . . . .          | " Alex. Keith . . . . .      | Halifax . . . . .    | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Ohio . . . . .                 | " Wm. B. Thrall . . . . .    | Columbus . . . . .   | 1859               | " Pierson.            |
| Oregon . . . . .               | " O. S. Savage . . . . .     | Dalles City . . . .  | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Pennsylvania . . . . .         | " Richard Vaux . . . . .     | Philadelphia . . . . | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Quebec . . . . .               | R. W. J. H. Isaacson . . .   | Montreal . . . . .   | 1875               | " Griswold.           |
| South Carolina . . . . .       | M. W. A. G. Mackey . . .     | Charleston . . . . . | 1859               | " Pierson.            |
| Tennessee . . . . .            | " Jonathan S. Dawson . .     | Paris . . . . .      | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Texas . . . . .                | " Philip C. Tucker . . .     | Galveston . . . . .  | 1869               | " Nash.               |
| Vermont . . . . .              | " Wm. G. Shaw . . . . .      | Burlington . . . . . | 1859               | " Pierson.            |
| Virginia . . . . .             | " Wm. Terry . . . . .        | Wytheville . . . . . | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Washington Territory . . . . . | " Benj. E. Lombard . . .     | Port Madison . . . . | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| West Virginia . . . . .        | " Thos. Botadilla . . . .    | St. Domingo . . . .  | 1859               | " Pierson.            |
| West Virginia . . . . .        | " Wm. J. Bates . . . . .     | Wheeling . . . . .   | 1870               | " Nash.               |
| Wisconsin . . . . .            | " Henry L. Palmer . . . .    | Milwaukee . . . . .  | 1859               | " Pierson.            |

\*Have not been able to find out, as yet.—GRAND SEC.

## Appendix D.

### REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA.

|                                |                                  |              |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| ALABAMA . . . . .              | R. W. R. A. JONES . . . . .      | Rochester.   |
| ARKANSAS . . . . .             | " W. S. COMBS . . . . .          | St. Paul.    |
| CALIFORNIA . . . . .           | M. W. G. W. PRESCOTT . . . . .   | Albert Lea.  |
| CANADA . . . . .               | R. W. A. W. BANGS . . . . .      | Le Sueur.    |
| CONNECTICUT . . . . .          | M. W. CHARLES GRISWOLD . . . . . | St. Paul.    |
| CUBA . . . . .                 | " A. T. C. PIERSON . . . . .     | St. Paul.    |
| DELAWARE . . . . .             | R. W. H. A. BILLINGS . . . . .   | Preston.     |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA . . . . . | M. W. C. W. NASH . . . . .       | St. Paul.    |
| ENGLAND . . . . .              | " C. W. NASH . . . . .           | St. Paul.    |
| FLORIDA . . . . .              | R. W. E. P. BARNUM . . . . .     | Sauk Center. |
| GEORGIA . . . . .              | M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON . . . . . | Saint Paul.  |
| IDAHO . . . . .                | " C. W. NASH . . . . .           | "            |
| ILLINOIS . . . . .             | " A. T. C. PIERSON . . . . .     | "            |
| INDIANA . . . . .              | R. W. W. S. COMBS . . . . .      | "            |
| IOWA . . . . .                 | M. W. C. W. NASH . . . . .       | "            |
| KANSAS . . . . .               | " G. W. PRESCOTT . . . . .       | Albert Lea.  |
| KENTUCKY . . . . .             | R. W. W. S. COMBS . . . . .      | Saint Paul.  |
| LOUISIANA . . . . .            | M. W. C. W. NASH . . . . .       | "            |
| MAINE . . . . .                | " G. W. PRESCOTT . . . . .       | Albert Lea.  |
| MICHIGAN . . . . .             | " C. W. NASH . . . . .           | Saint Paul.  |
| MISSISSIPPI . . . . .          | BROTHER J. P. POND . . . . .     | "            |
| MISSOURI . . . . .             | M. W. C. W. NASH . . . . .       | "            |
| MONTANA . . . . .              | W. H. L. CARVER . . . . .        | "            |
| NEBRASKA . . . . .             | " J. E. FINCH . . . . .          | Hastings.    |
| NEVADA . . . . .               | " H. L. CARVER . . . . .         | Saint Paul.  |
| NEW BRUNSWICK . . . . .        | R. W. J. N. CASTLE . . . . .     | Stillwater.  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .        | W. O. T. HAYS . . . . .          | Hastings.    |
| NEW JERSEY . . . . .           | R. W. W. S. COMBS . . . . .      | Saint Paul.  |
| NEW YORK . . . . .             | W. W. J. PARSONS . . . . .       | "            |
| NOVA SCOTIA . . . . .          | R. W. E. D. B. PORTER . . . . .  | "            |
| OHIO . . . . .                 | M. W. B. F. SMITH . . . . .      | Mankato.     |
| OREGON . . . . .               | R. W. W. S. COMBS . . . . .      | Saint Paul.  |
| QUEBEC . . . . .               | " E. D. B. PORTER . . . . .      | "            |
| SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .       | M. W. G. W. PRESCOTT . . . . .   | Albert Lea.  |
| ST. DOMINGO . . . . .          | " A. T. C. PIERSON . . . . .     | Saint Paul.  |
| TENNESSEE . . . . .            | " A. T. C. PIERSON . . . . .     | "            |
| VERMONT . . . . .              | R. W. S. E. ADAMS . . . . .      | Monticello.  |
| WASHINGTON . . . . .           | W. E. B. ALLEN . . . . .         | Hastings.    |
| WISCONSIN . . . . .            | R. W. C. W. THOMPSON . . . . .   | Wells.       |
| WEST INDIES . . . . .          | M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON . . . . . | Saint Paul.  |
| NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .       | R. W. W. S. COMBS . . . . .      | "            |
| MARYLAND . . . . .             | W. H. L. CARVER . . . . .        | "            |
| TEXAS . . . . .                | R. W. A. C. SMITH . . . . .      | Forest City. |
| WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .        | " S. R. MERRELL . . . . .        | Lake City.   |



## Appendix E.

ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1853, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

| YEAR. | GRAND MASTERS.    | DEPUTY G. M.      | SENIOR G. W.     | JUNIOR G. W.      | G. T. TREASURER. | G. S. SECRETARY.  |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|       | No. Lodge.        | No. Lodge.        | No. Lodge.       | No. Lodge.        | No. Lodge.       | No. Lodge.        |
| 1853. | A. E. Ames.       | A. Goodrich.      | D. F. Brawley.   | A. Van Vorhes.    | E. Case.         | J. G. Lennon.     |
| 1854. | A. E. Ames.       | D. F. Brawley.    | A. Van Vorhes.   | A. T. C. Pierson. | E. Case.         | H. Reynolds.      |
| 1855. | M. Sherburne.     | A. T. C. Pierson. | C. T. Stearns.   | A. Van Vorhes.    | E. Case.         | H. Reynolds.      |
| 1856. | A. T. C. Pierson. | H. N. Sater.      | Thomas Lombard.  | E. A. Hodsdon.    | E. Case.         | H. Reynolds.      |
| 1857. | A. T. C. Pierson. | William H. Mower. | E. A. Hodsdon.   | William Lee.      | E. Case.         | Geo. W. Prescott. |
| 1858. | A. T. C. Pierson. | D. B. Loomis.     | Frank Mantor.    | A. C. Smith.      | E. Case.         | Geo. W. Prescott. |
| 1859. | A. T. C. Pierson. | D. B. Loomis.     | Frank Mantor.    | Samuel E. Adams.  | E. Case.         | Geo. W. Prescott. |
| 1860. | A. T. C. Pierson. | D. B. Loomis.     | Samuel E. Adams. | J. C. Whipple.    | E. Case.         | Geo. W. Prescott. |
| 1861. | A. T. C. Pierson. | D. B. Loomis.     | J. C. Whipple.   | George Thompson.  | E. Case.         | Geo. W. Prescott. |
| 1862. | A. T. C. Pierson. | J. C. Whipple.    | L. E. Thompson.  | George Bradley.   | E. Case.         | Geo. W. Prescott. |
| 1863. | A. T. C. Pierson. | L. E. Thompson.   | H. Lindley.      | W. T. Rigby.      | E. Case.         | Geo. W. Prescott. |
| 1864. | Geo. W. Prescott. | L. E. Thompson.   | E. C. Wells.     | A. B. Curry.      | George L. Otis.  | A. T. C. Pierson. |
| 1865. | Geo. W. Prescott. | P. P. Hubball.    | G. B. Cooley.    | A. J. Phelps.     | George L. Otis.  | C. W. Carpenter.  |
| 1866. | Charles W. Nash.  | W. T. Rigby.      | Robert Stewart.  | A. J. Phelps.     | George L. Otis.  | Wm. S. Combs.     |
| 1867. | Charles W. Nash.  | R. A. Jones.      | S. R. Merrell.   | S. V. Hyde.       | George L. Otis.  | Wm. S. Combs.     |
| 1868. | Charles W. Nash.  | R. A. Jones.      | S. R. Merrell.   | S. V. Hyde.       | George L. Otis.  | Wm. S. Combs.     |
| 1869. | Charles W. Nash.  | G. B. Cooley.     | S. R. Merrell.   | S. V. Hyde.       | George L. Otis.  | Wm. S. Combs.     |
| 1870. | Charles W. Nash.  | G. B. Cooley.     | S. R. Merrell.   | S. V. Hyde.       | George L. Otis.  | Wm. S. Combs.     |
| 1871. | Charles W. Nash.  | C. Griswold.      | E. D. B. Porter. | Fred. Jess.       | George L. Otis.  | Wm. S. Combs.     |
| 1872. | G. B. Cooley.     | C. Griswold.      | J. N. Castle.    | J. W. Morford.    | George L. Otis.  | Wm. S. Combs.     |
| 1873. | C. Griswold.      | J. N. Castle.     | Edgar Nash.      | E. P. Barnum.     | George L. Otis.  | Wm. S. Combs.     |
| 1874. | C. Griswold.      | J. N. Castle.     | Edgar Nash.      | I. B. Cummings.   | George A. Camp.  | E. D. B. Porter.  |
| 1875. | C. Griswold.      | J. C. Braden.     | I. B. Cummings.  | H. R. Wells.      | George A. Camp.  | E. D. B. Porter.  |

†Died September 23, 1874

\*No Sessions of the Grand Lodge in 1862 or 1868

## Appendix F.

## LIST OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA.

| No | NAME.            | LOCATION.          |            | DATE DISPENSATION. |     | DATE OF CHARTER. |     | REMARKS.    | NAME OF GRAND MASTER. |
|----|------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-------------|-----------------------|
|    |                  | Town.              | County.    | Month.             | Day | Month.           | Day |             |                       |
| 1  | St. John's       | Stillwater         | Washington | October            | 12  | June             | 9   | Wisconsin.* | .....                 |
| 2  | Captract         | Minneapolis, E. D. | Hennepin   | August             | 4   | October          | 5   | Illinds.*   | .....                 |
| 3  | St. Paul         | St. Paul           | Ramsey     | June               | 21  | January          | 24  | Ohio.*      | .....                 |
| 4  | Hennepin         | Minneapolis        | Hennepin   | Ch'd dir'c         | 4   | January          | 2   | .....       | A. E. Ames, M. D.     |
| 5  | Ancient Landmark | St. Paul           | Ramsey     | Nov.               | 4   | January          | 3   | .....       | do                    |
| 6  | Shakopee         | Shakopee           | Scott      | June               | 4   | January          | 3   | Suspended.  | do                    |
| 7  | Dakotah          | Hastings           | Dakotah    | Sept.              | 4   | January          | 3   | .....       | do                    |
| 8  | Red Wing         | Red Wing           | Goodhue    | March              | 3   | January          | 9   | Suspended.  | Moses Sherburne.      |
| 9  | Faribault        | Faribault          | Rice       | July               | 14  | January          | 6   | .....       | do                    |
| 10 | Pacific          | St. Paul           | Ramsey     | July               | 4   | January          | 6   | Suspended.  | A. T. C. Pierson.     |
| 11 | Mankato          | Mankato            | Dodge      | March              | 10  | January          | 6   | .....       | do                    |
| 12 | Henderson        | Henderson          | Sibley     | October            | 22  | January          | 6   | .....       | do                    |
| 13 | Wapahaca         | Wapahaca           | Wabasha    | Nov.               | 22  | January          | 6   | .....       | do                    |
| 14 | St. Cloud        | St. Cloud          | Stearns    | Nov.               | 22  | January          | 6   | .....       | do                    |
| 15 | Monticello       | Monticello         | Wright     | October            | 1   | January          | 7   | .....       | do                    |
| 16 | Hokah            | Hokah              | Houston    | February           | 22  | January          | 7   | .....       | do                    |
| 17 | Winona           | Winona             | Winona     | Ch'd dir'c         | 1   | January          | 7   | .....       | do                    |
| 18 | Minneapolis      | Minneapolis        | Hennepin   | Sept.              | 15  | January          | 7   | .....       | do                    |
| 19 | Caledonia        | Caledonia          | Houston    | July               | 15  | January          | 8   | .....       | do                    |
| 20 | Rochester        | Rochester          | Olmsted    | Nov.               | 4   | January          | 8   | .....       | do                    |
| 21 | Pleasant Grove   | Pleasant Grove     | Winona     | October            | 17  | January          | 8   | .....       | do                    |
| 22 | North Star       | St. Cloud          | Stearns    | February           | 29  | January          | 8   | .....       | do                    |
| 23 | Wilton           | Wilton             | Waseca     | January            | 22  | January          | 8   | .....       | do                    |
| 24 | Meridian         | Charfield          | Fillmore   | October            | 27  | October          | 27  | Suspended.  | do                    |
| 25 | Western Star     | Albert Lea         | Albert Lea | October            | 27  | October          | 27  | .....       | do                    |
| 26 | Blue Earth       | Valley             | Blue Earth | August             | 1   | October          | 27  | .....       | do                    |



## Appendix F--Continued.

## LIST OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA.

| No. | NAME.          | LOCATION.     |                     | DATE DISPENSATION. |     | DATE OF CHARTER. |         | REMARKS.               | NAME OF GRAND MASTER. |
|-----|----------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----|------------------|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|
|     |                | Town.         | County.             | Month.             | Day | Month.           | Day     |                        |                       |
| 68  | Northern Light | Fort Garry    | British Possessions | Sept.              | 15  | 1867             | October | Charter revoked, 1870. | Chas. W. Nash.        |
| 69  | Mystic Star    | Rushford      | Fillmore            | April              | 8   | 1867             | January |                        |                       |
| 70  | Forest City    | Forest City   | Meeker              | June               | 11  | 1867             | March   |                        |                       |
| 71  | Paynesville    | Paynesville   | Stearns             | March              | 16  | 1868             | March   |                        |                       |
| 72  | Lansing        | Lansing       | Mower               | April              | 7   | 1868             | March   |                        |                       |
| 73  | Brownsville    | Brownsville   | Houston             | Nov.               | 19  | 1868             | March   |                        |                       |
| 74  | Minneiska      | Minneiska     | Wabasha             | April              | 24  | 1868             | March   |                        |                       |
| 75  | Eureka         | Le Roy        | Mower               | July               | 23  | 1868             | March   |                        |                       |
| 76  | Poppa          | Garden City   | Blue Earth          | July               | 23  | 1868             | March   |                        |                       |
| 77  | Muscan         | Waseca        | Waseca              | December           | 9   | 1868             | March   |                        |                       |
| 78  | Mystic Circle  | Houston       | Houston             | October            | 23  | 1868             | March   | Suspended.             | G. B. Cooley.         |
| 79  | Paestine       | Duluth        | St. Louis           | January            | 29  | 1869             | March   |                        |                       |
| 80  | Henderson      | Henderson     | Sibley              | February           | 22  | 1869             | March   |                        |                       |
| 81  | Constellation  | Alexandria    | Douglas             | February           | 25  | 1869             | March   |                        |                       |
| 82  | Howard         | Howard Lake   | Wright              | August             | 25  | 1869             | March   |                        |                       |
| 83  | Hiram a Bi     | Kasson        | Dodge               | December           | 9   | 1869             | March   |                        |                       |
| 84  | Orient         | Money Creek   | Houston             | January            | 14  | 1870             | March   |                        |                       |
| 85  | High Forest    | High Forest   | Olustad             | January            | 15  | 1870             | March   |                        |                       |
| 86  | Tyrian         | Minneapolis   | Wabasha             | May                | 16  | 1870             | March   |                        |                       |
| 87  | Doric          | Wells         | Faribault           | May                | 16  | 1870             | March   |                        |                       |
| 88  | Yellowstone    | Fort Buford   | Dakota Territory    | January            | 23  | 1871             | March   | Suspended.             | G. B. Cooley.         |
| 89  | Golden Fleece  | Litchfield    | McKen               | March              | 23  | 1871             | March   |                        |                       |
| 90  | Good Faith     | Jackson       | Rockwood            | March              | 25  | 1871             | March   |                        |                       |
| 91  | Antiquity      | Redwood Falls | Rockwood            | March              | 25  | 1871             | March   |                        |                       |
| 92  | Fraternal      | Princeton     | Millie Lac          | March              | 25  | 1871             | March   |                        |                       |
| 93  | Unity          | Sauk Rapids   | Benton              | April              | 3   | 1871             | March   |                        |                       |
| 94  | Keystone       | Banner        | Brown               | July               | 29  | 1871             | March   |                        |                       |
| 95  | Sherburne      | Elk River     | Sherburne           | July               | 12  | 1871             | March   |                        |                       |
| 96  | Libanus        | Elk River     | Watson              | January            | 17  | 1872             | March   |                        |                       |
| 97  | Prudence       | Windom        | Cottonwood          | March              | 25  | 1872             | March   |                        |                       |
| 98  | Charity        | New Um.       | Brown               | March              | 26  | 1872             | March   |                        |                       |

|     |              |               |                  |           |    |      |         |    |      |                 |
|-----|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|----|------|---------|----|------|-----------------|
| 99  | Corner Stone | Fergus Falls  | Otter Tail       | May       | 8  | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | G. B. Cooley,   |
| 100 | Aurora       | Brainerd      | Crow Wing        | August    | 8  | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 101 | Paternity    | Worthington   | Nobles           | September | 19 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 102 | Lebanon      | Lanesboro     | Fillmore         | Nov       | 20 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 103 | Bethel       | Lake Crystal  | Blue Earth       | Nov       | 20 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 104 | Sharon       | Willmar       | Kandiyohi        | Nov       | 25 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 105 | Shiloh       | Fargo         | Dakota Territory | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 106 | Mt. Tabor    | Detroit       | Becker           | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 107 | Adoniram     | Dover         | Olmsted          | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | Chas. Griswold. |
| 108 | Relief       | Montevideo    | Dodge            | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 109 | Sunset       | Dodge Centre  | Chippewa         | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | G. B. Cooley,   |
| 110 | Pickwick     | Pickwick      | Winona           | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | Chas. Griswold. |
| 111 | Carver       | Carver        | Carver           | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 112 | Khurum       | Winneapolis   | Hennepin         | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 113 | Excelsior    | Excelsior     | Hennepin         | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 114 | Ben Franklin | La Verne      | Rock             | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 115 | Egin         | Egin          | Wabasha          | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 116 | LaFayette    | Brownsdale    | Mower            | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 117 | Granite      | Granite Falls | Chippewa         | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 118 | Newport      | Newport       | Washington       | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 119 | Delta        | Marshall      | Lyons            | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |
| 120 |              |               |                  | Nov       | 22 | 1872 | January | 15 | 1873 | do              |

## Appendix G.

## DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGES.

| GRAND LODGE.            | GRAND SECRETARY.       | ADDRESS.          | CHAIRMAN<br>F. C.<br>COMMITTEE. | ADDRESS.       |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Alabama . . . . .       | Daniel Sayre . . .     | Montgomery .      | Grand Secretary                 |                |
| Arkansas . . . . .      | L. E. Barber . . .     | Little Rock . .   | George E. Dodge .               | Little Rock.   |
| British Columbia . .    | H. F. Heisterman .     | Olympia . . . .   |                                 |                |
| Connecticut . . . . .   | Joseph K. Wheeler .    | Hartford . . . .  | Grand Secretary                 |                |
| California . . . . .    | A. G. Abell . . . .    | San Francisco .   | Rev. Wm. Henry Hill             | Sacramento.    |
| Colorado . . . . .      | Ed. C. Parmelee . .    | Georgetown . .    | A. Sagendorf . . .              | Frankstown.    |
| Canada . . . . .        | J. J. Mason . . . .    | Hamilton . . . .  | Henry Robertson .               | Collingwood.   |
| District of Columbia    | Wm. A. Yates . . .     | Washington . .    | W. R. Singleton . .             | Washington.    |
| Delaware . . . . .      | Wm. S. Hayes . . .     | Wilmington . .    | George W. Chayton .             | Wilmington.    |
| Florida . . . . .       | DeWitt C. Dawkins .    | Monticello . . .  | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| Georgia . . . . .       | J. E. Blackshear . .   | Wacona . . . . .  | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| Indiana . . . . .       | John M. Bramwell .     | Indianapolis . .  | Martin H. Rice . . .            | Indianapolis.  |
| Illinois . . . . .      | John F. Burrill . . .  | Springfield . .   | Joseph Robbins . . .            | Quincy.        |
| Iowa . . . . .          | Theo. S. Parvin . . .  | Iowa City . . . . | F. R. Ercanbrack . .            | Adamsa.        |
| Idaho . . . . .         | Joseph Pinkham . .     | Boise City . . .  | John N. Brown . . .             | Idaho City.    |
| Indian Territory . . .  | R. P. Jones . . . .    | Caddo . . . . .   |                                 |                |
| Kentucky . . . . .      | J. M. S. McCorkle .    | Louisville . . .  | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| Kansas . . . . .        | J. H. Brown . . . .    | Leavenworth . .   | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| Louisiana . . . . .     | J. C. Batchelor, M.D.  | New Orleans . .   | H. S. Jacobs . . . .            | New Orleans.   |
| Maine . . . . .         | Ira Berry . . . . .    | Portland . . . .  | J. H. Drummond . .              | Portland.      |
| Massachusetts . . . .   | C. H. Titus . . . . .  | Boston . . . . .  |                                 |                |
| Maryland . . . . .      | J. H. Medaury . . .    | Baltimore . . . . |                                 |                |
| Michigan . . . . .      | Foster Pratt, M.D. .   | Kalamazoo . . .   | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| Missouri . . . . .      | G. Frank Gouley . .    | Saint Louis . . . | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| Mississippi . . . . .   | J. L. Power . . . . .  | Jackson . . . . . | Rev. A. H. Barkley .            | Crawfordsville |
| Minnesota . . . . .     | E. D. B. Porter . . .  | Saint Paul . . .  | A. T. C. Pierson . .            | Saint Paul.    |
| Montana . . . . .       | Cornelius Hedges . .   | Helena . . . . .  | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| New Hampshire . . . .   | Abel Hutchins . . .    | Concord . . . . . | John J. Bell . . . .            | Exeter.        |
| New York . . . . .      | Jas. M. Austin . . .   | New York . . . .  | James Gibson . . . .            |                |
| New Jersey . . . . .    | Joseph H. Hough . .    | Trenton . . . . . | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| North Carolina . . . .  | D. W. Bain . . . . .   | Raleigh . . . . . | J. H. Mills . . . . .           | Raleigh.       |
| Nebraska . . . . .      | Wm. R. Bowen . . . .   | Omaha . . . . .   | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| Nevada . . . . .        | Sam'l W. Chubbuck .    | Virginia City . . | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| New Brunswick . . . .   | Wm. F. Bunting . . .   | Saint John . . .  |                                 |                |
| Nova Scotia . . . . .   | Benj. Curren . . . .   | Halifax . . . . . | G. P. Smithers . . .            | Halifax.       |
| Ohio . . . . .          | John D. Caldwell . .   | Cincinnati . . .  | John L. Stettinius .            | Cincinnati.    |
| Oregon . . . . .        | R. P. Earhart . . . .  | Salem . . . . .   | S. F. Chadwick . . .            | Salem.         |
| Pennsylvania . . . . .  | John Thomson . . . .   | Philadelphia . .  | H. M. Dechert . . .             | Philadelphia.  |
| Quebec . . . . .        | J. H. Isaacson . . . . | Montreal . . . .  |                                 |                |
| Rhode Island . . . . .  | Edwin Baker . . . .    | Providence . . .  |                                 |                |
| South Carolina . . . .  | B. Rush Campbell . .   | Charleston . . .  | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| Tennessee . . . . .     | John Frizzell . . . .  | Nashville . . . . | George S. Blackie . .           | Nashville.     |
| Texas . . . . .         | Geo. H. Bringham . .   | Houston . . . . . | E. H. Cushing . . .             | Houston.       |
| Utah . . . . .          | Christopher Diehl . .  | Salt Lake City .  | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| Vermont . . . . .       | Henry Clarke . . . .   | Rutland . . . . . | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| Virginia . . . . .      | John Dove, M.D. . .    | Richmond . . . .  | B. R. Wellford . . .            | Richmond.      |
| Wisconsin . . . . .     | Geo. E. Hoskinson . .  | Green Bay . . . . | A. B. Alden . . . . .           | Portage City.  |
| Washington Terr'ty . .  | Thos. M. Reed . . . .  | Olympia . . . . . | Grand Secretary . .             |                |
| West Virginia . . . . . | O. S. Long . . . . .   | Wheeling . . . .  | Grand Secretary . .             |                |

## Appendix H.

| No. | NAME.              | LOCATION.          | WORSHIPFUL MASTER. | SENIOR WARDEN.     | JUNIOR WARDEN.    | SECRETARY.          | TIME OF MEETING.                  | No |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----|
| 1   | St. John's.        | Stillwater.        | D. B. Loomis.      | Percy B. Smith.    | Leonard Clark.    | Chas. M. Dittmann.  | First and third Mondays           | 1  |
| 2   | Cadact.            | Minneapolis, E. D. | Fred. L. Smith.    | Henry M. Kent.     | Geo. A. Morse.    | Solot Armstrong.    | First Saturday                    | 2  |
| 3   | St. Paul.          | St. Paul.          | J. C. Munro.       | I. P. Race.        | W. R. Johnson.    | H. A. Tiffany.      | First and third Fridays           | 3  |
| 4   | Hennepin.          | Minneapolis.       | John Wilson.       | C. H. Benton.      | — Hungerford.     | C. C. Leland.       | Second and fourth Wednesdays      | 4  |
| 5   | Ancient Landmark.  | St. Paul.          | O. G. Miller.      | W. P. Jewett.      | Geo. S. Acker.    | Fred. L. Swisher.   | Second and fourth Thursdays       | 5  |
| 6   | Dakota.            | Hastings.          | Peter Scott.       | John G. Wertz.     | R. J. Marvin.     | —                   | Second and fourth Wednesdays      | 6  |
| 7   | Red Wing.          | Red Wing.          | O. Whitman.        | S. J. Willard.     | R. C. Hawes.      | Andrew Allen.       | First Monday                      | 7  |
| 8   | Fairbault.         | Fairbault.         | C. N. Daniels.     | I. G. Bemis.       | R. H. L. Jewett.  | J. B. Harper.       | Second and fourth Mondays         | 8  |
| 9   | Mankato.           | Mankato.           | A. LaDue.          | R. Wilkes.         | C. W. Cushman.    | Z. B. Page.         | Second and fourth Tuesdays        | 9  |
| 10  | Wapabasa.          | Wapabasa.          | A. D. Seward.      | Hugh McMurtie.     | Wm. Walker.       | K. Maxfield.        | Second and fourth Saturdays       | 10 |
| 11  | Monticello.        | Monticello.        | Henry Kreis.       | E. J. Dugan.       | W. H. Campbell.   | W. S. Walton.       | First and third Mondays           | 11 |
| 12  | Hokah.             | Hokah.             | J. F. Fiecher.     | W. W. Brasie.      | A. F. Barker.     | W. S. Walton.       | First and third Tuesdays          | 12 |
| 13  | Winona.            | Winona.            | Isaac B. Cummings. | A. B. Lyon.        | Wm. H. Bennett.   | Jno. R. Longfellow. | First and third Wednesdays        | 13 |
| 14  | Minneapolis.       | Minneapolis.       | John Furness.      | Neville Stoughton. | Wm. L. Lessing.   | S. J. Prentiss.     | First and third Thursdays         | 14 |
| 15  | Caledonia.         | Caledonia.         | W. H. Harries.     | Geo. M. Hunt.      | Geo. Baden.       | Walter G. Dye.      | First and third Fridays           | 15 |
| 16  | Pleasant Grove.    | Pleasant Grove.    | R. A. Jones.       | Benjamin Ashford.  | Chas. Miller.     | E. W. Storer.       | First and third Saturdays         | 16 |
| 17  | Rochester.         | Rochester.         | O. H. Page.        | A. J. Russell.     | Geo. Leonard.     | J. J. Beldin.       | First and third Sundays           | 17 |
| 18  | St. Cloud.         | St. Cloud.         | J. E. Wing.        | E. H. Walker.      | S. W. Hubbard.    | Thos. Brooks.       | Second and fourth Mondays         | 18 |
| 19  | Wilton.            | Wilton.            | Geo. H. Woodbury.  | R. F. Stevens.     | J. K. Miller.     | R. D. Hathaway.     | First and third Tuesdays          | 19 |
| 20  | Western Star.      | Albert Lea.        | H. D. Brown.       | D. N. Gates.       | S. A. Canfield.   | R. D. Van Maanen.   | Second and fourth Wednesdays      | 20 |
| 21  | Blue Earth Valley. | Winnebago City.    | Andrew C. Dunn.    | R. N. Gates.       | S. S. Sutton.     | H. C. Woodbury.     | First and third Thursdays         | 21 |
| 22  | Clearwater.        | Clearwater.        | W. T. Rigby.       | E. H. Hochkiss.    | S. J. Abbott.     | Fred. S. Lincoln.   | Second and fourth Fridays         | 22 |
| 23  | Morning Star.      | La Crescent.       | J. O. Sawyer.      | Robert Atkinson.   | Geo. P. Fish.     | John Kilroy.        | First and third Saturdays         | 23 |
| 24  | Anoka.             | Anoka.             | O. L. Cutter.      | John I. Giddings.  | J. E. Day.        | D. S. Doyon.        | First and third Sundays           | 24 |
| 25  | King Hiram.        | Belle Plaine.      | John S. Pashley.   | David Musser.      | Oscar A. Hornet.  | Elias Pratt.        | Saturday before full moon         | 25 |
| 26  | Sakatah.           | Waterville.        | L. Z. Rogers.      | G. A. Blair.       | M. M. Carson.     | Chas. M. Hooper.    | Fourth Saturday                   | 26 |
| 27  | Star in the East.  | Owatonna.          | J. D. Holden.      | A. C. Dodge.       | John W. Gish.     | A. B. Rogers.       | { Saturday on or before full moon | 27 |
| 28  | Orignal.           | Cannon Falls.      | A. M. Kenzie.      | F. B. Seger.       | A. C. Gutterston. | L. L. Bennett.      | { 2d Saturday thereafter. }       | 28 |
| 29  | St. Moriah.        | Hastings.          | A. H. Trux.        | W. H. DeKay.       | James Carpenter.  | A. Denning.         | Second and fourth Tuesdays        | 29 |
| 30  | Preston.           | Preston.           | H. R. Wells.       | H. W. Braden.      | Charles King.     | Alfred Wife.        | First and third Mondays           | 30 |
| 31  | Mystic Tie.        | Pine Island.       | John House.        | W. B. Powers.      | S. E. Ford.       | L. M. Conkey.       | Second and fourth Wednesdays      | 31 |
| 32  | Washington.        | Wa-jaja.           | J. A. Garver.      | John Hart.         | F. D. Worthing.   | Henry Tome.         | Second and fourth Thursdays       | 32 |
| 33  | Fidelity.          | Austin.            | Wm. T. Wilkins.    | I. Ingemondson.    | M. G. Peters.     | J. S. Miller.       | Second and fourth Fridays         | 33 |
| 34  | Carnelian.         | Lake City.         | M. L. Hulet.       | John Wear.         | Wm. H. Candall.   | H. C. Basford.      | First and third Saturdays         | 34 |
| 35  |                    |                    |                    |                    | Henry Roif.       | R. H. Dakes.        | Second and fourth Tuesdays        | 35 |



## Appendix H--Continued.

| No. | NAME.                       | LOCATION.                 | WORSHIPFUL MASTER.          | SENIOR WARDEN.              | JUNIOR WARDEN.              | SECRETARY.                   | TIME OF MEETING.                                               | No. |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 41  | Hermion . . . . .           | Zumbrota . . . . .        | E. S. Mellus . . . . .      | Charles B. Anderson         | James T. Wilkinson          | James H. Farwell . . . . .   | Tuesday on or before full moon {<br>and two weeks thereafter.  | 41  |
| 42  | Hope . . . . .              | Glencoe . . . . .         | G. K. Gilbert . . . . .     | A. P. Fitch . . . . .       | A. Loc . . . . .            | M. Thoeny . . . . .          | First and third Mondays . . . . .                              | 42  |
| 43  | Hammy . . . . .             | Lewistown . . . . .       | E. W. Rebeck . . . . .      | C. D. Jacobs . . . . .      | A. P. Allen . . . . .       | Peter Lewis . . . . .        | Second and third Mondays . . . . .                             | 43  |
| 44  | King Solomon . . . . .      | Shakopee . . . . .        | James A. McClary . . . . .  | George B. Gardner . . . . . | E. P. Geyerman . . . . .    | P. Balch . . . . .           | First and third Tuesdays . . . . .                             | 44  |
| 45  | Union . . . . .             | Le Sueur . . . . .        | Frank Tousey . . . . .      | F. Cadwell . . . . .        | A. H. Tomlinson . . . . .   | John Kinsey . . . . .        | Second and third Wednesdays . . . . .                          | 45  |
| 46  | Evergreen . . . . .         | Troy . . . . .            | S. L. Draper . . . . .      | M. H. Fuller . . . . .      | H. H. Heydon . . . . .      | W. B. Hasselgraw . . . . .   | First and third Saturdays . . . . .                            | 46  |
| 47  | Concord . . . . .           | Cleveland . . . . .       | W. H. Hall . . . . .        | M. McKenzie . . . . .       | H. Zimmerman . . . . .      | Jas. W. Chambers . . . . .   | First and third Saturdays . . . . .                            | 47  |
| 48  | Social . . . . .            | Northfield . . . . .      | A. A. Keller . . . . .      | E. M. Hitchcock . . . . .   | John Handy . . . . .        | F. A. Noble . . . . .        | Saturday evening . . . . .                                     | 48  |
| 49  | Rising Sun . . . . .        | St. Charles . . . . .     | S. Y. Hyde . . . . .        | A. P. Stearns . . . . .     | George H. Johnson . . . . . | John Pickert . . . . .       | First and third Wednesdays . . . . .                           | 49  |
| 50  | Watertown . . . . .         | Watertown . . . . .       | Frank S. Coffin . . . . .   | John T. Alley . . . . .     | A. J. Turvin . . . . .      | C. Merriman . . . . .        | First and third Thursdays . . . . .                            | 50  |
| 51  | Acacia . . . . .            | Cottage Grove . . . . .   | Clarence Smith . . . . .    | A. H. Steen . . . . .       | A. L. Holman . . . . .      | P. Thompson . . . . .        | Saturday preceding full moon . . . . .                         | 51  |
| 52  | Canon River . . . . .       | Morristown . . . . .      | Charles Sweetser . . . . .  | Joseph Williams . . . . .   | A. J. Turvin . . . . .      | P. Thompson . . . . .        | Wednesday of week of full moon . . . . .                       | 52  |
| 53  | Zion . . . . .              | St. Peter . . . . .       | G. S. Ives . . . . .        | G. F. Merritt . . . . .     | C. C. Back . . . . .        | J. B. Buck . . . . .         | Saturday on or after full moon . . . . .                       | 53  |
| 54  | Nicollet . . . . .          | Taylor's Falls . . . . .  | L. W. Folsom . . . . .      | Patrick Fox . . . . .       | John Downs . . . . .        | E. S. Pettijohn . . . . .    | First and third Tuesdays . . . . .                             | 54  |
| 55  | Meridian . . . . .          | Chamfield . . . . .       | William L. Briley . . . . . | Levi Benis . . . . .        | W. S. Deaton . . . . .      | P. A. Strand . . . . .       | Second and fourth Saturdays . . . . .                          | 55  |
| 56  | Blue Earth City . . . . .   | Blue Earth City . . . . . | R. B. Johnson . . . . .     | J. A. Kiester . . . . .     | G. L. Case . . . . .        | C. G. Holden . . . . .       | First and third Wednesdays . . . . .                           | 56  |
| 57  | Spring Valley . . . . .     | Spring Valley . . . . .   | R. L. Moore . . . . .       | R. D. Smith . . . . .       | Samuel Teskey . . . . .     | George B. Kingsley . . . . . | First and third Tuesdays . . . . .                             | 57  |
| 58  | Temple . . . . .            | Hutchinson . . . . .      | B. Griswold . . . . .       | C. L. Todd . . . . .        | E. C. Gale . . . . .        | C. S. McLean . . . . .       | First and third Saturdays . . . . .                            | 58  |
| 59  | Saint in the West . . . . . | Sank Centre . . . . .     | Lucas Kells . . . . .       | James McMahers . . . . .    | John Mersson . . . . .      | S. E. Taggart . . . . .      | Second and fourth Saturdays . . . . .                          | 59  |
| 60  | Ashlar . . . . .            | Eyota . . . . .           | Walter Dixon . . . . .      | Edwin Dunn . . . . .        | Josiah Cooper . . . . .     | H. P. Gallup . . . . .       | First and third Mondays . . . . .                              | 60  |
| 61  | Star . . . . .              | Rockford . . . . .        | D. W. Gupit . . . . .       | Henry Smart . . . . .       | W. E. Smith . . . . .       | H. E. Doty . . . . .         | Second and fourth Saturdays . . . . .                          | 61  |
| 62  | Illustrious . . . . .       | Plainview . . . . .       | James McHench . . . . .     | G. R. Hall . . . . .        | Nathan Warner . . . . .     | George A. Hoffman . . . . .  | Saturday on or before full moon {<br>and two weeks thereafter. | 62  |
| 63  | Chain Lake . . . . .        | Fairmont . . . . .        | John F. Daniels . . . . .   | G. R. Chase . . . . .       | H. R. Geary . . . . .       | D. M. Linger . . . . .       | First and third Fridays . . . . .                              | 63  |
| 64  | Golden Rule . . . . .       | Lakeland . . . . .        | L. A. Huntoon . . . . .     | B. F. Chase . . . . .       | C. P. Chase . . . . .       | John W. Tanner . . . . .     | Saturday on or before full moon . . . . .                      | 64  |
| 65  | Madella . . . . .           | Madella . . . . .         | John A. Clark . . . . .     | David Hanna . . . . .       | John Anderson . . . . .     | C. Higgins . . . . .         | Second and fourth Tuesdays . . . . .                           | 65  |
| 66  | Corinthian . . . . .        | Farmington . . . . .      | L. P. Dodge . . . . .       | John M. Robb . . . . .      | W. K. Holmes . . . . .      | M. E. Mullen . . . . .       | First and third Wednesdays . . . . .                           | 66  |
| 67  | Mystic Star . . . . .       | Rushford . . . . .        | A. H. Dauchy . . . . .      | E. Z. Needham . . . . .     | J. M. D. Craft . . . . .    | A. L. Needham . . . . .      | First and third Thursdays . . . . .                            | 67  |
| 68  | Paynesville . . . . .       | Paynesville . . . . .     | Hugh Bladely . . . . .      | C. W. Gore . . . . .        | F. Tiltonson . . . . .      | Edgar E. Webster . . . . .   | Second and fourth Saturdays . . . . .                          | 68  |
| 69  | Lansing . . . . .           | Lyman Hawley, Jr. . . . . | Lyman Hawley, Jr. . . . .   | A. L. Elliott . . . . .     | E. H. Bates . . . . .       | John W. Darby . . . . .      | First and third Thursdays . . . . .                            | 69  |
| 70  | Brownsville . . . . .       | Brownsville . . . . .     | J. B. LeBlond . . . . .     | F. W. George . . . . .      | T. W. Morrill . . . . .     | L. A. Foot . . . . .         | Second and fourth Saturdays . . . . .                          | 70  |
| 71  | Minneka . . . . .           | Minneka . . . . .         | D. F. Brooks . . . . .      | Thomas McMichael . . . . .  | J. P. Schaller . . . . .    | G. F. Balch . . . . .        | Second and fourth Tuesdays . . . . .                           | 71  |
| 72  | Le Roy . . . . .            | Le Roy . . . . .          | Charles A. Roy . . . . .    | J. H. O'Connell . . . . .   | J. W. Polson . . . . .      | R. F. Talmadge . . . . .     | First and third Thursdays . . . . .                            | 72  |
| 73  | Eureka . . . . .            | Genoa City . . . . .      | Lysander Cook . . . . .     | Henry Bowen . . . . .       | John Mahony . . . . .       | John Buchanan . . . . .      | First and third Saturdays . . . . .                            | 73  |
| 74  | Wascana . . . . .           | Wascana . . . . .         | E. C. Wood . . . . .        | M. M. Clark . . . . .       | L. S. Terry . . . . .       | L. J. Williams . . . . .     | Second and fourth Thursdays . . . . .                          | 74  |
| 75  | Wascana . . . . .           | Houston . . . . .         | F. N. Goodrich . . . . .    | C. A. Wright . . . . .      | George W. Consee . . . . .  | H. J. Wadsworth . . . . .    | First and third Saturdays . . . . .                            | 75  |
| 76  | Mystic Circle . . . . .     | Duluth . . . . .          | James A. Olds . . . . .     | John Kingsland . . . . .    | L. D. Farnen . . . . .      | C. D. Dyer . . . . .         | Second and fourth Fridays . . . . .                            | 76  |
| 77  | Palatine . . . . .          | Duluth . . . . .          | James A. Olds . . . . .     | James E. Olds . . . . .     | George Berkelman . . . . .  | Chas. R. Haines . . . . .    | First and third Mondays . . . . .                              | 77  |



|     |               |                   |                    |                    |                    |                               |                               |     |
|-----|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| 80  | Henderson     | Henderson*        | Matt. Donohue      | James Richardson   | J. Q. A. Grant     | Daniel Pickett                | First and third Saturdays     | 80  |
| 81  | Constitution  | Alexandra         | F. B. Van Hoesen   | Joseph Schultz     | Joseph Gilpin      | C. D. Baker                   | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | 81  |
| 82  | Howard        | Howard Lake       | Chas. W. Rickerson | Charles Schutze    | James Dewees       | Joseph Robinson               | Second and fourth Saturdays   | 82  |
| 83  | Huran a Bi    | Kasson            | A. L. Porter       | Josephs Alley      | A. N. Richmond     | H. J. Brewster                | First and third Wednesdays    | 83  |
| 84  | Orient        | Money Creek       | G. M. Corey        | John Fern          | E. J. Berry        | Oscar Answorth                | First and third Saturdays     | 84  |
| 85  | High Forest   | E. D. Buck        | E. D. Buck         | Cyrus Converse     | S. W. Reese        | H. J. Cone                    | First and third Wednesdays    | 85  |
| 86  | Tyrian        | W. W. Black       | W. W. Black        | Cyrus Converse     | George Johnson     | F. L. Skilman                 | First and third Saturdays     | 86  |
| 87  | Doric         | Luke Kellogg      | Luke Kellogg       | J. S. Huntley      | T. S. Fellows      | Daniel Straw                  | First and third Thursdays     | 87  |
| 88  | Golden Fleece | John A. C. Waller | Jerome B. Hatch    | Robert Calvert     | John M. Waldron    | J. Q. A. Braden               | First and third Thursdays     | 88  |
| 89  | Good Faith    | W. F. Dickinson   | E. A. Fiddes       | E. A. Chandler     | Thos. McMillan     | Robert Watson                 | First and third Saturdays     | 89  |
| 90  | Antiquity     | John Parker       | S. L. Staples      | G. S. Reader       | Alex. Young        | D. H. Murray                  | Second Wednesday              | 90  |
| 91  | Prateral      | James M. Thompson | Thomas J. Murfin   | George M. Trey     | L. Robinson        | W. H. Fletcher                | First and third Saturdays     | 91  |
| 92  | Unity         | B. Converse       | D. R. Houlton      | C. Ellsworth       | A. Parrish         | James A. Lee                  | First and third Tuesdays      | 92  |
| 93  | Keystone      | W. B. Mable       | J. C. Murray       | George M. Trey     | George H. Reynolds | W. F. Chadbourne              | First and third Tuesdays      | 93  |
| 94  | Sherburne     | Albert Marden     | A. Brandenburg     | A. E. McCarty      | A. E. McCarty      | E. A. Hausmann                | Second and fourth Tuesdays    | 94  |
| 95  | Libanus       | E. E. Corliss     | H. Brintnell       | T. C. Bevins       | E. W. Dearborn     | H. G. Stordock                | First and third Saturdays     | 95  |
| 96  | Prudence      | H. C. Robinson    | L. F. McLaure      | C. C. Goshaw       | S. E. Chandler     | S. E. Chandler                | First and third Mondays       | 96  |
| 97  | Charity       | B. A. Man         | W. H. Roberts      | J. C. Nelson       | James Thompson     | R. A. Tuckey                  | First and third Tuesdays      | 97  |
| 98  | Corner Stone  | W. P. Marston     | Cyrus H. Jenks     | George M. Tyler    | Robert Newell      | Andrew McHench                | Second and fourth Tuesdays    | 98  |
| 99  | Fraternity    | Samuel G. Roberts | A. M. Macallister  | W. D. Madocks      | T. Robert Gould    | R. Evans, Jr.                 | First and third Fridays       | 99  |
| 100 | Aurora        | Frank A. Johnson  | Albert Brown       | James Flanagan     | R. Evans, Jr.      | Not reported                  | First and third Tuesdays      | 100 |
| 101 | Lebanon       | L. W. Needham     | D. L. Franklin     | J. E. Getman       | Isaac Elston       | First and third Saturdays     | First and third Saturdays     | 101 |
| 102 | Bethel        | A. H. W. Heagy    | Jesse I. Stewart   | C. J. C. Eldred    | L. R. Moyer        | Last Saturday                 | First and third Thursdays     | 102 |
| 103 | Sharon        | J. P. Berry       | H. R. Denney       | Jesse Miles        | W. S. Benson       | First and third Thursdays     | First Friday                  | 103 |
| 104 | Mt. Tabor     | William H. Mills  | Edgar Nash         | Andrew P. Peterson | D. M. Goodwin      | First Friday                  | First and third Wednesdays    | 104 |
| 105 | Relief        | Eugene M. Wilson  | O. C. Meaker       | William Milner     | H. D. Eldridge     | First Friday                  | First and third Wednesdays    | 105 |
| 106 | Sunset        | O. C. Meaker      | E. N. Darling      | W. E. Vasey        | E. D. Hadley       | First Friday                  | First and third Wednesdays    | 106 |
| 107 | Pickwick      | E. N. Darling     | R. Hercken         | H. G. Richardson   | John Q. Richardson | First Saturday                | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | 107 |
| 108 | Carver        | Lu Verne          | E. Dickerman       | John Robinson      | L. L. Lamb         | First Saturday                | First and third Mondays       | 108 |
| 109 | Excelsior     | George Bryant     | J. E. Graves       | W. Dewey           | John Brown         | First and third Mondays       | First and third Tuesdays      | 109 |
| 110 | Excelsior     | Henry Hill        | J. S. Pond         | Jonathan Churchill | John Conley        | First and third Tuesdays      | Thursday of week of full moon | 110 |
| 111 | Ben Franklin  | H. J. Tripp       | Frank Vanshaw      | S. V. Grovesbeck   | George M. Durst    | Thursday of week of full moon | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | 111 |
| 112 | Excelsior     | H. J. Tripp       | Frank Vanshaw      | S. V. Grovesbeck   | George M. Durst    | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | 112 |
| 113 | Ben Franklin  | H. J. Tripp       | Frank Vanshaw      | S. V. Grovesbeck   | George M. Durst    | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | 113 |
| 114 | Excelsior     | H. J. Tripp       | Frank Vanshaw      | S. V. Grovesbeck   | George M. Durst    | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | 114 |
| 115 | Ben Franklin  | H. J. Tripp       | Frank Vanshaw      | S. V. Grovesbeck   | George M. Durst    | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | 115 |
| U D | La Fayette    | H. J. Tripp       | Frank Vanshaw      | S. V. Grovesbeck   | George M. Durst    | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | U D |
| U D | Granite Falls | H. J. Tripp       | Frank Vanshaw      | S. V. Grovesbeck   | George M. Durst    | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | U D |
| U D | Newport       | H. J. Tripp       | Frank Vanshaw      | S. V. Grovesbeck   | George M. Durst    | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | U D |
| U D | Dela          | H. J. Tripp       | Frank Vanshaw      | S. V. Grovesbeck   | George M. Durst    | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | Second and fourth Wednesdays  | U D |

\*From report of 1873—no report for 1874.

†Old officers—no report for two or three years.

## Appendix I.

*Abstract of Work of Subordinate Lodges for the year ending December 31st, 1874. Compiled from the Annual returns. The column "Grand Lodge Dues," contains the amount found due by R. W. C. N. Daniels, to whom the matter was referred by Resolution. (See p. 39.)*

| No. of Lodge. | NAME OF LODGE.    | No. Initiated. | No. Passed. | No. Raised. | No. Joined. | No. Dimitted. | No. Suspended. | No. Stricken from Roll. | No. Expelled. | No. Died. | No. Members July 1, 1875. | Grand Lodge Dues. |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1             | St. John's        | 4              | 6           | 8           | 2           | 1             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 103                       | 64 00             |
| 2             | Cataract          | 12             | 11          | 11          | 2           | 2             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 204                       | 128 00            |
| 3             | St. Paul          | 3              | 2           | 4           | 7           | 2             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | 1         | 125                       | 67 50             |
| 4             | Hennepin          | 6              | 6           | 5           | 4           | 6             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | 13        | 238                       | 129 00            |
| 5             | Ancient Landmark  | 9              | 10          | 10          | 10          | 10            | ..             | ..                      | ..            | 3         | 283                       | 160 00            |
| 6             | Dakotah           | 2              | 1           | 1           | 1           | ..            | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 78                        | 42 00             |
| 7             | Red Wing          | 10             | 12          | 11          | 8           | 7             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | 1         | 133                       | 90 00             |
| 8             | Faribault         | 6              | 6           | 6           | 6           | 4             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | 1         | 114                       | 67 00             |
| 9             | Mantorville       | 8              | 5           | 4           | 1           | 5             | 3              | ..                      | 1             | 3         | 49                        | 29 50             |
| 10            | Mankato           | 1              | 2           | 3           | 2           | 3             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | 1         | 122                       | 64 50             |
| 11            | Wapahasa          | 4              | 1           | 2           | 2           | 7             | 11             | ..                      | ..            | 1         | 67                        | 37 00             |
| 12            | Monticello        | 9              | 7           | 7           | 7           | 1             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | 2         | 48                        | 44 50             |
| 13            | Hokah             | 2              | 7           | 1           | 3           | 1             | 4              | ..                      | ..            | 1         | 50                        | 32 50             |
| 14            | Winona            | 6              | 7           | 4           | 11          | 11            | ..             | ..                      | ..            | 1         | 161                       | 88 00             |
| 15            | Minneapolis       | 9              | 12          | 12          | 9           | 2             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | 5         | 192                       | 120 50            |
| 16            | Caledonia         | 3              | 3           | 2           | 1           | 2             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | 1         | 41                        | 28 00             |
| 17            | Rochester         | 13             | 15          | 5           | 5           | 4             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | 1         | 158                       | 97 00             |
| 18            | Pleasant Grove    | 13             | 13          | 13          | 2           | 8             | 17             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 57                        | 59 50             |
| 19            | North Star        | 5              | 4           | 5           | 2           | 1             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 71                        | 47 00             |
| 20            | Wilton            | 6              | 6           | 6           | ..          | ..            | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 29                        | 15 50             |
| 21            | Western Star      | 6              | 6           | 6           | ..          | ..            | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 60                        | 43 00             |
| 22            | Blue Earth Valley | 6              | 4           | 6           | 3           | 4             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 61                        | 38 50             |
| 23            | Clearwater        | 3              | 4           | 3           | 2           | 1             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 44                        | 29 50             |
| 24            | Morning Star      | 3              | 2           | 4           | ..          | 5             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 33                        | 21 00             |
| 25            | Anoka             | 1              | 1           | 1           | ..          | 2             | 5              | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 87                        | 48 00             |
| 26            | King Hiram        | 1              | 7           | 1           | ..          | 1             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 27                        | 23 50             |
| 27            | Sakatah           | 1              | 1           | 1           | ..          | 1             | ..             | 4                       | ..            | ..        | 38                        | 18 50             |
| 28            | Star in the East  | 9              | 9           | 7           | 5           | 12            | ..             | 4                       | 1             | 105       | 71 50                     |                   |
| 29            | Oriental          | 14             | 9           | 9           | 2           | ..            | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 46                        | 40 50             |
| 30            | Mount Moriah      | 5              | 5           | 5           | ..          | 2             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 67                        | 46 50             |
| 31            | Preston           | 5              | 4           | 7           | 1           | 6             | ..             | ..                      | 1             | 97        | 60 00                     |                   |
| 32            | Mystic Tie        | 5              | 4           | 5           | 1           | ..            | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 59                        | 39 50             |
| 33            | Washington        | 3              | 2           | 4           | ..          | 5             | ..             | ..                      | 1             | 45        | 29 50                     |                   |
| 34            | Fidelity          | 10             | 7           | 7           | 4           | 10            | ..             | ..                      | 2             | 92        | 56 50                     |                   |
| 35            | Carmelian         | 10             | 9           | 10          | ..          | 7             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 95                        | 71 00             |
| 36            | Hermion           | 2              | 4           | 4           | ..          | 4             | ..             | ..                      | 1             | 56        | 34 50                     |                   |
| 37            | Hope              | ..             | ..          | ..          | ..          | 2             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 47                        | 23 50             |
| 38            | Harmony           | 3              | 3           | 3           | ..          | 5             | 2              | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 50                        | 32 50             |
| 39            | King Solomon      | 3              | 3           | 3           | ..          | ..            | 9              | 1                       | ..            | ..        | 77                        | 46 50             |
| 40            | Union             | 3              | 3           | 4           | ..          | 2             | ..             | ..                      | 1             | 61        | 38 00                     |                   |
| 41            | Evergreen         | 2              | 2           | 2           | ..          | ..            | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 39                        | 22 50             |
| 42            | Concord           | 5              | 3           | 3           | 1           | 1             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 33                        | 22 00             |
| 43            | Social            | 12             | 3           | 3           | 1           | 7             | 3              | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 72                        | 46 50             |
| 44            | Rising Sun        | 12             | 10          | 9           | 4           | 2             | ..             | ..                      | 1             | 90        | 69 50                     |                   |
| 45            | Watertown         | 5              | 3           | 2           | ..          | ..            | ..             | ..                      | 2             | 73        | 40 00                     |                   |
| 46            | Acacia            | 2              | 3           | 5           | 2           | ..            | 2              | ..                      | 1             | 48        | 29 00                     |                   |
| 47            | Cannon River      | 2              | ..          | ..          | 2           | 2             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 47                        | 25 00             |
| 48            | Nicollet          | 4              | 6           | 6           | 2           | 1             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 91                        | 53 00             |
| 49            | Zion              | 1              | 2           | 1           | ..          | ..            | ..             | ..                      | 1             | 28        | 17 50                     |                   |
| 50            | Meridian          | 18             | 16          | 15          | 2           | 3             | 2              | ..                      | ..            | 102       | 91 50                     |                   |
| 51            | Blue Earth City   | 3              | 4           | 6           | ..          | 5             | 4              | ..                      | 1             | 55        | 32 00                     |                   |
| 52            | Spring Valley     | 7              | 5           | 6           | ..          | 1             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 69                        | 49 50             |
| 53            | Temple            | 1              | 2           | 1           | ..          | 2             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 34                        | 19 50             |
| 54            | Star in the West  | 7              | 12          | 13          | 3           | 1             | 3              | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 62                        | 53 50             |
| 55            | Ashlar            | 6              | 5           | 5           | 3           | 6             | ..             | ..                      | ..            | ..        | 46                        | 30 50             |
| 56            | Star              | 2              | 3           | 3           | ..          | ..            | ..             | ..                      | 1             | 46        | 29 50                     |                   |
| 57            | Illustrious       | 7              | 8           | 10          | ..          | 6             | ..             | ..                      | 1             | 99        | 68 50                     |                   |

## Appendix I.-Continued.

| No. of Lodge.   | NAME OF LODGE. | No. Initiated. | No. Passed. | No. Raised. | No. Joined. | No. Dimitted. | No. Suspended. | No. Stricken from Roll. | No. Expelled. | No. Died. | No. Members, July 1, 1875. | Grand Lodge Dues. |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 64              | Chain Lake     | 4              | 3           | 3           | 3           | 3             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 37                         | 25 50             |
| 65              | Golden Rule    | 1              | 1           | 2           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 30                         | 18 00             |
| 66              | Madelia        | 9              | 7           | 9           | .           | 4             | .              | 1                       | .             | .         | 31                         | 35 00             |
| 67              | Corinthian     | 3              | 6           | 6           | .           | 2             | .              | .                       | .             | 2         | 52                         | 36 50             |
| 69              | Mystic Star    | 5              | 4           | 4           | 3           | 3             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 42                         | 29 50             |
| 71              | Paynesville    | 6              | 6           | 6           | .           | 1             | .              | 2                       | .             | .         | 33                         | 31 50             |
| 72              | Lansing        | 2              | 2           | 1           | 1           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 31                         | 16 50             |
| 73              | Brownsville    | 2              | 2           | 2           | .           | 2             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 19                         | 9 50              |
| 74              | Minneiska      | .              | .           | .           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 19                         | 14 50             |
| 75              | Eureka         | 4              | 6           | 5           | .           | .             | 3              | .                       | .             | .         | 50                         | 37 50             |
| 76              | Joppa          | 2              | 1           | 1           | .           | 3             | .              | 1                       | 1             | .         | 37                         | 22 00             |
| 77              | Tuscan         | 4              | 4           | 4           | 3           | 1             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 44                         | 30 50             |
| *78             | Mystic Circle  | .              | .           | .           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 8                          | .                 |
| 79              | Palestine      | .              | .           | .           | 3           | 4             | .              | .                       | .             | 1         | 71                         | 33 00             |
| *80             | Henderson      | .              | .           | .           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 28                         | .                 |
| 81              | Constellation  | 5              | 6           | 6           | 3           | 1             | .              | .                       | .             | 2         | 35                         | 29 00             |
| 82              | Howard         | 4              | 3           | 2           | 1           | 1             | 1              | .                       | .             | .         | 28                         | 21 50             |
| 83              | Huram a Bi     | 6              | 6           | 6           | 3           | 3             | 1              | .                       | .             | .         | 51                         | 38 00             |
| 84              | Orient         | 1              | 1           | 1           | .           | 3             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 30                         | 15 50             |
| 85              | High Forest    | 2              | 1           | 1           | 1           | 1             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 26                         | 16 00             |
| 86              | Tyrian         | 7              | 5           | 6           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 39                         | 33 00             |
| 87              | Doric          | 4              | 6           | 5           | 3           | 2             | .              | .                       | 1             | 1         | 44                         | 32 50             |
| 89              | Golden Fleece  | 9              | 7           | 8           | .           | 1             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 63                         | 47 00             |
| 90              | Good Fatih     | 1              | 1           | 1           | 1           | 2             | .              | .                       | .             | 1         | 18                         | 10 50             |
| 91              | Antiquity      | 3              | 2           | 3           | 1           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 37                         | 20 50             |
| †92             | Fraternal      | .              | .           | .           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 18                         | .                 |
| 93              | Unity          | 5              | 3           | 4           | 2           | .             | .              | 1                       | .             | 1         | 31                         | 24 00             |
| 94              | Keystone       | 10             | 9           | 10          | 8           | 1             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 39                         | 39 00             |
| 95              | Sherburne      | 5              | 4           | 4           | 2           | 1             | .              | .                       | .             | 1         | 45                         | 30 50             |
| 96              | Libanus        | 9              | 9           | 9           | .           | 3             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 30                         | 35 00             |
| 97              | Prudence       | 1              | 1           | .           | .           | 2             | 2              | .                       | .             | .         | 21                         | 11 50             |
| 98              | Charity        | 3              | 4           | 4           | .           | 3             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 28                         | 23 00             |
| 99              | Corner Stone   | 14             | 17          | 17          | .           | 2             | 1              | .                       | .             | .         | 47                         | 59 50             |
| 100             | Aurora         | 11             | 11          | 14          | 1           | 2             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 54                         | 55 00             |
| 101             | Fraternity     | 4              | 4           | 4           | 4           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 34                         | 22 50             |
| 102             | Lebanon        | 4              | 2           | 1           | 1           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 18                         | 15 00             |
| 103             | Bethel         | 9              | 8           | 5           | .           | 1             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 15                         | 26 50             |
| 104             | Sharon         | 7              | 6           | 7           | .           | 1             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 23                         | 28 00             |
| 105             | Shilo          | 8              | 7           | 3           | 4           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 33                         | 26 00             |
| 106             | Mt. Tabor      | 9              | 9           | 12          | 2           | 1             | .              | .                       | .             | 1         | 33                         | 37 50             |
| 107             | Adoniram       | 6              | 5           | 2           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | 1         | 17                         | 19 50             |
| 108             | Relief         | 7              | 6           | 7           | 30          | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 39                         | 36 50             |
| 109             | Sunset         | .              | 2           | 1           | .           | .             | .              | 1                       | .             | .         | 10                         | 8 50              |
| 110             | Pickwick       | 5              | 7           | 7           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 22                         | 19 00             |
| 111             | Carver         | 2              | 1           | 1           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 15                         | 4 00              |
| 112             | Khurum         | 2              | 2           | 1           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 35                         | 5 00              |
| 113             | Excelsior      | 5              | 3           | 1           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 11                         | 9 00              |
| 114             | Ben Franklin   | 5              | 3           | 3           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 12                         | 11 00             |
| 115             | Elgin          | 5              | 5           | 3           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 18                         | 13 00             |
| U D             | LaFayette      | 4              | 3           | 3           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 15                         | 10 00             |
| U D             | Granite        | 12             | 7           | 4           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 18                         | 23 00             |
| U D             | Newport        | 3              | 2           | .           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 8                          | 5 00              |
| U D             | Delta          | 6              | 1           | 1           | .           | .             | .              | .                       | .             | .         | 9                          | 8 00              |
| Total . . . . . |                | 546            | 510         | 510         | 190         | 241           | 32             | 50                      | 3             | 61        | 6203                       | \$ 4,147 00       |

\* No returns.

† No returns for two years.

## ERRATA.

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The foregoing printed Proceedings show that the Resolution of Brother A. A. Ames in relation to "striking from the roll," was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but do not show that the same was adopted.

The resolution was approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, and *was adopted*, and is now the law on that subject.

A resolution was also adopted (and omitted in the foregoing), appropriating \$150 to Watertown Lodge No. 50, for the relief of Mrs. Mott, the widow of a Master Mason.

### DELAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

It will not help matters to indulge in criminations or recriminations in reference to the delay in getting out the Printed Proceedings of 1875. I will simply state that I propose to adopt a "new departure" in the matter of printing the Proceedings, which I feel confident will prevent a recurrence of such *vexatious delays*.

GRAND SECRETARY.

## INDEX.

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